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THE NUMISMATIST

January, 1895.

An Illustrated Monthly devoted to the Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F HEATH, M.D. Monroe, Mich.

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Exchange Department

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A. N. A.

For Rules see September or November NUMISMATIST.

ATRAN, MICH. W. J. LUCK, Ex. Supt.

½ DIMES.

No.	Description	Condition	Date	Price
100	15 stars	fine	1797	5 00
101	O mint	fair	1841	10
102	P "	good	1844	50
103	P " Pierced	fine	1845	05
104	P "	uncirculated	1859	10
105	P "	very good	1861	05

U. S. DIMES.

106	scratched some	good	1801	2 00
107		fair	1802	20
108		fair	1807	25
109	large date	fair	1814	15
110	O mint	good	1838	50
111	O mint	very good	1841	25
112	O mint	good	1854	15
113	S mint	very good	1889	15
114	P mint	uncirculated	1892	15

U. S. ½ DOLLARS.

115		very good	1795	1 25
116	large 3	fine	1803	1 25
117	over 4; plugged with silver.	fair	1885	75
118	Pointed 6; no stem in claw	fine	1806	1 00
119	Bust to right	fine	1007	90
120	" " " 1837 scratched on obv.	fine	1807	90
121		fine	1808	1 00
122		fair	1809	55
123	large date	good	1810	60
124	" "	bright unc	1810	1 50
125	Punctuated	very good	1811	90
126		very good	1812	60
127		very good	1812	70
128		bright unc	1812	1 00
129	Scution mark. E Pluribus U. between date and bust	bright unc	1813	1 00
130		uncirculated	1818	1 00
131	"		1822	1 00
132	"		1822	1 00
133	"		1826	1 25
134	straight base 2	"	1827	1 00
135	" " 2	"	1827	75
136	large date cir base 2.	fine	1828	65
137	small date straight base 2	unc	1828	1 00
138	small O in date	unc	1830	1 00
139	" " " "	"	1830	75
140		"	1835	1 00
141	lettered edge	"	1836	90
142	" "	"	1836	75
143		fine	1837	60
144	P mint	fine	1838	60
145	" "	unc	1842	75
146	" "	very good	1843	55
147	" "	very good	1844	60
148	" " small date	fine	1846	60
149	" "	very good	1849	60
150	" "	fine	1853	60
151	O "	"	1854	60
152	P "	unc	1854	70
153	O "	fine	1854	65
154	P "	unc	1856	80
155	S " large S	good	1857	1 00
156	O "	"	1857	60
157	P "	unc	1858	75
158	S " large S	fine	1860	1 00
159	O "	fine	1860	60
160	P "	unc	1861	60
161	O "	fine	1861	65
162	S "	very good	1861	60
163	S " large S	fine	1864	80
164	P "	fine	1866	55
165	P "	good	1866	50
166	S "	good	1968	50
167	P "	proof	1869	60
168	S "	good	1870	50
169	C C "	very good	1871	60
170	P "	fine	4871	50
171	C C "	good	1871	60
172	S "	fine	1871	60
173	P " no arrows	fine	1873	60
174	C C "	good	1874	75
175	S "	fine	1874	65
176	P "	unc	1875	55
177	S "	fine	1877	55

U. S. CENTS.

175a	lettered edge	fair	1793	2 00
176a	Hays Mo 43	"	1794	25
177a	high in wreath	good	1795	1 00
178	broken die	fair	1796	40
179	liberty cap	"	1796	40
180	rough on obv rev.	good	1797	40
181	sold			
182	sharp good col.	very fine	1798	2 00
183	o'er 1797 " " "	"	1798	2 50
184		fine	1800	1 00
185		fair	1801	20
186		good	1802	30
187	large date	"	1803	35

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188	.....fair	1804	3 75	
189	perfect 1.....good	1805	40	
190	blunt 1.....very good	1805	75	
191	..... " "	1806	75	
192	1807 over 1806.....fair	1807	10	
193	large 1 100.....good	1807	30	
194	.....very fair	1808	30	
195	perfect date... " "	1809	60	
196	.....good	1810	30	
197	.....very good	1811	1 00	
198	1811 over 1810.....fair	1811	75	
199	.....good	1812	20	
200	small date.....very fair	1812	08	
201	..... "good	1813	50	
202	..... " "	1814	25	
203	..... "	1816	10	
204	fifteen stars dark.. "	1817	25	
205	..... "	1817	10	
206	.....very "	1818	10	
207	1819 over 1818.....fine	1819	20	
208	perfect date.....good	1820	10	
209	wide date.....fair	1821	15	
210	compact date.very good	1822	15	
211	perfect date.....fair	1823	20	
212	.....good	1824	30	
213	.....very good	1825	25	
214	..... " "	1826	10	
215	..... " "	1827	15	
216	..... "	1828	10	
217	..... "	1829	10	
218	.....very fine	1830	50	
219	..... " good	1831	15	
220	..... " "	1832	20	
221	.....fine	1833	25	
222	..... "	1834	50	
223	..... "	1835	50	
224	.....good	1836	10	
225	small letter, plain hair cord.....fine	1837	10	
226	..... "	1838	20	
227	1839 over 1838 rare.. "	1839	3 00	
228	small date.....good	1840	10	
229	large date..... "	1840	10	
230	..... "	1841	10	
231	small date..... "	1842	10	
232	large date..... "	1842	10	
233	type 1842..... "	1843	10	
234	.....very good	1844	08	
235	..... " "	1845	10	
236	small date.... " "	1846	08	
237	.....fine	1847	10	
238	..... "	1848	15	
239	..... "	1849	20	
240	.....unc	1850	25	
241	.....fine	1851	05	
242	.....good	1852	02	
243	.....fine	1853	08	
244	....good	1854	03	
245	straight 5....very good	1855	05	
246	Italic 5..... " "	1855	05	
247	" ".....fine	1856	10	
248	straight 5.....good	1856	03	
249	large date..... "	1857	15	
250	small date....very good	1857	20	
251	to 260 sold			
260	nickle..... ...unc	1864	05	
	U. S. ½ CENTS.			
261	.....good	1803	20	
262	.....fair	1804	05	
263	.....poor	1806	05	
264	.....fair	1806	08	
265	.....good	1808	10	
266	.....fair	1809	05	
267	..... poor	1810	05	
268	.....fine	1826	12	
269	.....good	1828	08	
270	.....very fair	1828	05	
271	.....good	1829	08	
272	sold			
273	... .fine	1833	12	
274	..... "	1834	12	
275	.....very good	1835	05	
276	.....fine	1851	15	
	½ DOLLARS.			
277	large 9.....fair	1819	50	
278	..... "	1820	40	
	¼ DOLLAR:			
279	..... good	1834	35	
280	..... v fair	1835	30	
281	.....good	1843	30	
282	O mint..... "	1844	50	
283	..... "	1846	30	
284	O mint..... "	1850	30	
285	.....fine	1853	30	
286	..... unc	1854	35	
287	O mint.....good	1856	30	
288	O " ..... "	1857	30	
289	..... "	1857	30	
290	.....fine	1858	30	
291	..... uncr	1858	40	
292	S mint..... .....fair	1871	40	
293	S " .....good	1873	30	
294	S " ..... "	1873	30	
295	S " .....fine	1877	26	
296	CC " ..... "	1878	30	
297	.....uncr	1878	26	
298	.....fair	1879	26	
299	.....uncr	1880	40	
300	.....good	1883	30	
301	.....uncr	1888	30	
302	.....fine	1889	30	
303	..... "	1890	30	
304	O mint..... uncr	1893	30	
305	S " S above D. "	1893	35	
	½ DOLLARS:			
306	no stem in claw... uncr	1806	5 00	

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307	..... v good	1812		60
308	.....uncr	1819	1	00
309	..... "	1821		75
310	.....v fine	1823		65
311	.....uncr	1823		75
312	..... "	1824		75
313	..... "	1825		60
314	..... "	1827	1	00
315	..... proof	1828	2	50
316	.....uncr	1829		75
317	..... "	1830		75
318	..... "	1831		65
319	..... "	1832		65
320	..... "	1833		65
321	lettered edge .... "	1836		75
322	.....fine	1839		60
323	..... "	1842		60
324	..... "	1843		60
325	str'ght hay marks. pr'f	1846	2	50
326	.....fine	1848		60
327	O mint.....good	1850		70
328	O mint.....unc	1855	1	00
329	.....fine	1856		60
330	O mint..... "	1856		60
331	" mint.....good	1856		55
332	" " ..... "	1857		60
333	" " .....fine	1858		60
334	" " ..... "	1861		75
335	S " .....good	1869		60
336	" " ..... "	1871		60
337	C C " ..... "	1872		70
338	" " ..... "	1875		60
339	S " .....unc	1877		60
340	.....good	1887		60
341	.....fine	1889		60
342	.....unc	1890		60
343	Columbian..... "	1893		60

U. S. DIMES.

344	.....fair	1833		12
345	.....unc	1833		25
346	..... "	1835		30
347	.....fair	1838		12
348	..... "	1841		12
349	....good	1845		15
350	.....fair	1848		15
351	.....good	1849		15
352	O mint small D....fair	1849		20
353	" " .....good	1852		25
354	" " ..... "	1854		15
355	.....very good	1857		12
356	O mint..... "	1858		15
357	" " ..... fine	1891		12
358	" " ..... "	1892		12

½ DIMES:

359	no stars.....good	1837		10
360	with stars..... "	1838		06
361	..... "	1839		07
362	..... "	1843		10
363	..... "	1845		10
364	..... "	1847		10
365	..... "	1852		10
366	..... "	1853		06
367	..... "	1853		06
368	..... "	1854		08
369	..... "	1854		06
370	..... "	1855		08
371	..... "	1856		08
372	..... "	1857		06
373	.....fine	1857		10
374	.....good	1858		06
375	..... "	1858		06
376	..... "	1861		06
377	..... "	1862		06
378	.....fine	1868		06
379	.....good	1871		06
380	.... "	1874		06

3 CENT SILVER:

381	.....good	1857		05
382	..... "	1861		03

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5 TARENTUNO. 300-272 B. C. Obverse, naked horseman with lance to right. Reverse, Taras on a dolphin, trident.

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The Numismatist.

VOL. VIII. MONROE, MICH., JANUARY, 1895. NO. 1.

THE COINS OF THE JEWS.

A paper read at the Fourth Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 23-24, 1894.

[JOSEPH HOOPER]

The issue of the first Hebrew coin marks one of the most glorious periods in the History of the Jewish nation.

About the year B. C. 139 Antiochus VII (Sidetes) the son of Demetrius I granted to Simon Maccabaeus "the priest and prince of the Jews" the right of coining money.

This was to be "with his own stamp" and to be current "in his own country" (I Mac XV. 2. 9.) of this privilege Simon availed himself, and the shekel and half shekel appeared in silver and several pieces in copper. The shekel presents on the obverse the legend "SHEKEL OF ISRAEL", a cup or chalice above which appears the date of the year of Simons government in which it was struck. Reverse: "JERUSALEM THE HOLY", a triple lily or hyacinth, it is generally believed that the devices on this coin are intended to represent the pot that held manna and Aaron's rod that budded. Of the first there could only be a traditional recollection: and though Aaron's rod is said to have produced almond blossoms, and the flower on the reverse resembles rather the hyacinth than the almond blossom, yet regard being had to Jewish feelings, and probability that the dies were engraved by Greek artists. it will seem safer to accept the common belief on the subject than any other. The half shekel resembles the shekel and they occur with the dates of the first, second, third, and fourth year of Simon. The title "*holy*" was attached to Jerusalem at a very early period Is. X 1 VIII 2. Demetrius Soter declared it "HOLY AND FREE". In the Gospel of St. Matthew ch. IV. 5, XXVII. 53, it is denominated the HOLY CITY, and it continues to bear the same title to the present day, its usual appelation among the Arabs being "EL KUDS" (The Holy). The city possessed also the right of asylum. The copper pieces bear a different stamp. A coin has been found in copper of the type of the silver shekel having dateof

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THE COINS OF THE JEWS. HOOPER. PLATE I.

1. Shekel of Simon Maccabaeus, 140 B. C.
2. Half shekel " " 140 B. C.
3. Copper coin " " similar to the shekel.
4. Half shekel " " 138 B. C.
5. Sixth shekel of Simon Maccabaeus, 138 B. C
6. Copper coins of John Hyrcanus, 135-106 B. C.
7. Copper coin of Judas Aristobulas, 106 B. C.
8. Copper coin of Alexander Jannaeus, 105-78 B. C
9. Copper coin of Alexandra, 78-69 B. C.

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the fourth year of Simon; but there seems every reason to believe that this was either plated or intended to be so; and therefore a counterfeit. The other copper coins known are parts of the copper shekel—the half, the quarter and the sixth. The entire copper shekel has not been found. The half shekel bears on the obverse the legend "IN THE FOURTH YEAR" = "ONE HALF," two bunches of thickly leaved branches, between which is a citron. Reverse: "THE REDEMPTION OF SION," a palm tree between two baskets of dates and other fruits.

The quarter presents an obverse similar to that of the half, but without the citron, and has a corresponding difference in the legend. Reverse, the same legend as the preceding, but a citron takes the place of the palm tree and baskets. (Quarter copper shekel of Simon Maccabaeus). The sixth part of the shekel exhibits a totally different type. Obverse, "THE REDEMPTION OF SION," a cup like that on the silver shekel. Reverse, "IN THE FOURTH YEAR", a bundle of branches between two citrons.

The palm tree on these coins is well chosen as an emblem of the country. In subsequent times the Captive Judaea was represented as sitting under a palm tree: and the palm branch appears on many of the coins struck by the Jewish princes. The palm branch, the myrtle, the willow, and the citron composed the token which every Israelite was commanded to bear in his hand at the feast of tabernacles. This was called the "*lulab*" a word which simply means a palm branch, and this was represented on the copper coins before described. While the lulab was borne in the right hand, the citron or ethrog was carried in the left. This too appears on the coins of Simon Maccabaeus, and thus the whole of the coinage of this great man becomes highly symbolical and was calculated to keep up the national feeling which he had so powerfully excited. On the murder of Simon by Ptolemy, Governor of Jericho, in the year B. C. 135, his son John who assumed the name of Hyrcanus, succeeded to the dignity of high-priest and ruled for nearly 20 years. Of this prince we have a great number of coins, but they are only of copper and present a totally different type from those of his illustrious Father. Obverse, in five lines, surrounded by a wreath of laurel or olive, "JOHN HIGH PRIEST AND THE CONFEDERATION OF THE JEWS." Reverse, two cornucopiæ, between which is a poppy head, a pomegranate or perhaps a citron there are several varieties of this coin, one of which bears over the obverse inscription the greek letter A which is supposed to indicate an alliance between John and Antiochus Sidetes or Alexander Bala. The type of the cornucopiae is of Egyptian origin, and may on these coins be intended to indicate the continued prosperity of the country. The next coins are those of Judas Aristobulus which offer the same type as those of John Hyrcanus. They do not bear the title of king, although Judas is said by Josephus to have so styled himself (ANT. XX. 10, 1). He reigned only one year, and his coins are extremely rare. They have been erroneously ascribed to Judas Maccabaeus.

To Judas Aristobulus succeeded his brother Alexander Jannaeus, B. C. 105. He is called in the Talmud Jannai and on his coins Jonathan or Jehonathan. His coins, which are numerous, have a peculiar historical interest. They may be divided into two classes—first those with Hebrew inscriptions on the ob.

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verse and Greek on the reverse; and secondly, those wholly Hebrew. The bilingual coins present—obverse, "THE KING JEHONATHAN", a half opened flower: reverse, an anchor with two cross trees, within an inner circle "OF THE KING ALEXANDER". Another has obverse a palm branch, reverse a flower. Another the Hebrew inscription "JONATHAN THE KING", written in the intermediated spaces of a star with eight rays. The anchor was borrowed from the coins of the Seleucidae. The star is supposed by some to allude to the Prophecy of Balaam; "There shall come a star out of Jacob" and to indicate that the king imagined himself to be accomplishing that prophecy. It seems that Alexander's coinage gave great offense to the Pharisees on account of its Greek characters and heathen types They were moreover jealous of his increasing power and considered that they had many causes to dislike his government. They attacked while he was officiating as high priest beat him with their lulabs, and petted him with their ethrogs. This outbreak cost the lives of six thousand of the insurgents. Towards the close of his reign he appears to have been on better terms with his subjects and abandoned the coinage which had so greatly incensed them.

His second coinage. therefore, substitutes the sacerdotal for the royal titles and returns to the Hebrew language. It resembles that of his immediate predecessors. Obverse: "JONATHAN THE HIGH PRIEST, AND THE CONFEDERATION OF THE JEWS," in five lines, and within a wreath. Reverse: the cornucopia and poppy-head or citron, A variety of this coin leaves out the word "Confederation." On the death of Alexander Jannaeus, his Queen Alexandra succeeded to his authority. By the help of the Pharisees she reigned nine years B. C. 78 to 69. Copper coin of the Queen Alexandra, we have one coin which singularly enough, since she seems to have continued in the favor of the Pharisees—bears her name in Greek characters, gives her the title of Queen and recurs to the heathen type of the anchor. Obverse: "ALEXANDRA THE QUEEN." Reverse: a star with eight rays, some traces of an Inscription in Hebrew, which De Saulcy considers may have been a royal title (NUM. JUD, plate IV. No. 13).

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

It is said that, although Alexander III. was an enthusiastic collector of postage stamps, the present czar cares nothing for the fad. This is not surprising. The czar is not yet old enough to have developed traits as a collector. Collecting is one kind of accumulating, and few men, comparatively, begin to accumulate until they reach the age of 40 years. We have often wondered why the passion for genealogical investigation seldom exhibits itself in mankind until the victim is past what is called middle life. It seems curious that very many men, after years of indifference to pedigree and all that sort of thing, suddenly develop a violent solicitude to establish the antiquity of their family and the respectability of their ancestors.—Eugene Field, in Chicago Record.

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THE CENTENNIAL OF UNITED STATES COINAGE.

In Two Parts. Part Two.

[GEORGE F. HEATH. M. D.]



Gold bullion was first deposited in the United States Mint for coinage on February 12, 1795. The deposit was made by a merchant of Boston, Mass., by name of Moses Brown. The gold was in ingots and amounted to $2,276.22. This deposit was paid for in silver coins. The first delivery of Eagles to the Chief Coiner was on September 22d, 1795 and consisted of 400 pieces.

The Eagle was first authorized to be struck on April 2d, 1792. It was to weigh 270 grains and to be 9.16⅔ fine. It was first coined in 1795 and may be described as follows:

Obverse.—A head emblematic of Liberty to right wearing high liberty cap: fifteen stars surrounding, five of them facing. Above LIBERTY: beneath 1795.

Reverse.—An eagle with out-stretched wings standing on a palm branch. In its beak a wreath of laurel. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, surrounding. Size 21. Number struck, 2795.



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The Half Eagle was the first gold coin struck in the Mint, 744 of them being delivered over to the chief coiner on July 31st, 1795. It was authorized to be struck by the same act of congress as the Eagle. Weight 135 grains and 916⅔ fine. There are two varieties of the Half Eagle of 1795.

I. Same type as the Eagle.

II. *Obverse.*—Same as the Eagle.

Reverse.—An Eagle with shield on its breast and wings expanded upwards. A bundle of thirteen arrows in one talon and an olive branch in the other. In its beak a scroll with this inscription E. PLURIBUS UNUM. Around its head are arranged sixteen stars, above which are a curved line of clouds, extending from wing to wing. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. This variety is very rare. 8,707 Half Eagles of 1795 were struck. Size, 16.

There are two varieties of the Dollar of 1795, viz:

I. Similar to the issue of 1794 described in December NUMISMATIST.

II. *Obverse.*—Bust of Liberty facing to right, the hair in curls, and bound



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by a ribbon tied in bow behind, shoulders. LIBERTY above, and beneath, the date 1795.

Reverse.—An Eagle with expanded wings standing upon clouds. Wreath consisting of laurel and palm branches crossed and tied at base with a double bow. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Number of both varieties struck, 184,013.

We have no means of knowing just how many of each variety were struck, but as they seem to be of equal rarity the amount cannot vary much.



The Half Dollar of 1795 does not differ materially from that of the previous year. 317,836 were struck and they are easily obtained today in from fair to good condition for from one to two dollars. On the edge the letter A is inserted before DOLLAR. The change that took place in the dollar in August or September did not extend to this denomination.



The Half Dime of this year is also similar to the patterns struck in 1794, and though 86,416 were coined, like all the rest of the earlier Half Dimes they are difficult to obtain in good condition. The first return of Half Dimes from the mint this year was made on March 30, and consisted of 7,756 pieces. The wreath is minus some of the sheaves found on that of 1794.

The earlier Cents of 1795 partook of the pattern of those of the year before: thick and with lettered edge. In the latter part of the year the planchette used was somewhat larger in diameter and thinner, the weight reduced and the inscription on the edge omitted. The borders are deeply indented. There are several die varieties due to different placement of the ONE CENT and varying number of berries in wreath. 82,000 were coined in all.

The Half Cent for 1795 is essentially the same as that of 1794. The head is slightly reduced in size. Several die varieties are noted, one with punctuated date 1795, one with plain edge and one without pole. 31,934 in all were struck.

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Several collectors of coin of our acquaintance began in 1893 to collect or complete their sets of our coins struck the hundred years before on the anniversary date of issue. This is a good idea. Whatever difficulties they may have had with 1793 and 1794 will be agreeable compensated in the comparative ease they will be able to obtain the set for 1795.

MONROE, MICH.

A TOUR AMONG THE COIN DEALERS.

[A. G. HEATON.]

As the great majority of American collectors either live at a distance from the large commercial centers where dealers are found or travel so little as to know but one or two of the trade personally, we offer our quite extended and wide spread observations in coin hunting to the readers of the NUMISMATIST. Such information, we feel assured, will not only give greater confidence to distrustful or hesitating buyers in their efforts to improve their collection, but will equally benefit all sellers whose integrity aud responsibility is evinced in ensuing transactions.

New York, the great numismatic center of the country, naturally becomes our starting point.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. has a conspicuous location on Madison Square, one of the handsomest centers of the metropolis. The stamp department occupies the large and deep first floor of the building and many clerks are employed. The coin department is in a basement floor nearly level with the pavement. Near the show window two or three young ladies are behind a counter, busy at desks or showing any desired part of the coin stock of several large fireproofs to the customers. Many coin publications are on the counter. Far in the rear, in a sky lit office and numismatic library, is found Mr. Lyman H. Low, the manager. He is a scrupulously attired gentleman in middle life, with white hair, mustache and goatee, a military aspect, but with a brisk genial manner. He is a member of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York, one of the editors of the American Journal of Numismatics and a man of great experience in the science and of sagacity in business.

The New York Coin and Stamp Co. is located in a spacious room on the second floor of a large building on Union Square. Its manager is D. Proskey, still a young man but one of the best numismatic judges of coins in the trade and very just in valuation. He employs a clerk or two. The room contains a large stock of coins and stamps, as well as of minerals, curiosities, etc. Mr. H. P. Smith, a wealthy collector and a shrewd numismatist, is the capitalist of the business and has brought several of the largest American collections in-

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to the market. He is often at the room and at sales and his friendly advice is of great value.

Not far away along 14th St. is found the well known expert Mr. Ed. Frossard. who, though of French origin, has an Anglo Saxon stability of temperment. He is rather a large middle aged man of smooth shaven, pleasant face. He has merely a desk and small fire proof in the office of an insurance company and carries little stock, but has generally some choice pieces to show and often more or less of some collection entrusted to him to be catalogued and sold. He issues at intervals a sheet entitled "NUMISMA" and has a wide correspondence regarding coins, curios and objects of historic interest.

Going down Broadway, one finds in a third floor front room the latest location of Mr. W. P. Brown, a rather taciturn and bearded philosopher who is most actively occupied in stamps and publications, but has a coin stock which has for years back proved worth occasional visits from alert collectors.

In the middle of down town business life on John St. will be found the J. W. Scott Company. It occupies a spacious lower floor with two show windows on the street and its manager, Mr. Scott, and a number of clerks are busy behind the counters and at desks over a large stamp trade. Coins, though subordinate, receive considerable attention and very choice pieces of all kinds are frequently to be found. Numismatic publication are also on hand.

From this point it does not take long to reach a ferry and train and extend our tour to Philadelphia. Quaker city dealers are notable in giving no outward sign of their occupation, and for their domestic conduct of it. The small door plate HENRY CHAPMAN on a large single house of the quiet Phila. type in the best residence section of the city, is the only evidence of a widely known firm of brothers of that name. Running the gauntlet of several Scotch terriers, the visitor ascends to a long second floor back room, crowded with cabinets, book-cases and tables, pictures, curios and antiquities. Every thing indicates a pressure of business, but a genial reception and a rich display of coins awaits the buyer. S. H. Chapman, who is approaching middle life, has very dark hair and beard, a rather pale studious face and large brow and in travelling through Greece in pursuit of numismatic treasures which are his especial "cult," was always supposed a native. He is a skilled amateur photographer. Mr. H. Chapman is an attractive young gentleman with brown hair, cordial manner and a fine fresh complexion, but there is nothing "fresh" about him in business. Both brothers are bachelors and enjoy society, even beyond the Phila brand. The sale catalogues of this firm are unequalled in their accuracy, style and good taste.

J. Colvin Randall, a veteran in numismatics, has an attractive residence in the fashionable part of the city. He is well off and keeps up his interest in coins merely as a pastime. His "den" is a second story back room which is full of cabinets, loaded book shelves, rare prints and curios. He has a shrewd genial face fringed with short grey hair and beard, talks fluently in clear cut Saxon, enjoys story telling and with especial gusto, when some ones blundering in coins is the subject of merriment. From May to November however, he annually sheds his numismatic shell on the Jersey shore and then collectors may bait their hooks for him in vain.

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Dr. E. Maris, whose celebrity as a coin expert and classifier is known to all experienced collectors, is a physician of repute and a member of the Society of Friends. He is now rather advanced in age and occupies a plain, commodious dwelling in the lower part of the city which bears simply his name on a door plate. The genial doctor is one of the kindest and most conscientious of men. He is rather tall and spare, has a prominent nose and a face of generally strong character, clean shaven, except short side whiskers. The friend's language is used with a winning voice and altogether one, in meeting him, reverses the moral strength which must have been exercised by such a man as a coin dealer. Of late years, however, he has largely relinquised its temptations, although having collections occasionally confided to him for sale by some intimate or correspondent who would not trust every body. The American Stamp and Coin Co. is a new Philadelphia claimant for numismatic business. It is notable from having a show window up Chestnut St. though as yet the coin stock seems moderate and the stamp business its principal activity. Perchance it is fortified as a more open market than dwellings permit of by some of the overstocked local numismatists.

Mr. Mason, long prominent as a Boston coin dealer and editor, has a small shop in Philadelphia near the City Hall where he sells coins, stamps, books, stationery, etc. Being thinner than of old and clean shaven, he would not at first be recognized by former patrons. A mention of this dealer leads us next to the city where he was once an authority.

Mr. H. E. Morey was found by us when last in Boston in a narrow winding street of that city's busiest and most labyrinthine section, in an office on the second floor. A counter and show case full of coins protected him from the class of people who want to know the premium on V nickels and '53 quarters with rays and a big fireproof contained stock for a higher class of visitors. There was a little inner room also for retreat and possibly editorial labor, as Mr. Morey issues a little sheet called the "Numismatic Quarterly and Catalogue". He is a middle aged rather quiet man wearing spectacles and has the air of a school master.

On a wide street in the same section of the city, we found in a third floor front room of an office building the so called "Numismatic Bank" of W. Von Bergen. The room contained a long counter and a show case of assorted coins, a safe or two, a young lady clerk at a table and the dealer who is a rather large man with a dark beard and the deliberate manner of his nationality. We drew a few satisfactory copper coins from the "Bank" and made a deposit of some greenbacks and silver to add to its capital.

From Boston we take a flying leap to Lancaster, Pa. There, in a prominent street street but beyond the business section, we find a low unpretentious but commodious three quarter dwelling where Chas. Steigerwalt does quietly by correspondence more business than many merchants. A little ground floor room contains much of his stock which, however, is scattered in part through the house, as but few buyers make a personal visit. For the same reason, his coins are mostly in envelopes ready to mail. The well known dealer is a man of medium height and weight with brown hair and mustache, a pleasant face,

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gentle manner and voice, rather quiet and middle age. His frequent voluminous catalogues, extensive travel to visit large collectors and attend auctions and his unremitting attention to business have made Lancaster a numismatic metropolis.

Baltimore comes next in our tour. Dr. Geo. Massamore is there to be sought in two or three places. As a coin dealer, he has a counter, show case and fireproof and show window in one side of a store on N. Charles St., the other side being given up to an optician's business. As a dentist he is found at times at his residence and as a politician he has long held some office at the City Hall. There he is perhaps now less occupied, as the republicans have been drawing so many teeth of late that his party have very little of even a jaw left. Dr. Massamore is of middle age, of mild pleasant manner, somewhat bald, and has been known many years as a coin dealer of experience and a cataloguer of many collections.

From Baltimore we journey to Washington, There Mr. B. H. Collins, who was many years in highly responsible positions under republican administration, has been persuaded by President Cleveland to devote himself entirely to long standing personal predilections for the purchase and sale of coins, curios, gems, antique jewelry, rare glass, paintings and a variety of aesthetic objects. His business parlors are on the first floor of his dwelling in the best business section of the city and are full of interesting things of preceding classification. Mr. Collins is prematurely grey, but of animated and very social disposition, and his experience, remarkable memory and great enthusiasm make his coin chat very entertaining. His private collection of cents is doubtless the best that exists.

We now turn our attention to Cincinnati. Mr. Mercer, the only coin dealer, we think in that city, has a spacious store on the principal business street near the Station. He also deals in stamps and curios in great variety, and, while frequently having desirable coins, is often indisposed, from general business distractions, to show other pieces than those a collector knows that he needs, This saves time where triflers are in question, but advanced collectors are often tempted by an ample display of stock to buy additional coins.

We will end our tour in the western metropolis Chicago. Stevens & Co. are found on the third or fourth floor of a large office building in the business center. The Co. we have never seen, but Mr. Stevens is nearly always on deck entrenched behind a line of counters and show cases with a big fire-proof at hand. He is a bearded philosopher of a social type and when stamps and coins and idlotic inquirers are not absorbing his time, is always ready to discuss finance, religion, anarchism or other weighty topic without gloves.

In addition to the professed coin dealers thus far mentioned, we know personally a number of persons who do a small traffic in connection with some quiet distinct business, but think that they should not be mentioned in line with the regular trade, especially as they are mostly adequate to local patronage only.

There are a few prominent dealers we know by correspondence merely and cannot therefore have the pleasure of introducing by description, The advertising columns present some of these, but all others interested can thus have

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their opportunity: In this article we give simply our personal observations without intending to express preference or give advice. Neither would we desire collectors to accept unreservedly the impressions of dealers in regard to each other as jealousies of competition are intense, friendships and enmities undergo phenominal change and no one is without some bitter accuser. One collector may have the pleasantest relations with a dealer that another would soon renounce. Each collector, therefore, must learn by personal experience where to buy and when to transfer his patronage. But if a collector understands trade estimates of the condition of coins, studies priced catalogues to have some idea of values, gives some evidence of his responsiblity, gets coins if possible on approval before purchase, pays promptly and promptly returns pieces not desired, he will be apt to get along without many difficulties or suspicions and have the favorable consideration of most of the trade.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE COINS OF VENICE. 1400-1600.

A paper read at the Fourth Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association at Detroit, Aug. 23-24, 1894.

[CONTINUED FROM VOL. VII, PAGE 271.]

[PHILIP WHITEWAY, F. I. INST., ETC.]

Andrea Gritti, 1523-38.

GOLD.

SEQUIN. R.

SCUDO. C. A new coin first minted in this reign.

Obv.—ANDREAS - GRITI - DVX - VENETIAR. A lilied cross.

Rev.—SANCTVS - MARCVS - VENETVS. A lion within a shield. m. m. 26.

½ SCUDO. R. The same as the preceeding. m. m. 19.

SILVER.

MARCELLO. C.

MOCENIGO. C.

OF 16. R.

OF 8. R3.

OF 4. R4. (Ven).

OF 5. R. A new coin.

Obv.—AND - GRITI - AVE - G - PL. The doge to the left, kneeling before a seated figure of the Virgin who presents him with the standard; down the staff: DVX.

Rev.—S - MARCVS - VENETVS. A lion standing. m. m. 22.

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GROSETTO C. *Obv.*—AND - GRITI - DVX-S-M -VENET. The doge kneeling receiving the standard of St. Mark.

Rev.—LAVS (or GLORIA) - TIBI - SOLI. A figure of the Redeemer. m. m. 19. Weight 21 grains.

½ GROSETTI. C. *Obv.*—AND - GRITI - DVX - S - M - VENET. Same type as preceeding.

Rev.—IC—XC, a half figure of the Redeemer. m. m 17. Wt, 10½ gr.

SOLDINO. R

BEZZO. R. *Obv.*—ANDREAS - GRITI - DVX, A cross of pearls.

Rev.—IN - HOC - S - VINCIT. The lion of the Evangelist standing, holding a cross. m. m. 14. Weight 5 grains.

COPPER.

BAGATTINO, R. *Obv.*—A bust of St. Mark.

QUATTRINO. C. *Obv.*—AND - GRITI - DVX. The doge kneeling, holding a standard, looking to the left.

Rev.—S - MARCVS - VE. A lion standing within a circle of pearls. m. m. 17. Weight 5 grains.

Pietro Lando, 1539-45.

GOLD.

SEQUIN. R.

SCUDO. R2.

SILVER.

MARCELLO. R.

MOCENIGO. R.

OF 5. R2.

OF 5. U. *Obv.*—PET - LANDO.

VIRGA - IESSE - FL; The virgin seated on a throne, consigning the standard to the kneeling doge. *Field.* IHS. m. m. 19. Wt. 31 grs.

GROSSETTO. C-

OF 2. U. (Brit).

SOLDO. *Obv.*—PETRVS - LANDO - DVX. A cross with four small rays.

Rev.—S - MARCVS - VENET. A lion without the usual circle. m. m. 15. Weight 11 grains.

BEZZO. R1. *Rev.*—IN - HOC - S - VINCIT.

COPPER.

BAGATTINO. R3. (Ven). *Obv.*—PET - LANDO—VIRGA - IESSE - FL. The Virgin seated facing to the left: the doge kneeling, holding the standard. *Field* IHS. m. m. 18; weight 31 gr.

The legend of the three following is slightly varied:

Do. R4. (Turin, Ferrari, Ven.) *Obv.*—PE - LAN - DVX - —A - FONS - PL.

Do. R4. (Cumano Museum.) *Obv.*—PE - LAN - DVX - —MAR - GR - P.

Do. R4. (Brit. and Ven.) *Obv.*—PE - LAN - DVX - —RE - CE - L.

Do. R3. (Ven). *Obv.*—PE - LAN - DVX - —A - FONS - P.

Rev.—REX - GLO. The Redeemer bearing a standard, coming out of the sepulchur.

Do. R3. (Ven.) With the bust of St. Mark.

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QUATTRINO. C.

Francisco Dona. 1545–53.

GOLD.

SEQUIN. R.
SCUDO. R2.
½ " U. (Paris).

SILVER.

MARCELLO. R3.
MOCENIGO. R2.
OF 5. R.
OF 2. R.
GROSSETTO. R.
OF 2. R.
SOLDO. R.
BEZZO. R2. *Rev.*—IN - HOC - S - VINCIT.

COPPER.

BAGATTINO. R2. With bust of St. Mark.
SESINO. C. *Obv.*—FRANC - DONATO - DVX - VEN. A pisan cross.
Rev.—SANCTVS - MARCVS - VENETI. Lion standing. (Billon).

Marcantonio Trevisan, 1553-4. (12 months.)

GOLD.

SEQUIN. R3.
½ SEQUIN. R4. (Brit).

SILVER.

MARCELLO. R4. (Ven).
OF 5. U. (Ven.)
GROSSETTO. R3.
OF 2. R2.
BEZZO. R2. *Rev.*—IN - HOC - SIGNO - VINCIT..

COPPER.

BAGATTINO. R4. (Ven). With bust of St. Mark.
QUATTRINO. R3.
SESINO. U. (Ven).

Francisco Venier. 1554–6.

GOLD.

SEQUIN. R2.
½ " R4. (Ven.)
SCUDO. R3.
¼ " U. (Ven).

SILVER.

MARCELLO. R3.
MOCENIGO. R3.
OF 5. R2.
OF 2. R3.
GROSSETTO. R3.
SOLDO. R2.

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BEZZO. R2. *Rev.*—IN - HOC - SIGNO - VINCIT.

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BAGATTINO. R4. (Ven). With bust of St. Mark.
QUATRINO. R2.
SESINO. R.

Lorenzo Priuli, 1556-9.

GOLD.

SEQUIN. R2.

SILVER.

MARCELLO. R3.
MOCENIGO. R3.
OF 5. R3.
OF 2. R.
GROSSETTO. R.
SOLDINO. R3. *Rev.*—LAVS - TIBI - SOLI.
BEZZO. R. *Rev.*—IN - HOC - SIGNO - VINCIT.

COPPER.

BAGATTINO. R4. With bust of St. Mark.
QUATRINO. R2.
SESINO. R.

Girolamo Priuli, 1559-67.

GOLD.

SEQUIN. R.
½ " R4. (Vienna).

SILVER.

DUCAT. R2. First type. This grand coin was struck for the first time.
Obv.—HIER - PRIOLO - DVX - S - M - VENETVS. The doge kneeling to the right, receiving from St. Mark the standard.
Rev.—DVCATVS VENE—TVS. The lion of St. Mark with nimbus seen in profile, to left, winged, the book of the Gospels between its forepaws. Exergue-124 (Soldi) m. m. 42; weight 628-632 grains.
½ DUCAT. R3. Minted for the first time. Same obverse as above.
Rev.—MEDI - DVCAT (or DIMIDIVM - DVC -) VENET. m. m. 38.
¼ DUCAT. R3. Same obverse as above.
Rev.—Q - DVCAT - (or Q - DVC -) VENETVS. Exergue 31. (Soldi).
or, QVARTVM - DV - VE. Exergue 31; m. m. 33.
5 SOLDI. C.
4 SOLDI. U. (Ven.)
2 GROSSETTI. C.
GROSSETTI. C.
SOLDO. C.
SOLDINO. C. *Rev.*—LAVS - TIBI - SOLI.
BEZZO. C. *Rev.*—IN - HOC - S - VINCIT.

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COPPER.

BAGATTINO. R4. (Brit). With bust of St. Mark.
QUATTRINO. R2.
SESINO. C.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

NUMISMATIC TREASURES OF JAPAN.

A Paper read at the Fourth Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 23-24, 1894.

[W. C. SAKAI.]

Japan is beginning to realize the value of old coins and stamps. Both of these treasures up to the Meiji epoch (that is the reign of the present Mikado) were generally considered of no value or account and their collecting seldom attempted. Our curio-dealers from the remote ages have always understood what coins were rare and ancient, and have kept them "Bampo Zensho", (complete Book of all sorts of Japanese Treasures) in their libraries. But it is only of late that they have realized that the postage stamps were valuable, not knowing the use of them even.

There has been during this period many excellent books published or written on numismatic subjects and these books bring high prices as a general thing. our booksellers often asking as much as twenty or thirty dollars for single copies. Many of our best numismatic works are in manuscript, written by collectors ten or fifteen generations ago and handed down by them to their descendents. It is this information that has made our coinage of unusual interest among the nations of the world and so desirable to coin collectors. I have seen many Japanese Kobans (gold currency) and Kodamas (silver lumps) in Kiri-cabinets some of which has been bought up by the Imperial Household Department.

During the time of official investigation for these coins by the Government, five policemen were sent out accompanied by five gen-d-'armee to protect them from hindrances and loss of treasure from theives. In this manner all of the rare gold and silver coins were bought up by the Government and placed in Imperial Bureau for safe keeping. This collection is available to all students of Archæology history in the University of Tokio and comprises coins from their first use in Japan down to the dynasty of feudal systems. Payment for these coins was made half in cash and half in bonds.

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Yamats is one of the oldest provinces of Japan, and ancient coins are frequently found in the valleys and in the Imperial Sepulchres of this province. Our ancient history abounds with records of the burial of treasure, and not one coin may be found but many other ancient and curious ornaments and relics of that time. Our ancestors did not use money in the shape of coins until the time of the reign of Emperor Genmei, about thirteen centuries ago, when one of the most primative coins was issued which is known as "Wado-kaichin." Our coins of antiquity were divided into seven general sorts which are as follows: 1, General currency; 2, counterfeits; 3, unknown coins; 4,* celestial coins; 5, trade coins; 6, foreign coins; 7,sacred coins.

It is comparatively recent that we have had characters on the face of coins, which have been used only for bartering purposes in connection with swords, tortoise shell, silk, etc., etc.

The Bible tells us that the Lord spake unto Moses saying:—"When thou takest the scorn of the children of Israel after their number, then shall they give every man a ransom for his soul unto the Lord, when thou numberest them: that there be no plague among them, when thou numberest them."

"This they shall give, every one that passeth among them that are numbered, half a shekel after the shekel of the sanctuary: (a shekel is twenty gerahs:) an half shekel shall be the offering unto the Lord." Exodus XXX, 12—13: see also verses 14—16. This method or custom of the early Jews just corresponds to our custom now in Japan.

Wherever the Shinto Shrines are located, whenever a pilgrim comes to pay a visit, (I do not say comes to "worship") they should, and usually do, pay a tribute to the service of the sanctuary. This is not a law with us as it was with the Jews though the act is considered a very courteous one and proper to do.

The tribute used to be a thin-lead-coin, but now our small "rin" takes its stead.

In early times the trade of Japan extended to Persia, Himalaya mountains, Cochin China, India, Annam, Polynesian Archipelago, Chinese Provinces, Java and many other Oriental countries though our largest trade was probably with the Dutch and Portugese. We consequently find in our ancient numismatic books references to the coins of these countries, and our Oriental numismatists have much to do in this day to complete our knowledge of these types of extinct civilizations.

OSAKA, JAPAN. 1894.

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*Supposed to have come down from Heaven.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

A PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR:—A paper on "Auction Sales of Coins" read by A. G. Heaton before the last Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association at Detroit, is a remarkable production and calls for notice, not so much by reason of the ignorance displayed by the writer of the subject of which he treats, as the undercurrent of malicious misrepresentation which pervades it.

We do not propose entering into a criticism of the length that might be warranted of the tissue of misstatements and inaccuracies in this document, but shall confine ourselves to the points on which a strong and earnest protest is proper and called for.

The impression conveyed to the reader seeking for information is that a coin auction sale is a sort of occasion where experts who have commissions to purchase are leagued together by a tacit understanding that their clients are a legitimate prey to be defrauded and humbugged as far as can safely be managed—that is, so as to avoid killing the goose that lays the golden egg. The customer may be hoodwinked, but he must not be bled so freely that he loses heart for further ventures. As might be expected, the writer declares "the suspicion of unfairness from disappointed customers is a common sequence", which, he adds, "sometimes may have a just foundation".

And no wonder, when we are told that if a dealer has a bid of six dollars on a coin which is knocked down to him at four, he may direct the auctioneer to make it six—because he happens to have another bid at that figure! What can the bidder help believing when he reads this? Why, most assuredly, that "a dishonest dealer has, of course, many opportunities to betray a customer's confidence", and particularly when he hears further that his bids can be communicated in advance to others, or that his bids may be represented as too late or not received at all, or that an inferior coin may be palmed off upon him from the dealer's own stock, etc.

It is a matter of curious speculation from what source Mr. Heaton obtained a knowledge of all these and "many other means of deceit" practiced at sales, as his presence is about unknown: we have no distinct recollection of his ever attending a sale. Moreover, in view of the fact that the established dealers of any standing in the entire country may be counted on one's fingers, he must have been particularly unfortunate in interpreting their expressions of opinion regarding each other.

But to come to the point. Mr. Heaton has deliberately and maliciously cast a slur on the integrity of all the dealers in the country, and more particularly of those of the two or three leading cities, and "few exceptional instances" of "sharp practice" which he characterizes as extortionate must be laid at the door of someone: otherwise, Mr. Heaton is a wilful slanderer. Who is it, Mr. Heaton? Come out boldly and name him or them: no beating about

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the bush! You have made a swèeping assertion and, whether you intended it or not. the filth covers the innocent as well as the guilty! To utter innuendoes is the act of a moral coward!!

With graciousness unspeakable, we are told that the collector will usually be faitly treated. This is uncreditable, if the den of thieves he has tumbled into be taken into account.

This edifying production savors of some long-bottled-up spleen which the writer vents with as much malice as space permits. But why this man deliberately insults the whole class to whom he owes all the prominence he and his book have attained, such as it is, and should go out of his way to poison the source on which they rely for their character and support, is beyond comprehension. As members of this class whose records are known far and near for many years, we need apprehend little from these insinuations. The undersigned deny the truth of the accusarions and insinuations of Mr. Heaton's article and hold that their business is conducted on an honest basis with high regard for the honorable performance of all commissions entrusted to them.

LYMAN H. LOW, (Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ld.)
S. H. & H. CHAPMAN, N. Y. Coin & Stamp Co., D. Proskey, Mgr.

NEW YORK, Dec., 23, 1894.

FROM PRESIDENT HEATON.

MY DEAR DOCTOR HEATH:—I have read a proof sheet of the Protest upon my paper in the November Numismatist and am surprised at its stupidity and the curious excitement of its perpetrators.

My paper, after defending the dealers from frequently unjust accusation, shows on the other hand the possibilities they have of being dishonest, if so disposed. The same might be written of those who sell pictures or horses, for example, without any prominent firm of either trade taking a suppositious case to themselves and it is both very extraordinary that the signers of the Protest should be so sensitive about my paper as well as most amusing to other large dealers I know who do not jump at the cry of "rats."

If the protestants take the position that no collector shall dare to publish a suggestion of possible deceit in the coin trade, this periodical (which I believe is the only one not published by a dealer) is without a mission. But its support and success is largely owing to its maintainance of collector's rights and interests, its illumination of all dark, secret and befogged numismatic corners and its friendliness for such dealers only as are open, sincere and equitable in the general experience of its readers. It is not a place for personal accusations, though the "bush" is sufficiently full of them, and I prefer to avoid such things in the interests of all, but, holding that the American Numismatist Association is primarily for the benefit of collectors, I write both fraternally

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and in my official position in their behalf. Despite the Protest's evasive insinuation, I have attended several auction sales where the dealers signing it were present, have heard much of these sales from other collectors and from the statements of numerous dealers, and I give the characteristics, possibilities and risks of sales that our inexperienced members may better understand their chances of buying coins or selling collections, the latter being usually at 25 per cent commission for all expenses incurred.

I am entirely independent of dealers, but I respect many of them personally and the best proof that I disdain "spleen" and "malice" in cases where I can least respect is given in the paper published in this number, a paper which was in Editor Heath's hands before my "Auction Sales" was in any way known and which I have had ample opportunity to withdraw, condense or alter to gratify prejudice, after seeing the Protest, had I been so disposed. I give it intact and only add that it will show to collectors how many there are (aside from the Hectors of the Protest) who have conducted large sales, such as Steigerwalt, Frossard, Randall, Massamore, Dr. Maris, etc., and how many dealers exist throughout the country whose good bargains have greatly reduced my bids to the would-be-monopolists of the trade.

I acknowledge in the Protest the fine advertisement of my "book, such as it is," and would refer readers, for Mr. Low's definition of "such as it is" to his notice abounding with compliments, in the business circular of The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. And Mr. Low, though his language is not always so beautiful, always tells the truth. Yet I do not feel at all indebted to him. My "Treatise on the Coinage of the Branch Mints" has sold on its merits, with a generous commission to the dealers and has brought them since a new and growing field of profit in the sale of Mint Marks which were before but little valued or known.

A word in conclusion: my article on Auction Sales of Coins is considered by Mr. Low and his newly beloved bedfellows in the Protest as insulting to the dignity of the dealers and full of evil insinuations without proof. He has lately most kindly provided me with far more entertaining matter for a description of auction sale occurrences than I have ever been fortunate enough to witness and with a far more incriminating opinion of one prominent dealer at least than I should have ever ventured to write. At a recent auction sale in New York, he, the conscientious Mr. Low aforesaid, in his least beautiful phraseology as seen in the Protest, ventured to call the prominent dealer and expert "a liar". Numismatic criticism is rarely so frank and so public and the accused gentleman proceeded forthwith to make a vigorous personal attack. The two numismatic sages were soon mixed up on a dusty floor in a manner that would have made foot ball adversaries envious of their combative qualities until, in a badly circulated condition, they were dragged apart by dismayed spectators. My music implores me to grant her this theme for a flight of heroic verse, but I would spare further shattering of our numismatic idols by any further reference to their doings at auction sales hereafter.

WASHINGTON. Jan. 15, 1895. A. G. HEATON.

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FROM SAMOA.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:—There is not and never was any Samoan coinage. All business is done through the medium of the metal coinage of Great Britain, gold and silver. It is in effect the only money and its use, both at this port and in the interior of this and all other islands of this group, and in fact, of all the thousands of the islands of the South Seas, is universal, except perhaps to some extent in such islands as have been scooped up by France and Germany, in pursuance of the policy of protection. Of course there is any amount of barter, pure and simple, in these as in all the other islands between the traders and the natives, where one article is exchanged for the other, generally copra on the side of the natives. In fact, in outlying stations and to a great extent here, the trader will not pay in money if it can be avoided, for by barter he secures a double profit, makes business, and avoids what otherwise would soon run him ashore—the lack of ready money. It is a complete answer to say that English money is the only money.

As to postoffices, there is no such thing as a government system in these islands. Anyone is at liberty to conduct such a thing for his own benefit and on his own responsibility. There is no postoffice so far as I am informed in the kingdom outside of Apia. The German Consulate or Government conducts a postoffice, merely as a matter of convenience and for the sake of the prestige it gives, I suppose; but this is strictly a German postoffice, as if located on German territory, and as such is in the postal union. The other, regarded as the regular postoffice, is conducted by an individual as any other business might be. The latter issue the only stamps purporting to be Samoan stamps, and by some arrangment, the nature of which I do not know, its stamps carry letters to all parts of the world; but whether through Germany and German territory I am not informed. The latter office can not, of course, issue money orders and is not within the Postal Union as far as I understand. I have heard that the sale of its stamps to collectors is the largest source of its revenue.

Under the treaty, the Money and the dollar of the United States is the established money of the Government. Consequently all import and other taxes are required to be paid in American coin; but that is in effect its only use, except where American gold is bought and, sold for transmission to the United States in payment for goods. So it is rather a commodity of merchandise, rather than a circulating medium. Of course it follows from what I have said that all salaries are paid in American money or the equivalent. A shilling is reckoned as twenty-five cents; a sovereign as the equivalent of five dollars in all commercial transactions." J. H. MULLIGAN.

Apia, Samoa, Dec. 2, 1894.

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OBITUARY.

O. W. Page, Secy. A. N. A.

O. W. Page was born at Stoddard N. H. on the 20th of December, 1860. The early part of his life was spent on a farm at Nelson N. H., to which his father moved when he was two years old. At about eighteen he came to Waltham and secured a position with the Hopkins Watch Tool Co. where he learned the machinist's trade. In 1886 he was employed by the Waltham Watch Co. and continued in their service until his decease which occurred on Thursday, Dec. 27th of the past year. Mr. Page was a very skillful mechanic and applied himself closely to his duties, his work being unsurpassed in the manufactory. His fortitude was such that, despite the sure progress of consumption, he did not relinquish toil until the afternoon of the day preceding his death and but two or three days before, wrote a lengthy letter in regard to matters relating to his duties as secretary of the A. N. A. without a reference to his perilous condition. His manner was distant and uncommunicative to strangers, but in congenial association he showed many attractive traits, and certain methodical peculiarities quite dissappeared.

Mr. Page began collecting coins in general about 1887, but soon made a specialty of U. S. standard and colonial issues and his taste was so exacting that his collection soon attained a very high grade, including, as it did in the copper series, many cents and half cents in proof and uncirculated condition and colonials of the highest rarity,—a number of pieces of these different classes having been at one time in the Parmalee collection. The skill of the deceased in the most delicate and exact branch of mechanism and metal work made him, doubtless, especially appreciative of perfect die work and beauty of surface in coins. It perhaps also inspired the methodical habits and integrity of character to which all who knew him bear witness.

Mr. Page's zeal, faithfulness and attention to detail were fully manifested in his occupancy of the office of secretary of American Numismatic Association and our members sustain a serious loss in parting with his disinterested services as well as true spirit as a fellow collector and sterling man.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, death has invaded our ranks and taken from us our beloved and honored secretary, Mr. O. W. Page, of Waltham, Mass., thus depriving us of a faithful and efficient officer of this Association, one who ever sought its greatest well fare, an enthusiastic laborer and student in this or favorite field of study and research and,

WHEREAS, the ways of omnipotence seemeth to us in the breaking of these

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ties, fast finding out; yet with a firm belief that "He doeth all things well" we bow to this his latest decree concerning us: Therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the American Numismatic Association in this feeble manner express our sorrow for the loss we individually and collectively feel at this time and further be it

RESOLVED: That we as a body extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother in this their hour of sorrow and affliction. It is also

RESOLVED: That this memorial be entered on the records of this Association and the President be instructed to forward a copy to the family of the deceased, and also to our official journal for publication in the same.

GEO. F. HEATH.
GEO. W. RICE.
W. J. LUCK. } COMMITTEE.

THE SCIENCE OF COINAGE.

In a lecture, December 23 on "Copper and Iron work" in the Detroit Museum of Art, Prof. A. H. Griffeth said, in regards the Art of Coinage and its relation to history, as follows:

"Of all metal work, coins are the smallest and yet the most authoritative in record. No history is as unbroken as that which they tell, no geography so complete, no art so continuous in sequence, no mythology so ample. Unknown kings and lost towns, forgotten divinities and schools of art, in coins find an authentic record. From the earliest age down to the time of Alexander, Greek coins, which were the first, were almost exclusively religious, and this is easily explained when we consider that at first all metals were in ingots, or pieces, that passed current by weight, so when the enterprising and commercial Lydians first thought of stamping metal for general circulation, a guaranty of just weight and purity would be the one condition required, else what man or merchant would accept it. In an age of universal belief in gods lived as it were, among men, when every transaction was ratified by a solemn oath, what more binding obligation than that of some god or divinity honored in the country where it was intended to circulate, in fact there is every reason to believe that the first coins were actually struck within the precincts of the temples. Among the first, if not the very first were the Aegina, named after the island of that name and bearing on them the stamp of the turtle, a symbol of the goddess Venus. This was the begining of Greek coinage. This coin, the sixteenth part of a farthing, it would take thirty-two of them to make one of our cents. This is the smallest coin ever put in circulation. Hundreds of dollars are lost every day to the poor people of this country for the want of a half cent which always goes to the dealer. About the close of the reign of George I. in England the poor of Ireland clamored because the

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money lenders were taking advantage for the want of a small coin with which to pay the fractional interest. By the side of this I place the largest coin ever used, the kind of money that was in use in Sweden for fifty-five years. it measures 8x10 inches and is nearly half an inch thick, being worth $4. The stores had racks behind the counters in which they were placed. But the history of the world might be read in the coins and medals, every known metal being represented, from the lead coins of Pompei, the tin of England and Siam, not forgetting the pewter coins issued by Cromwell and the United States in 1776, and coins that have been used by almost every nation.

WITH THE EDITOR.

[GEO. F. HEATH, M. D.]

WE are wound up for another year!

H. H. WALTER has removed to Lafayette, Ind., 529 Wood St. He has an 1845 half dollar in which the central figures are over struck, the 1 and 5 being perfectly normal.

ANY reputable dearler in Coins, Medals, Paper Money, etc. will take subscriptions to the NUMISMATIST at the regular rate. For all such look at our advertising columns.

WE have a decided novelty to introduce to our readers with next issue. It alone will be worth the price of subscription when complete. Dont miss our February number.

FRANK G. Moorhead, of Keokuk, Iowa, is about to publish an Autograph Collectors Directory and wants the names of all interested collectors for the same. See his advertisment.

THE interesting letter from Samoa in this issue is from the U. S. Consul at this station. The Numismatist is encircling the globe. Next month will appear a letter from a correspondent in British Guiana.

YE editor was quite well acquainted with Adam Fickes, who died this month at the advaced age of nearly a hundred years at Warrensburg, Mo. He was an eccentric old gentleman, had little or no faith in banks and his administrator in looking over his personal effects found over $4,300 hidden away in odd nooks and cracks in the house. The money was in gold, silver and greenbacks of various denominations.

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WITH this issue we present a very elaborate index to Vol. VII. We do not believe a similar amount of good literature has ever been given out in a numismatic periodical, at any time, for the price of this. We can yet send this volume of 288 reading pages, conplete and postpaid, for one dollar.

BY an unfortunate oversight an "ad" that was dead was resurrected and did duty in our last issue. For now over two months we have not been able to supply complete files of Vols. I, II and III of this magazine for love or money. Any of our readers who possess them can find a ready sale by addressing us.

NEXT month we shall quote quite liberally from the priced catalogues of the last sales of Ed. Frossard, Scott Stamp & Coin Co. and Messrs S. H. & H. Chapman. The Query department will be continued and besides the usual table of contents shall give you a fine plate picture of a gentleman whom you will all be delighted to see.

Two boys, Willie Peterson and Wecko Carlson, aged 12 and 17, of Muskegon, Mich., celebrated the death of the old year by going skating and building a fire in an old stump. This process resulted in the thawing out of $606 worth of lawful gold coin which had evidently lain dormant since 1861 as no coins of later date were among them.

THE DETROIT NUMISMATIC CLUB are assisting Prof. Griffeth in making a Numismatic Exhibit at the Detroit Museum of Art Building. One of the large Association cases will be utilized and its twelve sections filled. The case will be changed each month. Mr. Rice's collection, just as it was at the Convention, will be the first of the programme.

AT a meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological societies of New York, on December 6, 1894, Mr. Daniel Parish, jr. read a paper entitled "Some new light on the Washington Season Medals." Mr. A. C. Zabriskie also exhibited a specimen (only five known) of Brashers Doubloon. On the 10th of January Mr. Walter Tonnele read a paper entitled "Medallic Art of the Italian Renaissance."

NON-SUBSCRIBERS to this magazine will look in our advertising colums for great inducement to subscribe. This offer is made for a limited time for two reasons, viz:

I. We need you badly.

II. By the same token and just as badly, do you need us. Come, and let us join forces during 1895 in a partnership for mutual improvement. Let us do it *now*.

BROTHER Kirkwood's address is Kowloon, China. He has been in China for twenty-eight years, and his collection of Chinese, Japanese and Corean coins, one of the finest may be seen on exhibition in the West End Park Museum, Glasgow, Scotland. Some years ago, he published a pamphlet "An Appendix to Wylie's Coins of the Ta Tsing Dynasty" which should come in Brudins' list ("Books on Tsien", NUMISMATIST, Vol. VII, pp. 225) between Wylie's 1858 and Visseling 1877. Dr. Bushell mentions this work in his "Coins of the present Dynasty of China."

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NOT the least important portion of a Numismatic journal is the advertising department. This department reflects the very life and activity of our collecting. Such an array of advertisers and advertisments as we present in this issue is a credit to the worth of this magazine and our science. In patronizing them our readers not only benefit a liberal class (for a liberal advertiser is always a good man to deal with) but themselves as well, and in an indirect way this magazine.

Brother F. P. Bishop, of Allen, Mich., was lately found wandering aimlessly in the city of Elkhart, Ind. He was readily identified for Brothers Fisher and Kavanagh by means of the "grip" and the numismatic treasures which filled his capacious pockets. Last reports are that Dr. Fisher was trying to trade a large Roman As that weighs nearly a pound with patination and rings enough around it to make it at least 2000 years old, for a Venetian sequin that was once the property of Lord Bryon.

ARTISTS AS HISTORIANS. We quote the following by, Clarance Cook in Quarterly Illustrator, January 1895: "Just as an æsthetic Cuvier could reconstruct the whole artistic fabric of the reign of a Louis XV from a *bergere*, so, no matter how costly or pretentious the things of foreign make with which we crowd our museums and parlors, the true measure of our artistic capacity will be the coins that come from our mints, or the bank notes we engrave. The one incident of the World's Fair Medal and its rejection is matter for a weighty indictment of out artistic sense.

BY an especial arrangement with the American Numismatic Association all the members of that body are entitled to the NUMISMATIST *gratis*.

Members consequently, besides the advantage of belonging to the most popular association of the kind in the world, have the pleasure of receiving monthly the most popular numismatic periodical in the world—and all for the paltry sum of *one dollar*.

This Association not only invites, but *urges*, every honest student of our science to join with them to the mutual advantage of each. Join *now*.

Any of the officers will be very glad to give further information, or you may enclose a stamp to ye editor for the same.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Membership Medal are coming in slow but sure.

The obverse we believe has been practically decided upon and we shall give a cut of it in February issue together with a letter from Mr. Hooper, the Chairman of the Committee.

In addition to the names of subscribers published in December NUMISMATIST, the following have been received:

SILVER: John Rice, (deceased); Geo. J. Bauer; A. G. Heaton; Luther B. Tuthill; Mrs. P. R. King; C. B. Norton.

BRONZE: Geo. W. Rice; O. C. Wismer; Arthur R. Smith; J. R. Christopher; Thos. Hy. Roberts; Jno. Lehman, Jr.; August Lehman; L. M. Heath; H. E. Deats. This makes 28 subscriptions now in. We MUST have the hundred. Who will be NEXT? Send your applications to Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ontario.

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W. J. LUCK, of the Exchange Department, calls attention to the fact that his department was never in better position to exchange or sell coins than now, and when we glance over our advertising columns this month at his long list we can well believe it. Supt. Luck is doing everything possible to make his department a success. Look his lists over carefully.

Owing to the death of Secretary Page, no report from this Association is published this month. We are informed that President Heaton has appointed Geo. W. Rice, 186 E. High St., Detroit, Mich., Secretary, *pro tem.* This is an excellent appointment and if Mr. Rice's business would allow him to accept, it would be to the interest of the Association to make it permanent. The following applications in the hands of the editor of this magazine are herewith submitted:

John M. Deitz, 118 Fox St., Sandusky, Ohio.
Vouchers: Messrs. Stewart and Heath.

Geo. M. Frame, 38 Lindell St., Haverhill, Mass.
Vouchers, Messrs. Heath and Ragan.

T. H. Darricarrere, Beyrouth, Syria, Turkey.
Vouchers: Messrs. Heath and Ragan

The following without doubt are new members and entitled to Membership Certificates:

234 Dr Edwin P. Robinson, 102 Flower St., Newport, R. I.
235 R. W. Geary, Pinkerton, Ontario.
236 Charles B. Brodrick, Elkhart, Ind.

THE announcement of the death of Mr. O. W. Page for so long secretary of our association will come as a shock to every member and particularly to those who have had official relations with him will the loss be doubly felt. The editor cannot refrain from giving a slight tribute to his memory. Personally, we have never seen Mr. Page, but numismatically we knew him well. Whether he dug coal in the mine, or placed the carbon of light in the watch we did not know; whether large or small in stature; whether sick or well; whether old or young; whether poor or rich; whether white or black we did not know. But this we did know, that the numismatic fires on the altar of his heart always burned, and did not extinguish but with life itself.

From the time of his entrance into our association our business relations have brought us closely together. His official efforts were models of brevity and preciseness and always prompt. Though the duties of his office were onerous and unrequited, we have never heard from or of him one word of complaint. His communications were always on subjects relating to our science and the association, the success of which he was most interested. Regarding self, he was uncommunicative and all we know of him comes to us from our president, the brief facts for which we are indebted to his fellow townsman, F. R. Kimball. We are even unable to obtain a picture of him to give our readers.

Another prince of the House of Numisma has fallen asleep and somewhere (who shall say nay?) while our hearts are sad, he is consorting with Rice, Mills, Friesner and Porter, who though gone before, their names and remembrance remain yet with us.

THROUGH the courtesy of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., we have received from Mr. E. B. Sterling, of Trenton, N. J., the cut of the Trenton Battle Monument association medal, from which we give plate in this issue. The editor believes in medals. He believes in perpetuating in the enduring metal great events in History, Science and Art. Especially appropriate is it to illustrate in this way historic events and personages. We have done too little of this in this country. We are therefore gratified to call attention to this Official Medal of the above association in memory of one of the most

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brilliant events in our national history.

Prior to the dedication of the Battle Monument the Committee issued 6,000 Official Medals in Aluminum for sale to the Public at 25 cents each, which were disposed of.

The Committee, recognizing the fact that a better and more substantial Medal should be issued, decided to have 100 struck in Bronze from the same die. Sixteen of these Medals were reserved by the Monument Association and eighty-four offered for sale at $2.00 each by the Chairman of the Committee on Medals, Col. Thomas S. Chambers.

The following is a description of the Medal: Obverse—"To Commemorate the Battle of Trenton, December 26th, 1776:" in center, profile head of Washington, to left, from Houdon's bust. Reverse—"Trenton Battle Monument Corner-stone laid Dec. 26, 1891; dedicated Oct. 19, 1893;" in centre, correct view of the Battle Monument. Engraved by Bechtel. Size 24, American scale. Weight 1 oz. The ribbon is red, white and blue satin, with the words in gilt—"All our hopes were blasted by that unhappy affair at Trenton."—Lord Germain, British Sec. of State.

The attachment to the medal is by bronze swivel to the edges, so that the medal is not in any way pierced. To the top of the ribbon is atttached bronze scroll and shield, inscribed "Souvenir."

Neatly arranged for mailing in pasteboard box to fit, and will be sent to any address on receipt of $2.00 and register fee for safety. Address all orders to E. B. Sterling, Agt., No. 344 Bellevue Avenue, Trenton, N. J.

There is nothing like a thunderstorm to clear up things terrestrial, and we hope our unexpected numismatic storm will have a similar effect in clearing up the air numismatic. Both sides to this controversy now having had their innings it is a good time to quit. Collectors and dealers both have inalienable rights in the body numismatic, both are necessary to the welfare of our science and between reputable collectors and dealers there can be no sufficient grounds for quarreling, and are we not all reputable and honorable? Such of us as have come in contact have scars and sore places: some are of long standing, some are quite recent; but being honorable men, all, can we not settle these matters between ourselves better than by unbandaging and exposing our sore places to the vulgar gaze of many whose only interest would be that of curiosity. Any one personally knowing Mr. Heaton, or reading his article in this issue (A Tour among the Dealers), the manuscript of which (as he states) was in our hands long before his "Auction Sales" paper was published, will readily dismiss all thoughts that he had "an axe to grind" or any unfriendly feeling towards the dealing classes. Notwithstanding the dust and smoke caused by this diminutive cyclone there is no obscuring the fact that many buyers at sales have imagined that the several supposititious methods mentioned by Mr. Heaton might be in vogue, but that it is generally, or even often done we do not believe. The great and oftenest cause of complaint comes to us in regard "condition" of coins and here honest people may differ with propriety. We do not believe that the discussion in the NUMISMATIST of specific charges would subserve the best interests of our science, the collector, dealer or this magazine, and here we must draw the line. There is a proper place for such charges but until they are digested by the Board of Trustees, the policy of the NUMISMATIST will be to have nothing to do with them.

Personally, for about fifteen years, we have had to do with dealers and auction sales. We have never been situated to attend one in person. We have had our grievances, have had them early and have had them late. They have not been imaginary or suppositious, but we have ever, with very few exceptions, found the dealers willing to make any amends honorable, and, in the advantages we have on the whole gained have gladly sunk our little grievances out of sight and mind. We have got to have collectors; we have got to have dealers, and we must have PEACE.

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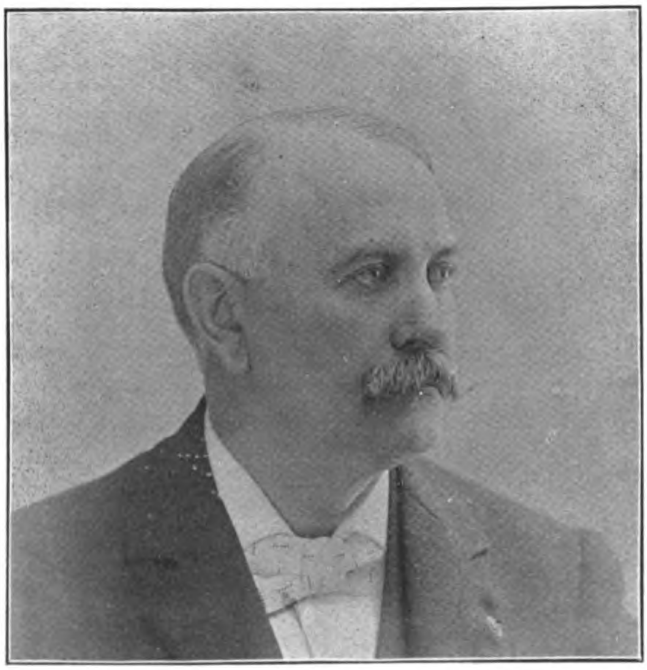
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Dr. A. L. Fisher.

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The Numismatist.

VOL. VIII. MONROE, MICH., FEBRUARY, 1895. NO. 2.

THE COINS OF THE JEWS.

A paper read at the Fourth Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 23-24, 1894.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4.]

[JOSEPH HOOPER]

To Alexandra succeeded her son Hyrcanus II. of whom we have no coins. Then for a short period Aristobulus II and Alexander II, the brothers of Hyrcanus, reigned. The latter struck coins of the same type as the Greek ones of his father, bearing the anchor, the star, and the vase, and giving the name in Greek only with the royal title. From the year 47 to 40 B. C. Hyrcanus was restored, but we have no coins extant which can be attributed to him.

The last coins of the Asmomean dynasty are those of Antigonus, B. C. 40 to 37. This prince was the son of Aristobulus II; and by the aid of the Parthians, and the support of Antony, he drove Herod out of Jerusalem, and was proclaimed king of Judæa. His coins are copper skekels and half shekels.

The first present a Hebrew inscription on the reverse, and a Greek on the obverse "OF THE KING ANTIGONUS" written round a wreath. Reverse, two cornucopiæ "MATTHIAS THE HIGH PRIEST AND THE CONFEDERATION OF THE JEWS." Another, which seems to be a half shekel, bears the Greek name and title within a wreath. Reverse, "MATTHIAS HIGH PRIEST," a single cornucopia, on each side of a leaf. Another, the obverse of which is obliterated, bears a single cornucopia, with the name and title in Greek in two straight lines. This is probably a quarter of a copper shekel. From these coins it is manifest that the name Antigonus is the Greek equivalent of Mattathis. In the year 37 B. C. Herod I, surnamed the Great after the execution of Antigonus, ascended the throne. Considering the position and resources he attained, there could scarcely fail to be coins with his image and superscription. It will be observed, however, that since the silver coinage of Simon Maccabæus, no issue has appeared in that metal.

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THE COINS OF THE JEWS. HOOPER. PLATE II.

1	Copper Coin of Herod the Great, 37-4, B. C.						7	Copper Coin of Herod Agrippa I, 37-44 A. D.	
2	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	"	" Agrippa II (Chalkaus) 52-100 (Coin A. D. 73).
3	"	"	"	"	"	"			
4	"	"	"	Archelaus, 4 B. C. 6 A. D.			9	"	" Roman Procurator, Rufus, 12A.D
5	"	"	"	Antipas, 4-39 A. D.			10	"	" Valerius Gratus, 16 A. D.
6	"	"	"	Philip II, 4 B. C. 34 A D. (Coin A. D. 33).			11	"	" Pontius Pilate, 29 A. D.
							12	"	" " " 29-37 A. D.

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The Romans prohibited in all countries subject to their dominion, the coinage of gold, and permitted that of silver only to a few important cities, among which Jerusalem was not included. The money, therefore, of Herod and his family is all of copper. The coins of Herod the Great do not exhibit his head. The most common represents on the obverse what it seems most reasonable to call a helmet with cheek-pieces, above it on each side, a palm-branch, in the centre between them is sometimes a star. Reverse, a tripod "OF THE KING HEROD" on one side of the tripod the year of the reign, on the other a monogram. Another gives the legend round the helmet and the Macedonian shield on the reverse. Another presents the name and titles round caduceus with the date and monogram in the field. Reverse, a leaved pomegrante. Another, a tripod a palm-branch on each side. Reverse, a cross within a wreath or fillet. The cross is probably the Greek letter X the initial of χαλκους, the denomination of the coin. Others, again, bear the anchor, the double cornucopia, the vase and palm-branch.

Of Herod Archelaus B. C. 4 to A. D. 6 there are coins bearing his name in Greek, and evidently to be assigned to him, as they express the title of ethnarch. They are various in type, displaying the anchor, the helmet, the galley with five oars, the prow of a ship, the caduceus, and the bunch of grapes from which hangs a leaf. They are all of small size.

Herod Antipas succeeded in A. D. 4 and his reign terminated in A. D. 39. He is destinguished by the title tetrarch. His coins exhibit—Obverse, a palm-branch with his name and title. Reverse, a wreath encircling the city which he built on the Lake of Gennesareth, and called after the reigning Emperor Tiberias. Others give on the reverse the name of Germanicus Cæsar in a wreath. Herod Philip II was the son of Herod the Great and Cloepatra. He reigned over Auranitis Batanea and Trachonitis, with some parts about Jamnia from B. C. 4 to A. D. 34. We have a few coins of this prince; more of Philip I. They exhibit the head of Tiberius on the obverse and on the reverse a tetra style temple with the name and title of Philip as tetrarch. The temple represented is that which Herod the Great had built near Panium, and dedicated to Cæsar.

Herod Agrippa I, called in the Acts Herod the King, and on his coins "Agrippa the Great," reigned from A. D. 37 to A. D. 44. Of his coinage we have many types. One of these only is Jewish. It bears—Obverse, "OF THE KING AGRIPPA"; the name is spelled with one II and the legend surrounds an umbrella fringed at the edge. Reverse, three ears of corn springing from one stalk in the field, the date ΑΣ, year 6. There are several coins of Agrippa I, not bearing Jewish types, some of which call him "the Great" and others designate him as Philo Cæsar or Philo Claudius. Some coins bear the name and title of Agrippa on the reverse, with those of the reigning emperor surrounding his portrait on the obverse. Of this class we have pieces of Caligula and Claudius, and on a coin of the latter the Jewish King is represented as sacrificing at an altar to one or more heathen deities.

Mr. Madden, (Jewish Coins coinage p. 110) who seems to doubt the attribution of the coin to Agrippa I, supposes the temple to be that of the God Marna at Gaza. If it be a coin of Herod Agrippa, both it and the act which it

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commemorates must have been in the highest degree distasteful to his Jewish subjects. Herod, King of Chalcis.—A few small coins bearing the name of "Herod the King" written round a single cornucopia, have been attributed to this prince by Cavedoni and Levy. (Jud Munzen, p. 82)

Agrippa II. The King Agrippa of the Acts from A. D. 48 to A. D. 100. We have one coin with a portrait of Agrippa II, and the title of the king. It bears on the reverse an anchor. This is assigned by Mr. Madden to the year 58; and he adds (Jewish Coinage p. 116.) The right of striking coins with his head must have been peremptorily put an end to, as in the next year and all future years his coins appear either with the symbolical head of the town at which they were struck, or with that of the reigning emperor. Thus Agrippa II appears on the reverses of Nero. Vespasian, Titus and Domitian; and one coin corroborates the information of Josephus (Ant XX 9. 4.) that Agrippa changed the name Cæsarea Phillipi to Neronias, in honor of Nero, from whom he had received considerable accessions of territory. Another coin is still more interesting. It is a small copper piece bearing its name χαλκους written round a dot on the obverse, and on the reverse an archor with the date F. T. R. K. year 26 (Cavedoni Lettore Vol. 1, p. 53.) It seems probable that as this date corresponds with A. D. 73, at which time the temple was a heap of ruins, that this piece of money may have served for the offerings which the Jews were compelled to bring every Sabbath day to the synagogue during the reign of Agrippa. Some of the reverses of Domitian which bear the name of Agrippa give the palm-tree the galley, and the double cornucopia. These pieces terminate the coinage of the Idumean dynasty. The next coins are those struck by the Roman procurators, and it is remarkable that the Romans carefully abstained from introducing into the coinage intended for Judæa any symbols which might be offensive to the people.

Those struck during the reign of Augustus are of two classes—the first from the expulsion of Archelaus A. D. 6 to A. D. 14 exhibit an ear of corn on the obverse, with the name ΚΑΙΣΑΡΣ, and on the reverse a palm-tree with the date of the year. Subsequent coins appear of another type. Obverse, a cornucopia ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ. Reverse, an altar ΣΕ-ΒΑΣΤΟΤ (of Augustus.) These are all of small size. Under Tiberius, some coins occur with the name of Julia, his mother —Obverse, the name in a wreath. Reverse, an ear of corn, or a triple lily like that on the ancient shekel, with the date of the year. Afterwards, others were struck with the Emperor's own name round a double cornucopia. Reverse, the word ΚΑΙΣΑΡ in a wreath. Others with a vase, a vine leaf, a palm-branch, and some with a sacred vessel which Tiberius himself had presented to the temple. But the most interesting of these coins are struck by Pontius Pilate. They bear on the Obverse the lituus, with the name of Tiberius Cæsar written round it, and on the Reverse the date in a wreath. This heathen symbol, suggested, as Mr. Madden thinks likely (Jewish Coinage, p. 149) by the strong passion which Tiberius is known to have entertained for augurs and astrologers, comes with a peculiar appropriateness before our eyes on the coinage of a procurator by whom Christ was given over to be crucified.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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RESTRIKES OF U. S. HALF CENTS.

A Paper read at the Fourth Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 23-24, 1894.

[GEO. W. RICE.]

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

It is with pleasure that I present for your inspection a complete set of United States Half Cents. As all collectors are aware a complete set is seldom met with and contains many extremely rare coins of the more recent dates; these dates are 1831 and 36, 1840 to 1849 small date (as will be meant when 1849 is referred to) also 1852. When these rare coins are offered for sale they are described either as "originals" or "restrikes". There can be no question about the 1831 and 36, as the reverse die used for the restrikes, said to be that of the 1856 Half Cent, differs materially from that used for the originals, and it has been for years accepted as fact by dealers and collectors that this same reverse was used for the restrikes of the Half Cents of the 40s and 1852. This reverse is recognized by the wreath shown as No. 1 with the berries small and the ribbon tying it forming an acute angle at the upper left hand loop inside the wreath, while that shown as No. 2 with larger berries and top of ribbon folded to the left forming an obtuse angle has been called the original.

Shortly before the coinage of Half Cents was discontinued certain coin dealers had an understanding with the Mint whereby they received these valuable restrikes in exchange for fine and rare coins which came into their hands and their mint collection was very much enriched in this way, but it was for the interest of all immediately concerned that the true character of these Half Cents should not be known, and it was doubtless some time before the difference in the reverses was discovered.

During the year 1839 there appears to have been an effort made to improve the design of the copper coins and the Cent is found with a number of new obverses, the last one issued has also a new reverse which is No. 1 exactly, and both obverse and reverse continue without change to the end of the series, showing clearly that they had been decided upon for a permanent type.

The coinage of Half Cents which had been discontinued in 1836 was again resumed in 1840 with a new obverse conforming exactly with that of the Cent of that year; and is it not reasonable to suppose that the reverse also was made to conform to that just adopted for the Cent, and as a matter of fact we find the coin with this reverse, the small berried No. 1 for every year down to 1857 when the Copper Coinage was discontinued.

Dr. Maris states he found every date with both reverses, but Mr. E. Frossard says in his work on the Cents and Half Cents, he had been unable to find the Half Cent of 1849 with reverse No. 2, and in the catalogue by him of the

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Borden Collection sold Dec. 1, 1893 is a Half Cent of 1849 and it is noticable he does not state if it is an original or a restrike; the fact is this coin came from the Parmelee Collection a guaranteed original notwithstanding it had reverse No. 1 which has been accepted as proof of being a restrike and he was at a loss how to describe it. Up to this date he had never seen an 1849 with reverse No. 2, but in his sale of the Friesner Collection June 8, 1894 he catalogues one as "original, large berries", and another was sold by the Chapmans is the Norris Collection, May 17, 1894.

Does it look consistent that when the Half Cent was issued in 1840 in howsoever limited numbers a reverse would be used *differing* from that just adopted for the Cent and should be continued in use only so long as the issue was small, and give place to a reverse like that of the Cent so soon as a more plentiful coinage was decided on, as occurs with the large date 1849.

We now come to the 1852. In this case Frossard distinctly says the reverse of the original was that of the large date 1849: namely, the small berried reverse, and that as the restrikes have the reverse of 1856 it is impossible to tell them apart. Here I have one of the strongest arguments in favor of my view of the subject, when I offer for your inspection 1852 Half Cents with *both* reverses. If the authorities are right where shall we assign this coin with the large berry reverse. One of these is an original and the other a restrike, but which is which? If we say the large berry reverse is the original, we must suppose the Mint to have gone back and used a reverse that had been discarded three years before for the limited coinage of this year, and returned again to the reverse No. 1 for the more plentiful one of 1853. Or we must conclude which is more probable that the original had the same reverse as 1851 and '53, and that the large berry reverse which I show you is the restrike; and now, gentlemen, I maintain that if this is the restrike of 1852 then all the Half Cents of the 40s with large berry reverse are restrikes and that the small berry reverse was adopted in 1840 to correspond with the new design for the Cent and continued without change to 1857.

In making restrikes the Mint has, it would seem with intent, generally allowed or made some small point of difference to exist between them and the originals; the Dollar of 1804 had the letters of obverse recut and a different reverse, the Cent of 1804 was struck from dies with no attempt to correct the rust spots and with a reverse some ten or more years later; the Quarter of 1827 was also restruck from rusted dies which could have been improved. The existence of the Half-cents with large berried reverse is in accord with this, by supposing that when a demand was made for restrikes of these rare dates the reverse of 1856 was used for 1831 and '36 as they would then differ from the originals, but all previous reverse dies having been destroyed it became necessary in order to have the restrikes of the 40s and 1852 differ from the originals to make a new die for the reverse, and this I believe was done perhaps by some one outside the Mint as the wreath differs from any other found on U. S. coins.

It is stated that the large berry reverse coin is much less rare than the other, and if we conclude that they are the restrikes it is what we should expect: but the very much greater demand for them by collectors, believing them to

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be originals, has forced the price up till they bring twice to four times the price of the small berry coin.

Now, Gentlemen, there should be some way of getting at the facts in this matter, and having it settled beyond a doubt, for if we are paying from twenty to fifty dollars each for restrikes we ought to know it.

186 E. High St., Detroit, Mich.

MR. PIERREPONT'S REPENTANCE.

[GRANT ALLEN.]

I.

It was with some reluctance that the Rev. Noel Pierrepont, B. D., of Trinity College, Cambridge. resolved to spend his summer vacation at Peddington-on-Sea, in Dorsetshire.

For, after all, what chance is there of picking up anything really good any where in England? You may get a denarius or two of the lower empire, to be sure, or even a fairly preserved Hadrian or Constantine, plowed up by a farmer near the buried ruins of some forgotten villa; those common things, of course, turn up in more or less abundance pretty nearly everywhere. But for anything of any genuine value or interest now, anything worthy to fill up a gap in Mr. Pierrepont's admirable series of the imperial Roman coinage, for example, why, naturally a man must go to huut among the remotest villages in Italy or Greece, or Spain or Illyria. Those are the only places where a collector of native discrimination and small means can still pick up real acquisitions. You don't want to pay a lot of money for your coins, of course; you want to discover them, as it were, in out-of-the-way corners, where people even now continue to estimate a Gordian or an Elagabalus (poor souls) at its bare weight in gold or silver. That is undoubtedly the one practicable way in which a person of limited income, competent knowledge and nice tastes, can gather together anything worth calling a decent collection.

For fifteen years the Rev. Noel Pierrepont had steadily proceeded upon this definate plan of action. While was still an undergraduate, he had intuitively perceived that his true function in life lay in the direction of collecting imperial Roman coins and medals; and he had followed that function ever since with unwearying devotion. While other men of his time were breaking new ground and their own necks upon the frozen Matterhorn, covering themselves with glory and with unpleasantly boiling spray beside the Great Geyser, or suffering qualms of conscience and of intense sea-sickness among the outer Hebrides, Noel Pierrepont was tracking a rare Constantius Chlorus through the outlying hamlets of the Apennines, or beating for undoubted gold Vespa-

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sians among the wildest recesses of Calabria and the Abruzzi. The consequence was that, by the time he was thirty-five, the enthusiastic hunter had managed to accumulate the very finest collection of the imperial Roman coinage in the whole University.

Still, there are thorns on every rose, drops of bitterness in every cup. The Rev. Noel Pierrepont's rose had two thorns, his cup had two drops of modest, but perfectly distinguishable, bitterness. The first was the fact that that fellow Markham of Downing had got a most remarkable aureus of Trajan, bearing the impress of the mint at York, and as yet absolutely unique among the collections of Europe. The second was that medical advice prevented him in future from going to Italy at any time of year except in the Christmas or Easter vacations.

Markham of Downing! It was too ridiculous. If he had been a Johnian now, or even a Christ's man; but Markham of Downing! Mr. Pierrepont loved to gloat upon the insignificance of the possessor of that unique Trajan. Well, well; please heaven, he would yet go abroad every Christmas and Easter and ransack the last corners of Europe, Asia and Africa (unfortunately, the Roman empire did not at any time extend to America as well), rather than suffer himself to be calmly beaten by a Markham of Downing!

So he took Mrs. Budge's lodgings on the Marine Parade of Peddington-on-Sea, with much reluctance, and prepared to waste an entire long vacation in the fruitless attempt to pick up anything worth speaking of in our too-much hunted and too-freely explored England.

Noel Pierrepont was a clever and an experienced hand, and he knew his function too well to begin by asking ostentatious questions, whether anybody had any old coins anywhere in the neighborhood. That, of course, would excite attention, and would make people ask a high price for whatever they happened to be possessed of. Noel Pierrepont's plan was a far more cautious and unobtrusive one. He made friends with absolutely everybody everywhere; he went into their houses in a most cordial fashion; he cast his eyes about haphazard, to see if there were any old coins kept on the mantle-shelf in a cup or saucer; he inspected them casually, when found, with off-hand curiosity; and if he saw anything he cared to ask about, he inquired in the most careless way, first, whether they minded his taking it, and secondly, how much they would like to sell it for. If people demurred or wanted to haggle, he dropped the subject immediately with perfect indifference and said it really dinn't matter, having learned by experience that they were sure to re-open the question of their own accords the very next time they happened to meet him. If ever wish particularly to buy anything from country people, be sure you make as though you didn't care for it. Once let them know it has any value in your eyes, and they make up their minds immediately that it's worth ten thousand pounds at least, and that you want to buy it from them to sell again, for a hundred times what you gave for it, to the authorities at South Kensington or the trustees of the British Museum.

II

Josiah Puddicombe, Esq., J. P., Mayor of Peddington, was a very mighty and

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important personage. As a corn-chandler, he was well known through all the country-side for miles and miles around; as a munificent dispenser of social hospitality he was considered second to nobody in the whole parish. Especially had Mr. Puddicombe, as becomes a Mayor, a marked and decided weakness for the society of the clergy. It was not remarkable, therefore that, when a few days later, the Rev. Noel Pierrepont, B. D., took a seat accidently beside him on one of the Parade benches, and entered into an animated discussion on the beauty and salubrity on the Town of Puddington, Mr. Puddicombe should have felt immediately charmed and flattered. A very intelligent gentleman, really, this parson, and with a very good taste indeed on the important question of natural scenery (Mr. Puddicombe had real estate to let in building lots on the east side of Coronation terrace.)

"A good map of Peddington, sir?" Mr. Puddicombe murmured, complacently, in reply to an inquiry of his new companion. "A good map of the parish of Peddington? There is only one good map of the parish to be seen anywhere, and that's the one in my possession, drawn up for the purpose of the Tithe Commutation. If I might venture to invite you to step round the corner to my littly place, now, I should be very happy to show you the Tithe Commutation map of Peddington."

Noel Pierrepont was charmed at the opportunity. "You're very kind," he answered, delighted. "If you will allow me, I'll step round with you this very minute."

Mr. Puddicombe's little place had a drawing room of an essentially bourgeois order, with a stuffy odor, suggestive of the idea that it was never used familiarly except on Sundays, and its chairs presented an uncomfortable appearance of being excessively draped in very new and shiny chintz coverings. But Noel Pierrepont was not inclined to be severely critical upon these minor matters, for, the very moment he entered the room, his eye fell at once upon an old-fashioned rosewood chiffonier, or cabinet, on whose middle shelf he beheld with a gleam of joyful anticipation a common cracked saucer, containing some dozen or so rusty-looking coins.

The very sight of an unexamined coin was enough to put Noel Pierrepont immediately on tenter-hooks of suspense and expectation; but long practice had taught him successfully to conceal his agitation, and he pretended to be listening intently to Mr. Josiah Puddicome's lenghty explanation of the respective boundaries of the borough, the parish, the manor, and the Commissioners' district, as exhibited on the map, while he was really peeping round the corner all the time to see whether he could make out the nature of the coins in the little cracked china saucer. At last, however, Mr. Puddicombe's disquisition came to a slow and lingering end, and then Noel Pierrepont was able with due obliqueness delicately to approach the vital subject of the contents of the cabinet.

"Some nice old china you've got here, I see, Mr. Puddicombe," he said, walking over towards it as carelessly as possible. "Old family heirlooms, I've no doubt, of your own or Mrs. Puddicombe's. Very delightful pursuit, to be sure, to collect old china. You're not a connoisseur? Dear me, you surprise me. And that pretty little saucer over there in the corner; I observe there

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are some bits of coins in it. Quite a collection you've got altogether, with your china and your ivory and your glass-ware. The key's in the cabinet, I notice; will you allow me to examine your treasures? Thank you, thank you; I'm interested in all these old-fashioned things, you know, and like to have a good look at them."

"Oh, certainly," Mr. Puddicombe answered, quite enchanted at his visitor's condescension. "I don't know that there's anything there worth your notice, sir, but Mrs. Puddicombe considers the china's good of its sort, and very ancient."

Noel Pierrepont scanned the different articles one by one with well pretended interest, taking them each in his hand inquiringly, until at last he came to the cracked china saucer, which formed the real goal of the entire examination. The coins within might have numbered perhaps a couple of dozen, and the experienced eye of the Cambridge parson showed him at once that the greater part of them were absolutely valueless. An Italian piece of fifty centesimi; a battered Austrian nickel six-kreuzer; an American three-cent bit with a hole drilled through it; a couple of Chinese cash of the common centre perforated character; a six-pence of George II., partially obliterated—that was the staple of Mr. Puddicombe's little collection. But down at the very bottom of all lay a single brassy-looking coin with a raised head in high relief upon it, which Noel Pierrepont recognized at once, in spite of its accumulated dirt and griminess, as true Roman gold, a genuine aureus of the Imperial period. Had he yielded to his natural impulse, he would have pounced upon it as an eagle pounces from above upon its prey; but he knew how to control his emotion, and not a muscle of his face moved for one second as he took it up gingerly between his finger and thumb and proceeded with the upmost show of careless deliberation to examine closely its image and superscription:

IMP. TRAJANO. AUG. GER. DAC. PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS VII.

Great heavens, could it be? The room whirled round with him as he gazed upon it in speechless admiration. The exact counterpart of that fellow Markham's hitherto unique aureus of Trajan!

The expression for Pontifici Maximo was not P. M., as on most Trajans, but Pont. Max., as on the very remarkable Markham exemplar.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Mr. Geo. F. Kunz, at Tiffany's, says the first four Isabella quarters coined by the U. S. government as Columbian souvenirs have been placed in his hands to be sold for the benefit of the board of lady managers of the World's Fair. The first bid received is that of H. N. Higinbotham of Chicago—$600 for the four. The first coined of the Columbian half dollars brought $10,000, but that was an advertising scheme, and the men who got the advertisement have placed the coin in the Field Columbian Museum in Chicago.

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EAST INDIA SILVER COINAGE.

[MAJOR ADAM SMITH.]

In a supplement to the Bombay Government Gazette, published by authority, dated April 9, 1839, the Territorial Department of Finance notified for the information of the officers concerned the equivalent value in East India Company's rupees of the local currencies, and as many of the rupees named are not now known, and information regarding them is not obtainable in the local press I send them for publication in the NUMISMATIST so that some light may possibly be thrown on the subject.

		East India Company's Rupees.
100 Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees	Equivalent to	93, 1, 10
100 Ankosee or Chinkore Rupees	"	95, 14, 9
100 Bagulcotta Mulharshaee old Rupees	"	92, 15, 0
100 " " new "	"	90, 14, 0
100 Baroda or Babasye Rupees	"	91, 0, 10
100 " or Syasye "	"	90, 0, 1
100 " or Nanasye "	"	87, 0, 2
100 Batoree Rupees	"	90, 5, 2
100 Bellapoorie "	"	88, 8, 2
100 " new Rupees	"	87, 6, 8
100 Broach Rupees	"	94, 4, 0
100 Cambay "	"	83, 12, 4
100 Cleandore "	"	95, 8, 4
100 Dhoobsye "	"	94, 8, 6
100 Hallee Sicca Rupees	"	101, 15, 0
100 Hookaree (new Meritch) Rupees	"	86, 4, 9
100 Jureepulka Rupees	"	93, 13, 9
100 Kittoor Shaporee Rupees	"	90, 15, 3
100 Nilkuntee Rupees	"	55, 8, 3
100 Peerkhanee "	"	83, 15, 0
100 Punnallee Rupees	"	69, 0, 6
100 Shapooree "	"	94, 13, 4
100 Sumboo Peerkanee Rupees	"	83, 7, 11
100 Thoara Rupees	"	94, 4, 4
100 Waubgam "	"	96, 3, 4
100 Zunjeera Kalaba Rupees	"	81, 4, 3

The above table is signed by J. N. Crawford, Accountant General, Bombay, and is dated March 15, 1839, from the Accountant General's Office, Bombay Castle.

The peculiarities of the several coins and their inscriptions are unknown to me, with the exception of the Baroda and the Hallee Sicca rupees (the latter are the Nizams Deccan coinage), and as I do not posses a copy of the "Coins of the Mahommedan States of India," I cannot say whether they are noticed therein or not. Perhaps some one of your readers will be able to throw some

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light on the subject. In the meantime research is continued in India, and should anything of importance come to light it will be communicated in due course.

POONA, INDIA, Nov. 25, 1894.

THE SOMMER ISLAND'S COIN.



The earliest coins struck for American circulation were in brass and called the Sommer Island pieces; the Islands derive their name from Sir George Sommers who was shipwrecked there about the year 1609. In the year 1612 the Virginia company sent Mr. John More there to make a settlement. Mr. More was succeeded by Capt. Daniel Tucker in whose time we are informed by Capt. John Smith in his History of Virginia these coins were in circulation. They were made of brass or some metal similar. The shilling bore on the obverse a hog standing to left, above which are the numerals XII; this device is surrounded by a beaded circle: the outer beaded circle encloses the words "SOMMER ISLANDS" in Roman capitals. The reverse shows a full rigged ship (of the peculiar type of those times) sailing to left with flags bearing the Cross of St. George flying from each of the four masts, this device is surrounded also by a beaded circlet. Size 20. These pieces varied in weight. (73, 90, and 173 grains). The reverses have been struck from different dies, the ships differing.

The sixpence is similar to the shilling in design, but has VI over the hog and "SOMMER ISLANDS" in surrounding circle. Size 17; weight 35 grains.

The devices on the three-penny pieces are the same as the two preceeding (but Legend omitted) and the numerals III is over the hogs back; there is a beaded circle around device, both on the obverse and reverse. Size 13; weight 21 grains.

On the obverse of the two-pence is the figure of a "hog" under the numeral II (no legend); the reverse, ship with three masts, flying on each the cross

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of St. George, the border is beaded. Ten or twelve of the shillings are known —four of the sixpences and only one each of the 3d and 2d.

The coins are nationally of little interest, not being continental.

JOSEPH HOOPER.

COINAGE OF BRITISH GUIANA.

[NORMAN A. FORSTER.]

English currency as under is the circulating medium in this provinces.

½ PENNY. Copper and bronze.
1 " " " "
3 PENCE. Silver.
4 " " Of these there are many kinds: the last issue was struck specially for this colony in 1889, and though they are at face value locally, are at a premium in England.
6 " " Many varieties.
SHILLING " The jubilee (1887). Shilling at an advance. Also Lion shilling. Of these two there are many varieties.
FLORIN = 2 SHILLINGS. Silver. Many varieties also current.
HALF CROWN = 2 SHILLINGS AND 6 PENCE. Silver. As above.
DOUBLE FLORIN = 4 " Silver. Only one issue current.
CROWN = 5 SHILLINGS. These are not in general use. They can, however, be got.
GOLD COINAGE, as in Great Britain.

The following silver coinage is local, and have not been issued for many years. Outside of this colony they are unknown. The issue is in compliance with the treaty made by the English with the Dutch who were the original settlers when this colony was ceded by the latter to the former they are:

QUARTER GUILDER = 4 PENCE.
HALF " = 8 "
GUILDER = 1 SHILLING AND 4 PENCE.
DOUBLE GUILDER = 2 " 8 "

GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA, BRITISH GUIANA.

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WITH THE DEALERS.

On Jan. 17 Mr. Steigerwalt distributed the collection of coins, notes, medals etc., of John P. Wright, of Burlington, Ia. 400 Lots.

H. E. Morey's Quarterly and Catalogue No. 14 for January, 1895 is at hand. Besides considerable information of value to collectors many bargains are offered that collectors should take advantage of. 31 Exchange St., Boston, Mass.

We are in receipt of Dr. Frank Walla's price list of Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Austrian, German, Swiss, Italian, etc., in silver and gold. 1328 lots. Dr. Franz Walla, Wein (Vienna), Plankengasse 4.

Chas. Steigerwalt issued in December, 1894, his price list No. 53. of choice and rare coins, medals, notes, etc. It is particularly rich in English, French, Russian, Chinese and Japanese medals. Sent on application.

The N. Y. Stamp and Coin Co. will sell at auction through Bangs & Co., of New York City, on March 1, the collection of coins and paper money of J. C. Tachterman, of that city. A fine line of U. S. coins are offered. 595 lots.

Steigerwalt on Feb. 26 offers for sale to the highest bidders the choice collection of coins, medals, etc., of Col. William Holt, or Nashville, Tenn. There is something in this list for everybody, and no doubt bargains will be secured. 899 lots.

Frossard's Auction sale catalogue No. 131 is out and comprises 629 lots comprising the collection of United States Coins of Mr. John Ulin, of Los Angeles, Cal., besides a valuable collection of the ancient coins of Greece, Rome and Judaea. The sale takes place in Kennedy's Auction Rooms, New York, on March 8.

The following prices were realized at the Spedding sale (S. H. and H. Chapman) Dec. 3-4, '94:

1	Sommers Island, shilling (see description elsewhere) very good	$ 61 00
2	Massachusetts 1652 Oak tree shilling, Croby 4f "	7 00
5	" 1652 Pine tree " " 1b very fine	7 00
7	" 1652 " " " six pence very fine	3 50
8	Carolina 1694 half penny elephant, good but worn	25 00
20	Rosa Americana 1723 two pence UTILEDULCI very fine	5 00
21	1723 penny, same type, very fine	2 60
22	1722 half penny, GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA, ex fine	6 00
54	Maryland 1790 three pence, BALTIMORE TOWN, JULY 4, 90. STANDISH BARRY. THREE PENCE. very good	12 50
138	U. S. Gold Eagle 1795 very good	15 00
139	1796 very fine	21 00
140	1797 four stars facing, very fine	34 00
142	1798 over 1797, as above, fine	33 00
150	Half Eagle 1795 fine	7 25
151	1796 over 1795, good	8 50
202	Three Dollar 1873 (only 25 struck) very fine	22 00

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304	Three Dollar	1876 (only 45 struck) proof	76 00
304	U. S. Silver Dollar	1794 good and very rare	86 00
320		1799 over 1798 extra fine	6 00
331		1839 very good	17 50
343		1851 "	28 00
344		1852 good	13 00
350		1858 very fine	15 00
388	Half Dollar	1796 sixteen stars, fine	95 00
389		1797 much worn, poor	15 00
409		1815 ex fine	5 25
474		1852 uncirculated	6 00
553-4	Twenty Cents	1877-8 proofs, each	2 25
561	Dime	1804 good but discolored and rubbed	7 50
745	U. S. Cents	1793 AMERI, chain fifteen links, very fine	46 00
746		1793 AMERICA, same, corroded, good	6 25
747		1793 wreath edge, vine and bars, ex fine	27 00
748		1793 same, but large leaves, even date, fine	12 00
756-61-65 } 768-70-73 }		1794 Hay's No. 7, 3 50; No. 17, 9 00; No. 21, 1 50; No. 26, 3 90; No. 32, 5 50; No. 35, 3 50; all fine	
788		1795 lettered edge, uncirculated, perfect	75 00
789		1795 plain edge, thin planchette, uncirculated	20 00
792		1796 Liberty cap, date far from bust, "	71 00
793		1796 " " wide date, good, rare die	21 00
794		1796 " " date close to bust, fine	40 00
795		1796 LIHERTY, ex fine, dark olive	11 50
797		1797 wide date, uncirculated	15 00
798		1797 close " "	9 00
805		1801 1-100 "	15 50
806		1802 uncirculated, sharp bold impression	6 50
810		1803 large 1-100, uncirculated	13 50
813		1804 Broken die, fine	18 00
821		1808 ex fine, light olive	12 50
822		1809 " rich brown color	10 25
825		1811 over 10, ex fine, 829, 1813 ex fine	7 25 and 5 25
850		1821 wide date, ex fine	12 00
852-56 } 857-58 }		1822-25-26-27 uncirculated,	7 50, 11 50, 4 75, 5 25
906	U. S. half Cents	1796 pole to cap, good for the date	15 00
908		1797 plain edge, uncirculated	17 50
909		1802 over 1800 fine, light olive	14 00
919		1811 uncirculated, very rare	30 00
929		1836 original, proof	27 00
930		1840 restrike, "	15 00
931		1848 original, "	25 00
935		1852 restrike (?) "	11 00
1095	Sweden, Necessity money	1675 Charles XI. 2 Daler 9½x9 in	3 00
1096		1717 Charles XII ½ " 4x4 in, fine	4 75
1098		1730 Frederick I 4 " 10x8¼ "	7 00
1099		1746 " 4 " 10¼x9½, good	7 50
1100		1721 " 2 " 6¾x7½, fine	7 00
1101		1747 " " 5½x5½ "	4 75
1102		1744 " ½ " 3¾x3¾ "	3 25
1103		1749 " ½ " 4¼x3½ "	3 50

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

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DR. A. L. FISHER.

This month we have the pleasure of presenting to our readers a portrait of the treasurer of the American Numismatic Association.

Dr. Fisher was born of old New England stock at Bristol, Ontario Co., New York, in 1845. He received a common school education with a finishing polish at East Bloomfield Academy. Then he "skirmished", studied and taught school until he graduated in medicine in 1871. The following year he settled in Elkhart, Ind., where he has since remained. He early developed a taste for the antique and old of the better class, and has quite an arsenal of fire arms, flint locks, pistols, and guns. It was not until about four years ago that he developed from a collector to a serious student of our science and joined the American Numismatic Association in February, 1893, becoming member No. 130, and on the resignation of Mr. Harlowe he was unanimously elected to succeed him, and received a re-election in 1894 without opposition.

Dr. Fisher has been in attendance at the last two conventions of the Association and heartily believes in this feature of the work, and will go down to Washington with the boys this fall if he has to get his patients all cured up before hand to do it. At the Detroit convention he read a paper, "A Novice Among the coins", that attracted considerable attention and was published in the *Free Press* and in some way created the impression that the reader was not such a novice as the title of his paper would indicate.

Dr. Fisher is a genial, whole souled gentleman, like so many others found in our ranks, and by nature and education is peculiarly qualified for the official position he holds in our Association. His family consists of a wife and two interesting daughters.

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AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

17 West 43d. St., New York, N. Y.

ABSTRACT FROM MINUTES: A Regular Meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening, Jany. 21, 1895—President Parish presiding. The Executive Committee reported that the following nominations had been received and recommended for election: for Resident Membership Leopold Gaus and John A. King, for Corresponding Membership Q. Perini of Roveredo, Austria. Attention was called to the decease of Resident Member Emanuel J. Attinelli. It being the unanimous opinion of the entire Executive Committee that the initiation fees and dues of Resident Members should be increased and that the Secretary be directed to offer the following amendment to Chapter III, Section I of the "By Laws" to be acted upon at the Annual Meeting in March 1895; viz: "The initiation fee and dues of persons elected Resident Members of this Society shall be ten dollars, and the annual dues shall be ten dollars payable in advance.

The Librarian, Mr. Belden, reported donations since the last meeting of 31 bound volumes and various pamphlets, catalogues, periodicals, etc., making a total of 619. The principal donors were Isaac F. Wood, Samuel P. Avery, Isaac Myers and S. P. Avery, Jr. Mr. Charles H. Wright, Curator, reported additions of 17 coins and medals and 6 miscellaneous specimens, total of 23. Special memtion was made of a proof U. S. cent of 1854 from J. Sanford Saltus and a large silver medal of Pope Leo XIII from his grace the Rev. Archbishop Corrigan. The donation also of a number of Lincoln medals was announced from Andrew C. Zabrislsie on which a detailed report will be made at the next meeting.

Mr. Weeks called attention to the decease of Elisha Youngs Ten Eyck, a former member of the Society. He was Treasurer in 1867 and elected President in 1868.

A letter was read from Dr. Charles E. West of Brooklyn, a former Resident Member, giving an interesting account of his collection of Jewish coins.

H. RUSSELL DROWNE, Secretary.

DETROIT NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The Detroit Numismatic Club held the regular monthly meeting Feb. 6 at the office of the President, Dr. Joseph Lathrop, and the evening was spent pleasantly in general numismatic conversation. A comparison of dimes led to the discovery of an uncatalogued variety of 1838 P. Mint, having stars only half the size of those on regular issue, about the same size as those on the

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half-dime of 1838; as it is the only one ever seen by the members it is thought to be a rarity. A variety of 1889 dime, both obverse and reverse, was after inspection pronounced to be a counterfeit though of silver. Considerable time was spent by the members selecting pieces from the Association Exchange list, and as a free discussion regarding values and conditions was had, every one felt perfectly satisfied with his purchases. 105 pieces altogether were taken by the members and among them were some bargains. GEO. W. RICE,

DETROIT, Feb. 6, 1895. Secretary.

FROM CHAIRMAN HOOPER.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASS'N. GREETING:

GENTLEMEN:

The period has arrived in the History of this Association when the issue of a suitable Membership Medal is of vital import and necessity, the committee appointed by you at the Convention in Detroit, now ask your assistance toward the securance of a guaranteed subscription, thereby placing them in a position necessary to defray the cost of its production. This Association, now in its Fourth year of its existence, has become "a permanent realism," that is daily growing stronger, cementing and cemented together in bonds of fraternal unity, as students of a science which has no superior, welded together by one common interest, lifting us into a nobler Manhood, to an eminence of survey of the lessons of the past ages, and the tangible present, unequaled in their Educative influences and Intellectual enjoyment.

Thus from humble beginnings we have "As tall Oaks from little Acorns grown" until we have reached a Membership of about 250, a fact that must impress you as to its importance, requiring now only the Stamp of your approcation by the issue of your proposed Medal, to secure to you a permanent, tangible, metallic record of your existence, in "the coming Ages"; an Historical recognition of an American Numismatic Association, a Membership Medal which from its artistic conception and work will reflect credit on the Membership. We invoke your earnest co-operation to this end, inviting you to forward your names that the required amount be secured, enabling your committee to bring to a successful completion the important work intrusted to them. In seeking a suitable design in harmony with so important a subject proposed pattern is hereby given for the Obverse side and is interpreted thus: Obv: Head of Minerva, Goddess of Wisdom and the Liberal Arts, surrounded by the inscription "NUMISMATICA - SOCIETAS - AMERICANA - CONSTITUTA - MDCCCXCI." ("American Numismatic Association Organized 1891.") To historic students, and advanced Numismatologists, there need be no apology, the

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Mythologic conception will no doubt present itself in its full and varied meaning and value.

To Greece we owe the origin of Coins. The subtlety, the infinite variety, the ineffable beauty, the exalted ideal which pervades this nation's coinage demonstrates a finer spiritual constitution than any other race of which we have record: chief among all educational agences it stands, thus we adopt the Athe- Minerva "Our Guiding Star."

"Here studious let us sit,
And hold high converse with the mighty dead
Sages of ancient time, as Gods revered;
As Gods beneficient who blessed mankind
With arts, with arms, and humanized a world

And oft conducted by Historic truth,
We tread the long extent of backward Time.

JOSEPH HOOPER.



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QUERIES.

This Department is open to all the readers of The Numismatist. A *non de plume* may be used if desired in either the asking or answering queries.

A saying we here commend to you
Ye learned, ye wise ye great ye small;
Far better to have aimed and missed,
Than never to have fired at all.

47—I would like a history of the plate money of Sweden. Why issued, value of the daler, etc. M. H. S.

Ans.—



ONE HALF DALER, FREDERICUS I,

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The phrase "PLATE MONEY" has its origin from the peculiar form of these pieces of beaten out copper. Plate, Su: plat, Dun: plade, "a flat or extended piece of metal", ("Dryden").

These enormous cumbersome coins resulted from a craze prevailing from A. D. 1632 to A. D. 1771 regarding exclusive use of copper for money in which coinage of copper was carried to absurd lengths and the people discarded its use. In these days wealthy ladies were obliged to hire an attendant to accompany them to carry a basket full of these plates while shopping. The goverment of Sweden received a toll or revenue from the mines which was tendered in this form of certain standard weights, the values were fixed at a rate co-relative to the "Swedish Daler" so called from the Town of Dale or Daleburg where it was coined and from whence our term Dollar originated in value. The smallest about 3½ by 4 inches, ⅜ thick (as cut) ½ Daler 50c to 10 Daler to one we have measurements of 10⅜ by 9½, their use as money was authorized, and the stamp of the government given by five impressions on each piece with date of issue some of these pieces are over a foot square. The following are the denominations and regimes in which they were issued:

Christiana,	1632–54	1, 2, 4, 8, 10 Daler.
Chas. X.	1654–60	1, 2, 4, 8 Daler.
Chas. XI.	1660–97	½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 Daler.
Chas. XII.	1710–18	½, ¾, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4 "
Ulrich	1719–20	½, 1, 2, 4.
Fred I	1720–51	½, 1, 2, 4.
Adolf F.	1751–71	½, 1, 2, 4.

JOSEPH HOOPER.

48—I have a silver token described below. Can you place it for me as to rarity, etc.?

Obverse—Brittania seated. Inscription, "Northvmberland and Durham, 12 p token 1811.

Reverse—Arms. Inscription, "Payable to John Robertson, New Castle-on-Tyne. Silver, size, 25 m. F. D. B. F. MCKENZIE.

49—Mr. W. P. Davison, Holly Mfg. Co., Lockport, N. Y., has a U. S. half dollar of 1829. It is peculiar inasmuch as the lettered edge reads FIFTY CENTS OR A DOLLAR. The coin is in excellent condition and there is no doubt but that the word HALF was never struck. Were all the 1829 half dollars similarly lettered? And if not can anyone explain the reason Mr. Davison's coin is lettered as it is? A. E. DOEHERTY.

A man wandered into the redemption bureau lately and handed to the official in charge a badly disorganized $20 note, asking for a new one. The person addressed said that it looked as if a railway train had passed over it. "You are mistaken, mister," said the visitor, who was evidently from the rural parts. "My wife has been wearing that bill in her shoe all this week in Washington."

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THE WORLD OF FAD.

The eight points of the Cross of Malta allude to the eight Beatitudes.

The original letter written by Ethan Allen announcing the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, is now in the possession of C. W. Woodhouse, Burlington, Vt.

Miss Helene Wilis, of San Jose, Cal., has achieved fame in discovering a new field for collectors. She has began collecting locks of hair of football heroes.

The Henry G. Marquand collection of reproductions in bronze, gold, silver, iron and other metals of the famous and varied historic objects in Russia's art treasures, has been presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

The famous Russian entomologist, Prof. Hugo Chistople died lately at St. Petersburg. Born in Germany in 1831 he accepted a chair in the University at Sarepta, Russia in 1858. He was an extensive traveler and discovered a large number of new insects.

The original autograph copy of the hymn "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," has been presented to the pope as a gift from the American people, and will be placed in the library of the vatican. This copy was presented by the author, the Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, to David Pell Secor, of Bridgeport, many years ago.

Miss Mattie Garman, living at Kaneville, Ill., who has been a cripple all her life, is receiving letters by the wagon-load daily, containing canceled postage stamps, a collection of which she is making in order that she may receive medical aid, an institution having offered to treat Miss Garman if she would collect 1,000,000 stamps for them.

The largest bible in the world is to be found in Rome. It is written in Hebrew and weighs 320 pounds. It is as much as three men can do to carry it. In the year 1512, a syndicate of Venetian Jews offered Pope Julius II. the weight of the bible in gold, but his holiness declined to part with it. At the present value of gold the bible would be worth £75,000.—Schnitzel und Spane.

Dr. W. F. Edmonds, of Gate City, Va., has in his possession two pairs of scissors with which Andrew Johnson worked as a tailor at Greenville, Tenn. Mayor A. B. Edmonds, the doctor's father, who died about eight years ago, was in partnership with Johnson at Greenville, and the little shop in which they worked still stands, with the sign, "A. Johnson, Tailor," over the door. When they dissolved the partnership Johnson made Edmonds a present of the large scissors, and they have been carefully preserved.

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Parisian stamp collectors have been discussing the question whether the English stamp of 1840, called the Rowland Hill stamp, is really the oldest in existence, and the conclusion arrived at is opposed to this view. They claim that the first French stamp dates from nearly two centuries earlier, in 1653. In that year people used to buy at the Palais de Justice in Paris "billets de port payé, or carriage-paid tickets, with which the carriage of letters for any place within the capital could be prepaid. One of these tickets is said to be in the possession of M. Feuillet de Conches. It was used by Pellisson, the famous minister and academician, on a letter addressed by him to Mdlle. Seudéry, the no less famous romance writer.—London Daily News.

WITH THE EDITOR.

[GEO. F. HEATH, M. D.]

A. J. CROMAN, Quakertown, Pa., has THE NUMISMATIST, Vol. 1 to 6, both inclusive, bound in neat morocco, which he will send postpaid for $3.50.

MRS. George J. Bauer on Feb. 3d presented No. 93 with a young numismatist who, if he follows in the "footsteps of his illustrious predecessor" will some day be a member of the A. N. A.

WE have deposited with Mr. Rice, the secretary of the A. N. A., all of the incomplete volumes of the NUMISMATIST for 1891-2-3. These will be disposed of by him for the benefit of the Association to any who may need single numbers to complete their files at reasonable prices. The volumes for 1892-3-4 can be obtained at publication office.

GEO. W. RODE has been, and still is in the habit of subscribing for two extra copies of THE NUMISMATIST, which leads us to remark that if this example should prove contagious, or if each recipient of this magazine would obtain for us one or two new subscribers or new members for the Association, the success of both magazine and Association would be assured beyond doubt. Remember that every cent received goes to build up one or the other, or both. There are no salaries or perquisites, and the management of both are always willing and court the fullest investigation.

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THE latest applications for Association Medals are F. H. Seymour and E. B. Stevens for the silver and F. C. Brown, bronze.

THIS month we introduce a novelty in the line of numismatic journalism—a numismatic story. If any class can appreciate a good story it is the *genus* collector, and we feel sure that a numismatic story will be highly appreciated by all of our readers. If Mr. Grant Allen is not a numismatist he certainly has an intimate knowledge of the inner workings and finer sensibilities of the average numismatic brain. The *affaire de ceur* which runs through the story, while secondary is sufficient to add charm to the interest of the narrative.

We are confident all our readers will peruse Mr. Pierrepont's Repentance with pleasure and await with interest the *denouement* with interest.

WE want every collector of coins in this country at least, to know of THE NUMISMATIST. Send us in the names and we will do the rest and relieve you of all further responsibility. We quote from two letters that came in one mail to us. From John G. Mills, Albany, N. Y.—"Your copy of the NUMISMATIST for Jan. '95 is at hand today. I wish to say that I am very much pleased with your work and find the copy most interesting. I have been an active collector of coins since my trip to Europe in 1882, and it is quite strange that I haven't heard of the monthly before this. Enclosed please find $2.00 $1 for for subscription to Numismatist for 1895 and $1 for Volume VII of 1894. I own probably one of the choicest collections in the U. S. I own one of the 5 Brashers Doubloons, N. J., Washingtons, Both the N. J. cents with date under the beam; Continental Dollar in *silver*; Va. shillings, etc." From Geo. F. Jasper of Quincy, Ill.—"Enclosed find $1.10 for which send me your NUMISMATIST and coins. If you can spare a few numbers I think I might interest some one else. I have been collecting coins for 25 years, have sold them out several times but can't quit."

SECRETARY Rice is putting his limited time, aside from his business, to the duties of his office which he has not got in shape to make any report satisfactory to himself or the Association. In the meantime we have no doubt but that the following are entitled to Membership Certificates and will receive them from the secretary in due time.

237 John M. Dietz, 118 Fox St., Sandusky, Ohio.
238 Geo. M. Frame, 38 Lindell St., Haverhill, Mass.
239 T. H. Darricarrere, Beyrouth, Syria, Turkey.

The following applications are in the hands of the secretary:

C. H. Porter, Winona, Minn.
Vouchers: Messrs. Heath and Rice.

Joseph A. Wilson, Beverly, Mass.
Vouchers: Messrs. Lunt and Goldsmith.

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THE NUMISMATIST

March, 1895.

An Illustrated Monthly devoted to the Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F HEATH, M.D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. viii. No. 3.

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387	" 37	"	"	25
388	" 24	"	"	40
389	" 23	"	"	25
390	" 17	"	"	50
391	" 14	"	"	25
392	plain edge	"	1895	40
393	perfect date	good	1800	50
394	" 1	poor	1801	10
395		fair	1802	05
396	small 3 large 1-100	good	1803	25
397	perfect 1	very good	1805	1 00
398	12 stars	good	1808	2 00
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401	perfect date	good	1811	1 00
402	small 2	good	1812	20
403		fair	1813	20
404	crosslet 4	good	1814	30
405		fine	1816	25
406	close date 15 stars	v g'd	1817	1 00
407		fair	1821	15
408		good	1822	10
409	perfect date	very fair	1823	50
410	nicked on edge	"	1824	25
411		good	1826	10
412		good	1827	15
413	small date	very fair	1828	05
414		good	1829	10
415		very good	1830	15
416		very good	1831	25
417		good	1832	25
418	double profile	unc	1834	2 00
419	small date	good	1846	02
420		good	1851	02
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430	" 21	"	05
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432	" 25	"	05
433	" 26	"	10
434	" 39	"	08
435	" 40	fine	15
436	" 41	good	08
437	" 78	"	05
438	" 79	"	10
439	" 84	"	10
440	" 86	fine	20
441	" 88	fair	05
442	" 90	unc	50
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445		unc	1819	1 25
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447		"	1824	1 10
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452		unc	1829	1 00
453	small O in date	unc	1830	1 00
454		unc	1831	1 00
455		unc	1832	1 00
456		unc	1833	90
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No. 3, The Beginnings of United States Coinage, by Charles T. Tatman 1895. Just published; price, 10 cents. This essay was prepared for the last convention of the American Numismatist Association, and is reprinted from the American Journal of Numismatics.

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NUMISMATIST.

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Coins For Sale.

U. S. SILVER DOLLARS.

1795 Flowing hair, very fine	$ 3 50
1795 Fillet head, very fine	5 00
1796	3 50
1797	3 50
1798 Uncirculated	3 50
1799 "	3 00
1799 Fine	2 00
1799 Good	1 75
1800 Uncircula ed	5 00
18 0 Fine	4 00
1801 "	4 50
1802 "	4 00
1803	3 50
1836 Very good	6 00
1839 Proof	50 00
1840 to 1850 Fine to uncirculated e ch at	2 00
1851 Pr of	50 00
1852 "	5 00
1854 Plugged	2 00
1855 Pierced, fair	1 25
1858 Proof	45 00
1859 to '73 Proofs	2 00
1873 Set of patterns. Proof trade dollars	30 00

PROOF SETS.

1879 Both Dollars	$ 4 50
1880 " "	4 50
1881 " "	4 50
1882 " "	4 50
1883 " "	4 50
1884 7 pieces	3 50
1885 "	3 50
1886 "	3 50
1887 "	3 50
1888 "	3 50
1889 "	3 50
1890 6 pieces	3 50
1891 "	3 50
1892 "	3 50
1893 "	3 50

The entire lot $50.

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U. S. GOLD COINS.

Large stock of early $10, 5 and 2½ gold, also $3 and $1

$50 Octagon California		$75 00
$1	" "	3 00
$½	" "	2 00
$¾	" "	2 00

FOREIGN GOLD COINS.

JAPAN.

Obang 6x3⅝ inches weighs about same at $100 gold, very fine	$110 00
Kobang 2⅜x1¼ in weight about 18 gold, v fine	$8 00

Lot of smaller gold coin oblong and square ones at 1, 2, and 3 cent each.

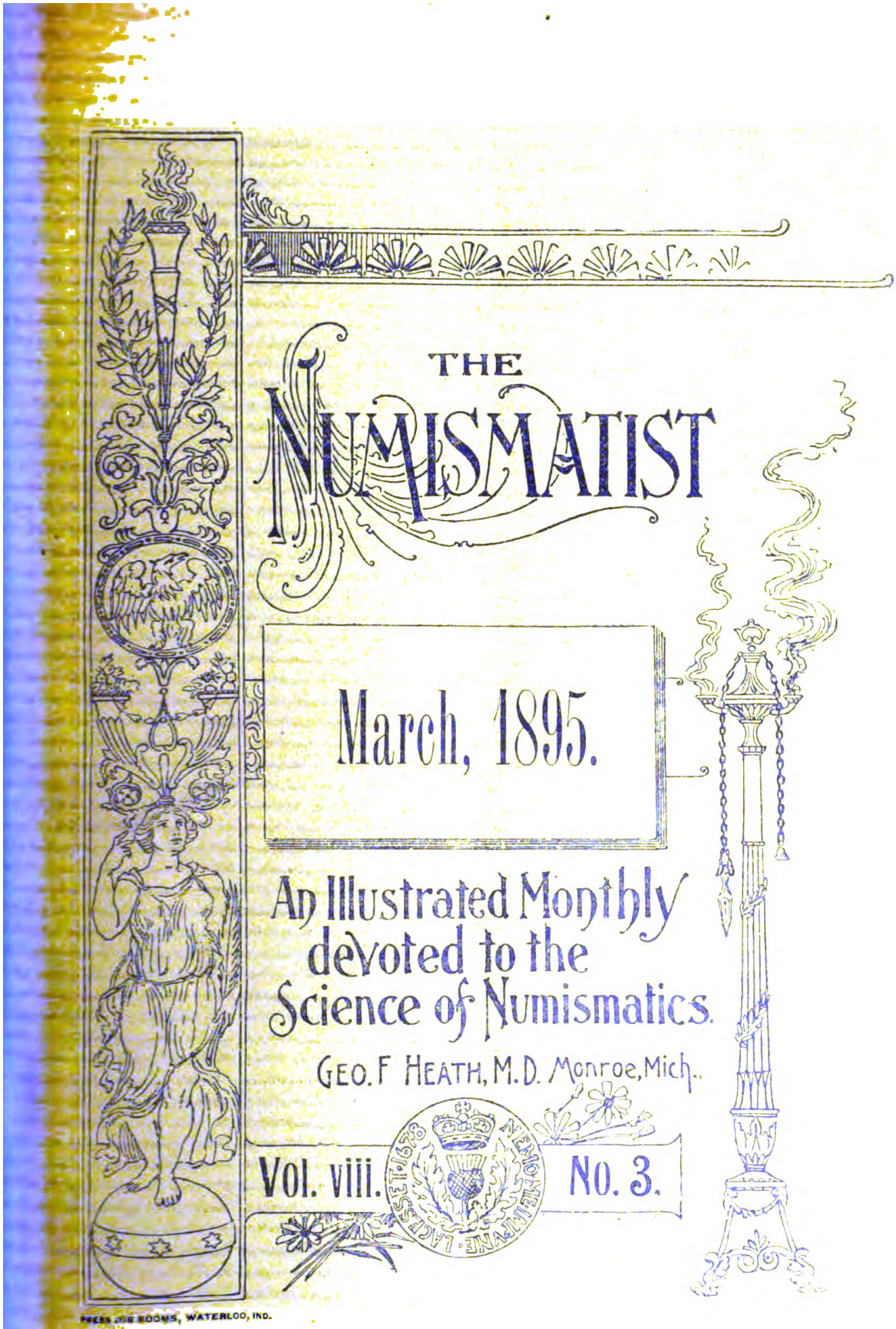
FREESLAND.

Gold Florin 1614 uncirculated very rare	$25 00
Mexico Doublin 1862, very fine	18 00
Mexico, 1 Peso 1877 unci	1 25
Spain, Doubloon 1790 very fine	18 00
Spain, 80 reals, Isabelle 1845 very fine	6 00
Spain, 1 8, Corbius III 178[illegible] fine	2 00
Newfoundland, $2 gold	2 25
England, Angelus Elizabeth v good but pierced	12 00
England XX shillings, Sames I, fine	10 00
England Guinea, Anna, 1710 v good	10 00
England ½ Guinea Geo. III 17 5	4 00
England ½ Guinea Geo. III 1810	2 50
England 1 Guinea Geo IIII 1827	6 00
France 20 frs. Louis XV, 1724 Youth ul head, very fine, rare	$10 00
25 frs. Louis XV, 1740. Very fine	10 00
20 frs Napoleon, 1856 Very fine	4 25
10 frs. Issue for Tunis, 1891 Uncir	2 00
Hamburg. Double Dukat, 1794, uncir	6 00
Double Dukat, 1674 unc	10 00
Dukat, 1674, unc	5 00
Dukat, 1745, unc	4 00
Dukat, 1860, unc	2 00
Breman. Dukat 1745 unc	5 00
Dukat, 1746, unc	5 00
Cologne. Dukat 1759 unc	4 00
Frankfurt, Dukat, 1854 unc	2 00
Denmark Dukat 1761 unc	3 00
Bavaria. Dukat 1615, unc	6 00
Wurtemberg. 1-2 Caroline 1732 duke on horseback, very fine	5 00
Austria. Dukat. 1766	3 00
Duket 1892	2 00
Hungary Duket, 1848	3 00
1-2 Kroner, 1858	5 00
Germany. 10 Mark. 1876	2 00
Nuremberg. Dukat, Paschel Lamb	4 00
Rome. Scudo. Pope Pius, 1862	1 50
Rome. Aureus, Honorius, 395 to 423 A. D., very fine	2 50
Solidus. Anastasius, 491 to 518 A. D., very fine	8 00
1-3 Solidus, Justinus, 518 to 527, very fine	3 00
Greek. Stater. Alexander the Great, 336 B. C., very fine	18 00

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THE NUMISMATIST

March, 1895.

An Illustrated Monthly devoted to the Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F HEATH, M.D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. viii. No. 3.

PRESS OF BOOKS, WATERLOO, IND.

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Coins For Sale.

U. S. SILVER DOLLARS.

1795 Flowing hair, very fine	$3.50
1795 Fillet head, very fine	5.00
1796	3.50
1797	3.50
1798 Uncirculated	3.50
1799 "	3.00
1799 Fine	2.00
1799 Good	1.75
1800 Uncirculated	5.00
1800 Fine	4.00
1801 "	4.50
1802 "	4.00
1803	3.50
1836 Very good	6.00
18[illegible] Proof	60.00
1840 to 18[illegible] Fine to uncirculated each at	2.00
1851 Proof	40.00
185[illegible] "	5.00
18[illegible] Plugged	2.00
18[illegible] Pierced, fair	1.25
18[illegible] Proof	15.00
18[illegible] to 7[illegible] Proofs	2.50
187[illegible] Set of patterns Proof trade dollars	30.00

PROOF SETS

18[illegible] Both Dollars	$4.[illegible]
18[illegible] " "	4.[illegible]
1881 " "	4.50
1882 " "	4.50
1883 " "	4.50
188[illegible] 7 pieces	[illegible]
1885 "	[illegible]
1886 "	[illegible]
1887 "	[illegible]
1888 "	[illegible]
18[illegible] "	[illegible]
18[illegible] 6 pieces	[illegible]
18[illegible] "	[illegible]
18[illegible] "	[illegible]
18[illegible] "	[illegible]

The entire lot $[illegible].

Send list of what you want and I will send my figures.

U. S. GOLD COINS.

Large stock of early $10, 5 and 2½ gold, also $3 and $1

$50 Octagon California	$75.00
$1 " "	3.00
$½ " "	2.00
$¼ " "	2.00

FOREIGN GOLD COINS.

JAPAN.

Obang 6x3½ inches weighs about same as $100 gold, very fine	$110.00
Kobang [illegible] weight about 18 gold, v. fine	$8.00

Lot of smaller gold coin oblong and square ones at 1, 2, and [illegible] cent each.

FRIESLAND.

Gold Florin 1614 uncirculated very rare	$25.00
Mexico Doublon 1862, very fine	18.00
Mexico, 1 Peso 1877 uncir.	1.25
Spain Doubloon 17[illegible] very fine	18.00
Spain 80 reals, Isabelle 1845 very fine	6.00
Spain [illegible] Carolus III 17[illegible] fine	2.50
Newfoundland [illegible] gold	2.25
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10.00
[illegible] Anna, [illegible]	[illegible]
England [illegible] Geo. III [illegible]	1.00
England [illegible] Geo. III [illegible]	[illegible]
England [illegible] Geo. IIII 18[illegible]	6.00

France 20 frs. Louis XV, 1724 Youthful head, very fine, rare	6.[illegible]
25 frs. Louis XV, 17[illegible], Very fine	10.[illegible]
20 frs. Napoleon, 185[illegible] Very fine	4.[illegible]
10 frs. Issue for Tunis, 18[illegible] Uncir.	2.[illegible]
Hamburg Double Dukat, 179[illegible], uncir.	[illegible]
Double Dukat, 1674 unc	10.[illegible]
Dukat, 1674, unc	[illegible]
Dukat, 1745, unc	4.[illegible]
Dukat, 1860, unc.	[illegible]
Breman, Dukat 1745 unc	3.[illegible]
Dukat, 1746, unc	[illegible]
Cologne Dukat 17[illegible] unc.	4.[illegible]
Frankfort, Dukat, 18[illegible] unc	[illegible]
Denmark Dukat 17[illegible] unc	3.[illegible]
Bavaria, Dukat [illegible] unc	[illegible]
Wurtemberg 1 2 Carolin 17[illegible] duke on horseback very fine	3.[illegible]
Austria, Dukat 17[illegible]	[illegible]
Dukat 189[illegible]	2.[illegible]
Hungary Dukat 1848	[illegible]
1 2 Kroner 18[illegible]	[illegible]
Germany 10 Mark 187[illegible]	3.[illegible]
Nuremberg, Dukat, Paschel Lamb	4.[illegible]
Rome Scudo Pope Pius, 18[illegible]	1.[illegible]
Rome, Aureus, Honorius, [illegible] to 42[illegible] A. D., very fine	[illegible]
Solidus Anastasius, [illegible] to [illegible] A. D., very fine	[illegible]
1 3 Solidus, [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible], very fine	[illegible]
Greek Stater Alexander the Great, [illegible] B. C., very fine	1[illegible]

The Coin Collector's Hand Book.

[illegible] *Description*, and *Prices* [illegible] Mint Rep[illegible] [illegible] and how to detect the [illegible] on receipt [illegible]

THE NUMISMATIST

March, 1895.

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GEO. F HEATH, M.D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. VIII. No. 3.

PRESS OF BOOMS, WATERLOO, IND.

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1804	Cent, very fair	5 00
1824	¼ very good	2 50
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A. N. A.

For Rules see September or November NUMISMATIST.

ADRIAN, MICH. W. J. LUCK, EX. Supt.

No. 461 MACEDON. Alexander the Great B. C. 336-323. Head of Hercules to right, curved with lions skin. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ· Jupiter Aatophore seated holding an eagle in extended right hand, beneath which a monogram and amphore surrounded with vine branch, broad tetradrachm, good, 34m. $3.50.

462 Same. In the field a palm with fruit, under the chair AP in monogram (Aradus Insula). In exergue ΞΑ· Tetradrachm, good. 30m. $3.

463 JUDÆA, Agrippa II king, and Titus. *Obv:* Head of Titus to right laureated. AYTOK-TITOCKAICAP-CEBAC. *Rev:* Victory marching to right, crown in extended right hand a star in front. (E) TO-KΣ-BA-ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ· (ETO-KΣ = year 26 of Agrippa, year 1 of Titus), 79 A. D. bronze, good, 25m. $1.60.

464 TRAJAN, 98-117 A. D. *Obv:* laureated head of the emperor to right, IMP-CAES-NERVA-TRAIAN-AVG-GERM. *Rev:* Emperor standing being crowned by Victory. P-M-T-R-P-COS IIII-P. P. *Aureus* (gold) a fine sharp beautiful specimen. just as it came from the die. Cohen II page 44, No. 253 = 150 francs ($28.) $24.

465 ASSYRIAN metallic cylinder, 20 m. long, 11m wide, with six full length figures of deities, animals, etc., curious, interesting, ancient, historic sign writing, good. $8.

466 CRUSADES. Tripoli. Boemond VI. BOEMVNDVS COMES cross inside ornamented circle. *Rev.* CIVITAS - TRIPOLI. Star of eight rays inside of ornamented circle. silver 26 m. extra good. $1.50.

467 Same. Boemond VII. SEPTIMVS - BOEMVNDVS - COMES. Cross in ornamented circle. *Rev:* CIVITAS - TRIPOLIS - SVRIE. Fortress with three towers in ornamented circle; silver, 26 m. good. 80cts.

468 CRUSADES. Cypress. Hugues IV 1324-1359 HVGVE-REI - DE. The king seated facing holding scepter and globe. *Rev:* IERVSAL'M - ED - CHIPRE. Jerusalem cross. 24m. silver. 80cts.

469 Cyprus (under Venice) Jerome Prioli, doge. 1559-1567. HIERON - PRIOLI - DVX. Cross in circle with olives in the arms. *Rev:* S - MARCVS - VENETVS. Lion of Cyprus, almost good, bronze, 14 m. 25cts.

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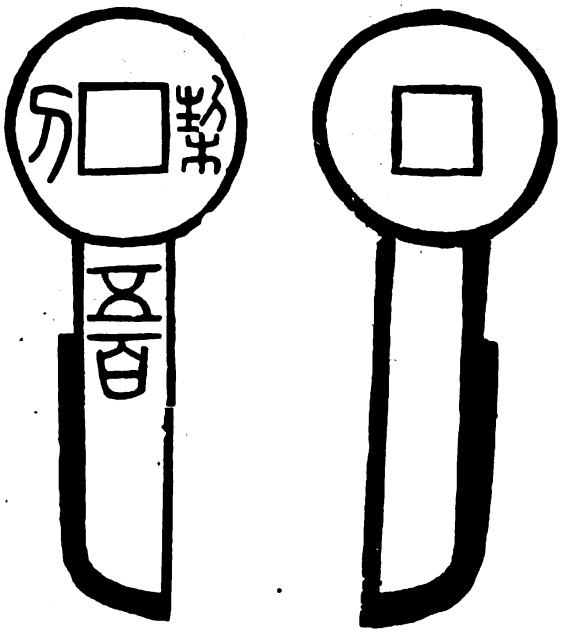
VOL. VIII. MONROE, MICH., MAY, 1895. NO. 5.

A NOVICE AMONG THE COINS.

A Paper read at the Fourth Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 23-24, 1894.

[A. L. FISHER, M. D.]

The casual observer of a collection of coins embracing varieties of ancient, medieval and modern in the various metals used in their composition is impressed, first by their divers forms of outline and size, and his first remark may be an exclamation, "What odd ideas people have had in regard to their circulating representatives of exchange values!"



China, Tao or Knife Cash. Wang Mang, 9-22 A. D,

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He notices first, perhaps, the huge copper plates of Sweden, the gold ingot bar of China, the Roman as libra, the ten kopec piece of Russia and the two-penny piece of George III., and his next remark may be, "No fiat money in these; they are all worth their face value."

His interest is now aroused to such an extent that he looks more closely, and as oddity generally catches the attention early he notes the unique grav-



Athens, drachm, B. C. 150.

el stone encased in brass furnished by ancient Burmah; the multi-colored porcelain coins, or rather tokens, and the bullet money of Siam; the glass coins



Siam, Bullet Money.



Arabia, Abd-el-melik, A. D. 695. Struck at Jerusalem.

of the Arabian caliphs in Egypt, or the copper ring money of Africa.

Now, if our interested observer be of a mechanical turn, he will take notice of the irregular circumference of the ancient Greek, Rome and Indian coins and wonder why they did not think sooner to make a collar for their dies: or



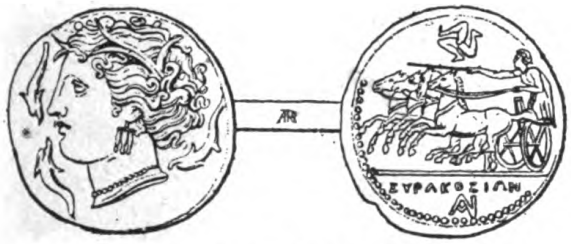
India, Alumghir.

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that it is strange that it took the Greek moneyers 300 years to learn that they could sink a die in the end of the punch they used to force the lump of metal into the obverse die, thus doubling the amount of surface for ornamenting or illustrating necessary or desirable features on their coinage.

He sees, also, that it would be impossible to "stack" the irregular chunks of metal, struck in such high relief, and if a banker, congratulates himself that he does not have to handle the stuff daily.

If our observer be interested in history, when he views the beautiful coins of Metapontum his mind turns to the ancient city and its philosophical founder Leucippus and he will be reminded by the ear of barley or bearded wheat that stands out in such bold relief, that the Metapontines dedicated the golden harvest at Delphi. The beautiful coins of opulent and luxurious Tarentum



Syracuse, Tetradrachm, B. C. 317–310.

will call to mind the band of brave Spartans who, forced to leave their homes in the heart of Laconia, came to "hollow, lovely Lacedaemon," as Homer called it, and founded the prosperous city which they named in honor of the mythological son of Neptune, and whom they further honored by placing his ideal form seated on a dolphin, on their coins, the obverse of which show so often the superb figures of mounted men and youths.

Here is a tetradrachm with the nude figure of Poseidon in exquisite relief. How the words of the god himself, "The Earth Shaker", as given by Homer, come to mind: "Three brethen are we, and sons or Cronus, sons whom Rhea bare, even Zeus and myself, and Hades is the third, the ruler of the under world. And in three lots were all things divided, and each drew a lot of his own, and to me fell the hoary sea, and Hades drew the murky darkness, and Zeus the wide heaven in clear air and clouds, but the earth and high Olympus are yet common to all."

There is an Attic drachm with the head of Artemus, olive crowned, in commemoration of the original branch brought by the founder from Ephesus. The style is exquisite and the execution faultless.

Here is a little bronze coin from classic Neapolis; blackened from centuries of contact with the volcanic soil of Mount Vesuvius, but every feature of the strictly Grecian head is clean-cut, and as a work of art the coin is worthy a place among gems.

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He sees tetradrachms from Thurium with a head of Pallas; a favorite type for many years in Magna Grecia. The engraver is unknown, but he has followed the lines of the master-work of Phidias as closely as the great sculptor himself could have done it, and it seems a pity his name is not handed down with his work, that we might do it honor. He notes the abundance and beauty of coins of Syracuse, of Athens and Tarentum, and rightly concludes, from their evidence alone, that the people of these cities were prosperous, wealthy and appreciative to a high degree, of finest art.

What a vast field for thought is opened by the coins of Old Rome! From an artistic standpoint, they are not to be compared with the Greek, but historically considered, dealing as they do with the earlier centuries of our Christian era, they are full of interest. With the decline of Grecian supremacy, the observer marks the decline of art, not only in execution, but in conception. The poetical makes way for the practical, love of the gods ceases and self-laudation sways the rulers.

Augustus, Agrippa, Tiberius, Hadrian, their characters are portrayed in their metallic effigies, and thereby their biographies verified. He notes the strong, manly features of Constantine the Great, and contrasts it with the beastly, sensual bust of Galerius, who so wickedly persecuted the early Christians.



Cleopatra and Antony, 30 B. C.

The portrait of Cleopatra will cause him to wonder what there was in or about her that so captivated Mark Anthony; and he is perfectly free to forgive her for allowing the asp to so successfully use his hypodermic needle.

And Faustina, wife of the great and good Marcus Aurelius—no matter now what the observer thinks of her, he will keep his thoughts to himself, and give thanks that so few of her prototypes exist today. In her case history and features, as portrayed on her coins, do not agree.

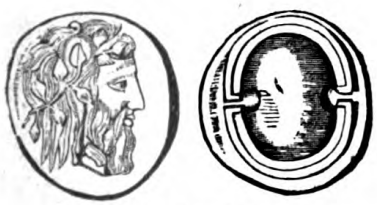
Passing all too rapidly over hundreds of coins of scores of cities and rulers, each one full of interest to the student, he sees a small, poorly-executed bronze of Jewish origin, that to the general Christian brings to mind more pleasant memories of the history of our Saviour than any other relic of olden times. Tenderly, reverently, he touches it, for it may be one of the two small coins contributed to charity by the poor widow, of whom Christ said:

"Of a truth, I say unto you, that this poor widow hath cast in more than

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they all. For all these have of their abundance cast in unto the offerings of God: but she, of her penury, hath cast in all the living that she had." Truly the widow's mite awakens blessed thoughts.

Here is a batch of coins that puzzles him, as they have puzzled more learned men before. The letters are Grecian, but their arrangement spells no Greek word, for they are Aryan. They are from Bactria, or modern Bokhara. In the eastern part of the Syrian empire King Diodotus successfully revolted some 260 years B. C., and founded the Graeco-Bactrian empire, which remained independent for over 400 years, but concerning which history was silent till about sixty years ago, when a study of these coins brought this fact to light.



Boetia, drachm.

Reluctantly he passes by the ancient and medieval coins, and notes more modern ones, beginning, perhaps, with the downfall of Roman supremacy, and the rise of a strong government in France, where the coinage still shows the influence of Rome in the blending of the old with the new devices. Of special interest are some of the coins of the time of Charlemagne, where the monarch is represented with the fleur-de-lis in his hand; the flower that has remained the armorial figure of France to the present time.

The emblems of heraldry are shown early on European coins, and are continued to the present time, but in a less degree than formerly, and open a wide field for the study of this useless but interesting practice of recording genealogies. The observer marks with pleasure the results of recent improved facilities for minting, in the absence of broken die impressions and in the uniformity of size and marks, but grieves at the decadence of artistic delineation, especially in our United States coins.

Thus he traces nations and people for 2,700 years down the stream of time to now. Kings reign for a few brief years, great in their days; cities are founded, thrive for centuries and crumble into dust, their coins only surviving, mute chronicles of people and events where written histories are either imperfect or wanting entirely.

From these coins he has learned of the development, rise and of art among the various people of the earth. Of their social and religious customs, and their vices; of their mechanical skill, their travels, and barter with other nations: their rise and decline of power; their geographical distribution; the influence of one nation over another in art and social habits; their financial standing and business integrity, and much of heraldry.

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If now to the coins proper is added a study of the medals that were or were not current as money, the scope of information is much enlarged, and narrow indeed, must be the mental caliber of our observer if he is not interested to such an extent that he desires to know more of our glorious science of numismatics.

Time and personal peculiarities will develop his chief center of interest—his fad, if you will—but forever after his interest is fully developed, all coins will have a greater worth to him than is represented by their mark of value.



Turkey, A. H. 1255, Abdul Medjd mint, misr (Egypt.)

ELKHART, IND.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.

A paper read at the Fourth Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association at Detroit, Aug. 23-24, 1894.

[LUTHER B. TUTHILL.]

A much neglected subject, this very interesting branch of numismatics as well as the most interesting and valuable of all the civil war relics.

"Representing nothing on God's earth now,
And nought in the water below it;
As a pledge of a Nation now dead and gone:
Keep it dear friend, and show it.

* * * * * * * *

Keep it! It tells all our history o'er:
From the birth of its dream to the last;
Modest and born of the angel of Hope,
Like our hope of success—*it passed.*"

It would be better for one of our advanced collectors to write on this subject but if this sketch will be the means of starting other writers, it will have accomplished a purpose. There are few collectors of coins but what has a little corner set aside for a small collection of paper money, intending some day to devote more time to this part of his collection and if he has no specimens of these "promise to pay" notes in that corner, so much the worse for him, for the coinage of the late confederate states of America was meager—as good as none

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—and numismatology call only fall back on the money issued in paper to represent the history of that great conflict.

Several very good catalogues have been issued of these notes; Mr. Haseltine's published in 1876 was the first with 137 varieties and was for some time the standard; subsequently, Mr. Thian issued one containing 275 varieties which immediately became authority for the advanced collector and is still preferred by many.

The last and most complete list was issued by Dr. Massamore in 1889, in which 314 varieties are chronicled.

Of course other minor varieties will be discovered and counting serial letters, figures, difference in scrolls, etc., the field is practically unlimited in the search for minute variations. There are 65 main varieties and it is to this number that I would call your attention.

For convenience the writer had a list, briefly describing these 65 notes, printed, a copy of which will be sent to any address, gratis. The first four varieties were designed by the National Bank Note Company, New York, strange as it may seem, and as a consequence are beautiful notes; the denominations are $1,000, $500, $100 and $50; they are very rare and most desirable; the $500 note is the hardest to obtain, $60 being a fair price for a specimen in fine condition.

The next two varieties were engraved by the Southern Bank Note Co.; the denominations are $100 and $50; the latter is the scarcer, a fine specimen being worth $10.

The next issue, comprising six varieties is dated July 25, 1861; the "manouvrier" note is the scarcest and a specimen in fine condition is very rare; nearly all are found in poor to fair order; the same can be said of the other $5 variety, a fine specimen bringing $3 or more.

The next issue bears the date Sept. 2, 1861, and hard to obtain, the price has doubled for it within a year; several of this issue are common, fine specimens can be had for a few cents. Four of this issue were designed by the Southern Bank Note Co., and all are scarce; the $20 piece being the least common, then follows the $50, $5 and $10 in order of rarity.

The issue of 1862 with written dates, were two $100 notes, both common; the one with negroes hoeing cotton is a pretty bill.

The next issue was June 2, 1862; two varieties, $2 and $1; these are found with "2" and "Two" in green on the face and are worth double price.

Sept. 2, 1862 was the next date of issue; only one variety, a $10 bill; it is common. The next issue was on Dec. 2, 1862; the next was April 6, 1863; the next and last is dated Feb. 17, 1864.

These last three issues embrace 24 varieties, and the different denominations are similar in design; the '63 issue has a 50 cent note, the first of this value, and the '64 issue has a $500 note in addition, the second speciment of this value; these notes are all common, the $20, $10 and $5 ones being most plenty. A set of '62 issue can be had for about 80 cents, the '63 issue for 70 cents, and the '64 issue for 60 cents.

Prior to the Dec. 2, 1862 issue, none of the notes bore any design on the reverse with but one exception; the $5 Manouvrier.

It seems that as the war advanced, the designs and paper grew poorer and

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the quantity greater and toward the close of the struggle, it was scarcely worth the paper it was printed on; some of the older people in our section can tell you fabulous tales about the quantity of "blue backs" it took to get a pound of coffee or a plug of tobacco; $300 and upwards was no price to pay for a pair of boots and it is doubtless a fact that had the South been victorious and her independence made secure, today these promisory notes would not have been worth one cent more than they now are; surely this is an object in finance that would be profitable for the present generation to study.

If I were commencing a collection I would allow no poor notes in my album or cabinet; cancelled specimens are not objectional provided no part of the note is missing, but a cancelled note of any kind is preferable to one soiled or torn. Many of the varieties were never cancelled, officially. Cancellations were made by a clean cut; small and large punch holes and by half round and V shaped cuts in the lower margin.

I would, when possible, secure the scarce varieties first as prices are sure to advance on these sooner. I would procure an album that holds the notes without the use of hinges or otherwise pasting; a very good one is now made that is sold for $3. When you have secured the main varieties, you can then hunt for the lesser variations.

One of the beauties of collecting these notes, one that does not exist in a collection of coins or stamps, is that each note is numbered and by keeping a record of these numbers, each specimen has a peculiar idenity. Another good thing is, your collection will not grow less and and a judicious expenditure in your selections will prove in the end to be profitable in a pecuniary way as well as instructive.

Mr. Gill has probably the finest collection as well as the largest in the country closely followed by Mr. Thian, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Titcomb and others.

Most all collectors are gentlemanly, courteous in answering proper questions and at all times are willing to aid the beginner in his search for information.

SOUTH CREEK, N. C.

MR. PIERREPONT'S REPENTANCE.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 86.]

[GRANT ALLEN.]

VI.

In a second Noel Pierrepont took in the whole situation.

"Miss Milber," he said, penitently, "I am afraid I have quite unintentionally made you the victim of a most unjust and unfounded suspicion. Tell me

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one thing only, and then I shall be able to set it all right. Where did you get this Roman coin from?"

"James Hayward gave it to me," the poor girl answered, through her blinding tears. "I've told Mr. Puddicombe so, but he won't believe me."

James Hayward was the laborer who had found the crock, and Noel Pierrepont had already seen him, and obtained from him full particulars as to the site and circumstances of the discovery. But he had omitted to say that there were two brass pennies, one of which he had given to Mrs. Puddicombe's governess.

"Very well, Miss Milber," Noel answered, as calmly as he was able. "You had better go away for the present, and I shall be able to arrange this matter at least so far as you are concerned."

Geraldine grasped his hand without a word, and went back hastily to her own bedroom.

As soon as she was gone, Noel Pierrepont rose slowly and locked the door. It was a painful struggle, but there was no way open for him, except to make a full confession.

"Mr. Puddicombe," he began, seating himself nervously upon the center ottoman, while the mayor, his fat hands folded upon his knees, sat looking at him stolidly from a chair opposite; "I'm extremely sorry to be compelled to say so; it was very wrong of me, very wicked, but it was I who took that aureus of Trajan (to give it its proper name) out of your cabinet."

Mr. Puddicombe gazed at his white face with incredulous criticism, and then answered, stoutly, "I don't believe it."

"You don't believe it, Mr. Puddicombe?"

"No, sir, I don't believe it. You're only saying it to try and screen that wicked designing young girl out there, just because she's young and what some people may consider pretty. That's all very fine and chilvalrous and so forth, I dare say; but you'll excuse me, Mr. Pierrepont, it ain't evidence."

"Not evidence, Mr. Puddicombe?"

"No, Mr. Pierrepont, it ain't evidence. How did that girl come to have it in her boxes, then? that's what I want to know? 'Tain't likely you'd give it to her: and 'tain't likely there'd be two coins of just the same sort knocking about at Peddington together."

Noel Pierrepont took his own aureus quietly out of his waistcoat pocket. "Look at that, Mr. Puddicombe," he said, handing it to him. "Observe the dent near the edge, by the letters Imp. That dent was on your example. There is none like it on Miss Milber's."

Mr. Puddicombe took the two coins in his hand together, and compared them carefully. Much as he would have liked to do it, he could not possibly deny the accuracy of Noel Pierrepont's observation. He distinctly remembered the dent, now that his attention was fairly called to it. This was a rather crushing defeat: for Mrs. Puddicombe had convinced him that that horrid Miss Milber had been setting her cap at the Cambridge parson, and trying to cut out dear Eugenia. For a moment he hesitated; then he turned the vials of his wrath and disappointment upon the devoted head of the real culprit.

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"And you took that coin, sir, out of my cabinet, without my knowledg You carried it off in your pocket, meaning to appropriate it! In short, not put too fine a point upon it, you stole it!"

Noel Pierrepont bowed his head in shame and humiliation, and, determine not to shirk his due punishment, answered with fiery cheek and falterin voice, but openly and manfully, "I did, Mr. Puddicombe."

It was a terrible wrench, so to answer before the face of that vulgar, ove bearing, triumphant corn-chandler; but Noel Pierrepont felt that he ought t do it, and he did it straightforwardly.

Mr. Puddicombe gazed at the bowed and trembling clergyman in his ster est magisterial fashion, and answered solemnly, "Then, sir, you're a thie and a vagabond, and I think you ought to be put in prison for it."

Noel Pierrepont looked at him silently for a moment; and after a pause h began again, and told Mr. Puddicombe the whole story exactly as it happened He dwelt quietly but manfully upon all the genuine entenuating *circum* stances—the uselessness of the coin to Mr. Puddicombe, its real value and in terest to himself; the suddenness of the temptation and the action; the wide antiquarian feeling that underlay his wish to possess it.

He might as well have wasted his words upon the tongs or the poker. Mr Puddicombe sat there, placidly malevolent, smoothing his greasy fat hands one upon the other, and murmuring audibly from time to time, "He stole it He stole it!"

How could one expect him to feel sympathy or pity for remorse and shame like Noel Pierrepont's?

At last, when the tremulous clergyman had finished saying all he had to say about the matter, Mr. Puddicombe rose slowly, and proceeded in the most business-like fashion to unlock the door and ring the bell. "Susan," he said, when the servant answered it, "have the goodness, please, to go out and fetch a policeman."

Noel Pierrepont looked at him imploringly.

"Mr. Puddicombe," he said, in a low voice, "you don't mean to say you're going to give me in charge! Won't you forgive me? Can't you forgive me? I have been much humiliated already. You won't put upon me this last indignity!"

Mr. Puddicombe nodded profoundly.

"I'm mayor of this town, sir," he answered, drawing himself up with the conscious dignity of offended justice, "and I'm bound to administer the law fair and equal, as between all classes."

Noel Pierrepont sank back half-exhausted upon the pillows of the ottoman

"At any rate," he muttered aloud, "I have saved Miss Milber. The innocent shall not suffer in place of the guilty."

Mr. Puddicombe smiled an ugly smile of calm superiority.

"I'm not so sure about saving Miss Milber, anyhow," he answered, coarsely. "She's had her warning already, and she's got to pack at short notice, thief or no thief; for I'm not going to keep a young woman in my house that flirts with strangers before Mrs. Puddicombe's very eyes in that disgraceful, unwomanly fashion."

[TO BE CONCLUED.]

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NEW COIN DESIGNS. THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAW.

[WASHINGTON EVENING STAR.]

There is no chance worth mentioning that the treasury will accept any of the designs for a new silver dollar which are shown at the exhibition of the American Sculpture Society, opened May 6 at the Academy of Fine Arts in New York. The offer of prizes of $300 and $200 for the best and second best models was merely a private enterprise, at the bottom of which were certain gentlemen interested in numismatics. They persuaded the artists to get up this scheme, with a view to the æsthetic improvement of United States coins.

Unfortunately, artists generally are wretched coin designers. They will not realize that a piece of money is not a thing to paint a picture upon, and the models they offer are mostly the wildest freaks.

One trouble with the artists is that they will not submit to the requirements of the law in making such designs. Coin-making is an old art, and its principles are settled. In England, for example, the pound sterling, which is the unit of value, is coined in gold and stamped at the British mint. This piece is called a sovereign On one side of it is the head of the queen, and on the other side is the coat-of-arms of the nation. In nearly all countries the practice is the same —that is to say, each coin bears on its obverse a portrait of the ruler and on its reverse the arms of the state.

Uncle Sam has always held to the same idea. This country being a republic, however, a picture of the Goddess of Liberty has been substituted for the sovereign of the monarchy. It has often been urged that it would be a good thing to use the heads of the Presidents on our coins, thus making each issue to represent an epoch in American history. A dollar of 1895, for example, would bear Mr. Cleveland's portrait. In 1897, according to this notion, his physiognomy would be replaced by that of his successor. This idea will never be carried out in all probability, because it is too suggestive of a royal prerogative. Nevertheless, in the early days, when this great nation was as yet in its swaddling clothes, copper cents were issued with the head of Washington on them.

The law demands that on one side of the dollar shall appear something emblematic of liberty, with the word "Liberty" and the date of coining. On the reverse must be the inscription, "United States of America; E Pluribus Unum," and the value. The eagle stands for the coat-of-arms of the Union. Designs offered by artists show that they imagine that any eagle will do for the purpose. This is a big mistake. The eagle required is the heraldic eagle, showing the bird as it is represented in the coat-of-arms of the United States. This peculiar kind of bird is as much a part of our arms as the double-headed eagle is an essential part of the arms of Austria. Attempts to vary it on the coins have been notably unsuccessful. Eagles have been nailed upon the wall at the mint in Philadelphia to serve as models in various attitudes, but the designs thus produced have been mercilessly ridiculed. The flying eagle on

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the nickel cent was removed because people insisted that it was a buzzard.

It is not possible to have the same designs on all of the coins of a nation, because there would be nothing to distinguish one denomination from another, save the kind of metal and the size. Accordingly, the minor pieces exhibit more or less variation. For instance, on the dime, nickel and cent the coat-of-arms is omitted—that is to say, the eagle is left off. On the cent the head of an Indian appears in place of Liberty. In England a crown or other simple devices are similarly utilized. The statutes of the United States formerly required that the words "In God We Trust" should appear on the coin whenever pacticable. Although ihe Revised Statutes have abrogated this requirement the inscription is still used in deference to public opinion. The question as to whether it should be retained or not came up during the Hayes administration and was thus decided.

The dollar and nickel are the only United States coins which at present are open to change. Congress has provided that the treasury may alter them if it likes. But to make a change in the half-dollar, quarter, dime or cent would require a special act of the national legislature. The statutes declare that no change may be made in the coins more often than once in twenty-five years, unless Congress grants permission. As for the silver dollar, the treasury, though always open to suggestions, is not looking for a new design. Very few dollars are being coined just now anyway, though 200,000 of them were minted last month. Models for coins are frequently offered to the government, but nearly all of them are hopelessly bad. Even if a design should be found acceptable, the person contributing it could not get any money for it unless by persuading Congress to purchase it, no appropriation being available for the purpose.

The designs for which the prizes given by the National Sculpture Society are awarded will be offered to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Carlisle has authority to change the dollar as he may wish, though he has no money with which to pay the successful artist. In old times it was the privilege of the director of the mint to alter the coins whenever he saw fit, and they underwent changes so frequently that the twenty-five-year law, above referred to, was enacted. What the artists should realize is that fine pictures are not wanted on coins. The devices on a piece of money ought to be rather conventional. Simplicity is a prime requisit. A coin is a piece of metal stamped officially by the governing powers of the state in which it is to be circulated, so that it may be identified. Ready and sure identification is the first thing demanded.

Beyond all that has been said, it ought to be realized that the designing of coins is an art in itself and a rare one. There are never more than a dozen first-rate experts in that line living at one time. One of the most highly skilled designers of the day is Mr. Barber of the mint in Philadelphia. He has a workshop there, in which are turned out all of the dies for Uncle Sam's pieces of metal money. Every now and then the government wants a medal struck for one purpose or another—perhaps Congress may vote one to a distinguished citizen, as in the case of Joseph Francis—and the devices for it are produced by Mr. Barber and his assistants.

Though various materials may be employed, Mr. Barber uses a wax compo-

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sition for designing coins. He takes a quantity of an extremely pure quality of beeswax, with which he mixes a small proportion of resinous gum and a little of the finest vermillion. The mixture, after being melted and stirred so as to make it homogeneous, is poured into cold water. When cool, it is thoroughly kneaded like so much dough. Having thus made ready for business, the designer draws on a slate a circle a foot in diameter. This is the outline of the coin model, which is made on a large scale for convenience. The circular space is then covered with a layer of the wax mixture perhaps three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and on this surface the design in relief is made with delicate modeling tools of boxwood. The method is much the same as that employed for modeling in clay, but the material is finer and smoother. If hair is to be represented a brush of fine bristles is something employed, while the over-long thumb-nail of the operator serves occasionally as a supplementary instrument, being a sensitive organ of touch.

From the finished wax model is made an electrotype, and from the latter is produced the die for the coin by a simple process. A machine is used which operators on the principle of the "pantograph," employed in drawing. While a blunt point is guided by hand over every curve and intricacy of the wax medallion, another point, tipped with a diamond, revolves rapidly and cuts away the surface of a steel disk, which is just the size of the future coin. Thus an exact reproduction is obtained of the original model, but in it every coarse detail of the wax medallion becomes fine and delicate. This is the cameo—i. e., a bas-relief. The die, of course, must be in intaglio. To get the intaglio from the cameo is easy enough. The cameo, which is of hard steel, is squeezed against a disk of soft steel under enormous pressure. The soft steel disk, having received a perfect impression, has only to be tempered, and is then ready to serve as a die. For minting each coin two dies are used necessarily—one in the "stamp" or hammer, and the other in the "anvil" beneath. Every time the hammer comes down upon the anvil a metal "blank" is transformed into a piece of authorized money of the United States.

The seals used by the various departments of the government were made by private parties, some of them dating a long time back. That of the Department of State, of course, is the great seal of the United States. Under the law it can never be used without a written order from the President. Secretary Gresham would not put it on a document at the request of Mr. Cleveland unless the order was given in writing. For this purpose the President signs a regular printed form, which says: "I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to cause the seal of the United States to be affixed to, etc." The document may be a letter accrediting a minister, a letter of recall, a letter of condolence addressed to a foreign potentate, or what not.

The seal of the treasury was made by Edward Stabler of Sandy Springs neighborhood, Maryland. He was a famous expert in his time at that sort of work. In 1778 the Continental Congress appointed a committee "to prepare a seal for the treasury and navy." The seal adopted was of the same design as that now in use, and bore the legend: "Thesaur. Amer. Septent. Sigil." This stood for four Latin words, signifying "Seal of the Treasury of North America." By the year 1849 the seal was so worn that Stabler was authorized by a

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special act of Congress to produce a fac simile of it. This fac simile is still constant service.

All of the other departments, except that of Agriculture, have official se and Secretary Morton is looking out for a design for one. The War and N Departments put their seals on commissions of officers. The seal of the partment of Justice appears on pardon warrants, while that of the Interio affixed to commissions of land agents and various other documents. The of the Post Office Department is the only one that may be said to be "expr ed in fancy." It is stamped upon a disk of gold leaf and is further ador with streamers of blue silk ribbon.

The White House has a seal of its own, but it is considered as only quasi ficial. It is merely a little hand stamp of bronze, with a dolphin for a hand The design represents the arms of the Union, being, in fact, almost a re duction on a small scale of the great seal. Around the edge is the inscripti "The seal of the President of the United States." This seal is affixed to c munications addressed to the Senate by the President, but it is not sacred that purpose, and is sometimes put on unofficial notes.

May 11.

UNCLE SAM'S UGLY DOLLAR.

The National Sculpture Society, acting in unison with the American Num matic Archæological Society, is making strenuous efforts to secure for Un Sam a more artistic coinage. Early in May an exhibition will be given in t Fine Arts Building, on Fifty-seventh street, at which designs for a new G dess of Liberty will be shown and for which two prizes of $300 and $200 will given.

The statute governing the coinage reads: "Upon the coins there shall the following devices and legends: Upon one side there shall be an impress emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word 'Liberty' and the ye of the coinage, and upon the reverse shall be the figure or representation of eagle, with the inscriptions 'United States of America' and 'E Pluribus U um' and a designation of the value of the coin; but on the gold dollar and piece, the dime, five, three and one cent pieces the figure of the eagle may omitted. The Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of t Treasury, may cause the motto 'In God We Trust' to be inscribed upon su coins as will admit of such motto."

All the sculptors and artists in the United States have severely criticis the existing coinage. The designs of European coins, they declare, are in nately superior. The French coins are probably the most artistic of an though the St. George and Dragon of the British sovereign is undoubtedly very handsome and artistic design. The first impression which the head Liberty of the silver dollar gives, so say the sculptors, is that of weakness a indecision. This is not befitting a powerful, progressive nation like the Unit States. Sculptors also criticise the pose of the eagle.

J. Q. A. Ward is President of the society and A. St. Gaudens, Richard Hunt and R. W. Gilder are all interested in the movement. Among the mem bers of the society are Cornelius Vanderbilt, August Belmont, George Vanderbilt and almost all the professional sculptors and art lovers in New York City. Powerful efforts will be made to induce the Government to ad the successful designs.

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HISTORY AS TOLD IN COINS.

[GEORGE P. UPTON.]

The utility and the pleasure of the study of numismatics are shown in many ways Caraccio, Aretine, and Raphæl studied the figures on the old oboli and drachmas. So did Le Brun. Rubens was the most conscientious coin and medal gatherer of his time, and applied them seduously to the furtherance of his divine gifts. Petrarch found time between his sonnets to Laura to make the first classified collection on record, which he presented to the emperor of Germany, with his well known and remarkable letter. Alphonso, king of Naples, visited all parts of Europe gathering coins in an ivory casket. The splendid Cosmo de' Medici commenced a cabinet which formed the nucleus of the Florentine collection. Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, made a cabinet, and Francis I. of France laid the foundation of the Paris collection — the finest in the world. All artists recognize the value of coins, medals and medallions. From them they get the model faces and heads of the Greek and Roman, the copies of lost statutes, the folds of the chlamys and the graceful sweep of the toga, the eagles and ensigns, rams and trophies, the altars, idols, and sacrifices, the Olympian games, and the instruments of music, mathematics, and mechanics. They reveal the secrets of a thousand antiquated names and ceremonies, which but for the engraver's chronicle must have been utterly lost.

Coins throw additional light upon history. They illuminate the dark passages, clear away the dark passages, clear away the obscurities, and bridge over the gaps. Hugo, in "Les Miserables," says men solidified their ideas in architecture before the printed page came from the brain of Faust. He might have added, they wrote their histories upon these bits of gold, silver, iron, brass and bronze. Vailliant wrote the chronicles of the kings of Syria from a jar of medals, as Cuvier would build up the mastodon and give you the monster's habits from a tooth or a tibia. The Roman denarii give the best idea of Cæsar's well in the forum. The Epidaurian coins with the snake of Esculapius tell in brief characters how the Roman senate sent an embassy to the great father of medicine to come and heal them of the plague. The migration of the Phocian colony to Asia Minor is succinctly told in the seal, which followed the early Mayflower stamped upon one of the earliest of the Grecian coins. The late coins of the Grecian series, with the portraits of Alexander, Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus, and others, have lent to the historian a fresh and life-like picture of those stern days, and have been silent but incontrovertible witnesses of the truth of the records which have come down to us. Cymbeline, of Shakespeare, dates back to the Cunobelin of an ancient Saxon coin, struck before Boadicea's time. Who would have known of the Grecian denomination in Bactria, long after Alexander's time, but for a casual traveller who found the fact, together with a lost language, upon a series of coins unearthed in that part of Asia? The coins of Alexander fix the cap-

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ture of Egypt; those of Vespasian, the capture of Judea; and those of Trajan the capture of Parthia. They were the "brief chroniclers of the time"—Stentonian bulletins, announcing each fresh conquest.

One of the saddest pictures in all history is the first mention that is made of money. Sarah was dead, and Abraham was sojourning among strangers in a strange land. He mourned for his wife, and stood up before the sons of Heth, and begged of them to intercede with Ephron, the Hittite, for the cave of Machpelah, as a burial place. Ephron liberally offered him the cave and the field, but the patriarch insisted upon payment; whereupon the Hittite answered: "My lord, hearken unto me; the land is worth 400 shekels of silver; what is that betwixt me and thee? Bury, therefore thy dead." Abraham weighed the "400 shekels of silver current (money) with the merchant," and the field and the trees and the caves were Abraham's, and Sarah was buried. The first use of money is the last, and the cave of Machpelah, typical of the last resting place of all men, is the most important because it is the most imperative use of money. We buy and sell, we loan and speculate, we hoard our shining wealth as Crœsus hoarded the golden sands of Pactolus in the treasury of Delhi; but when we come to the cave of Machpelah, we leave it at the entrance, and go into the darkness unencumbered.

The earliest and standard specimen of Roman coinage was the *as*, subdivided almost indefinitely, and originally weighing a pound. This ponderous coin subserved a purpose which our penny does today. It had upon the obverse the double-headed Janus, and upon the reverse the keel of a ship, rudely done, but answering the requirements of the light, juvenile gambling known as pitching coppers. *Capita aut navem*, "Heads or the ship," the Roman boys cried, as Young America cries now, "Heads or tails." It is an eminently conservative custom, and Master Freddy, as he tosses his new bronze *cent*, may summarily answer paternal reproof by showing that Master Tullius, 2,000 years ago, pitched the *as* his father coined, and, for aught we know, grew to be a wise emperor and a great man.

Judea is represented upon several coins of the time of Titus and Vespasian by the figure of a woman with flowing hair and bared breasts, seated upon the ground in a posture of sorrow and captivity, above her the wide spreading branches of the palm, and behind her a stalwart Roman soldier in mail, leaning upon his spear. Thus exactly did the Roman engraver follow out upon these coins the language of the scriptures. The Psalmist describes this posture in the lamentations of the Jews over their captivity. "By the waters of Babylon we sat down and wept." Still more remarkable is it that the prophet, in a passage foretelling this identical captivity, likens Judea to a woman sitting upon the ground wrapped in sorrow.

It is not often that coins have been used as vehicles of wit or for plays upon words, but there are examples upon record. Some of the German coins represent in the legends the years in which they were minted. A coin of Gustavus Adolphus also is an excellent illustration of this practice. The legend is: "ChrIstVs DVX ergo trIVMphVs." Take the capitalized letters or numerals from the words, and arrange them in their proper order and you have 1627, the year in which the coin was struck. Upon a coin of Trio Lucretius, a mem-

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ber of the *Lucretia gens*, who would have remained unknown to this day but for his coin, a case of punning by means of types occurs. The obverse has the head of Apollo; the reverse, the crescent moon and seven stars, or rathes *triones* —the constellation of the Ursa Major. The sun and moon refer to the family name, while the *triones* are an allusion to the surname. Pope Urban VIII, upon repairing certain roads, struck a medal with the legend: *Beati qui custodiunt meas vias*, "Blessed are they who keep my ways." The "speaking types" of the ancient Grecian coins are very curious. The coinage of Rhodes has a rose for a type, which flower bears the same name as the island. The coins of Side have a pomegranate, in Greek, *side;* Melos, the apple, in Greek, *melon;* Ancona, in Italy, the elbow, in Greek, *ancan;* Cardia, the heart, in Greek, *cardia.*

The coins of Constantine the Great, 306 A. D., will always remain of peculiar interest, as connected with the early history of Christianity. Constantine, after forcing his brother-in-law, Licinius, from his Eastern dominions, built Constantinople, and made Christianity the state religion. The principal emblem upon his coins is the Labarum, or sacred banner, bearing the monogram of Christ.

A rarer type of Constantine's coins has the monogram, and the legend, *In hoc signo vinces.* The *signum* was the vision of a beautiful cross in the heavens, which was presented to the view of Constantine, near Milan, during his march against Maxentius. To this cross he attributed both his victory and conversion. These Christian emblems remained upon the coins of his successors until the reign of Julian the Apostate, who removed them and substituted pagan emblems. Nor do they again appear until the accession of Michæl Rhangabe (811—813), when the bust and sometimes the full length of Christ is on the obverse, with the *nimbus*, and the legend, *Jesus Christus nica(tor) rex regnantium.* Upon the reverse, the emperor, with a singular decree of boldness, is seated by the side of the Virgin, the two holding aloft the banner of the Virgin, the two holding aloft the banner of the cross.

We come to more modern coins. England and Ireland were in continual trouble about the standard of coinage. On the accession of Mary, she declared the intention of restoring the old standard of coinage, viz., 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine, to 18 dwt. alloy; but instead of that, the new coinage was a pennyweight lower than that of Edward. Nor did it mend matters that her handsome face and Philip's were on the obverse. The wits of the day had many a joke over it; and Butler's sarcastic pen could not omit the opportunity of writing:—

"Still amorous, fond and billing,
Like Philip and Mary upon a shilling."

The first manifestation of displeasure between the mother country and the colonies was with Massachusetts, of course. The old Bay State was as impatient toward masters then as later in the Revolution against George, and still later with the slaveholders. Charles II. was displeased with the colonists for coining money, which he considered his royal prerogative, and intimated to Sir Thomas Temple that they must be punished, and the business stopped. Sir Thomas was considerable of a wag, and showed the king one of honest John Hull's shillings, on the reverse of which was the pine tree. The king asked

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him what sort of a tree that was. Upon which Sir Thomas replied that, of course, it was the royal oak, which had saved his majesty's life. The king smiled at the courtier's wit, but it is not reported that he allowed Hull to continue the coinage.

The proverbial misfortunes of Ireland have attended even her coinage, and her troubles in that direction commenced as early as the reign of Henry VIII. He coined sixpences for Ireland worth only fourpence in England. Mary issued base shillings and groats for Ireland, and Elizabeth issued still baser ones, while she purified the coinage of England. James I. struck copper farthings of two sizes, that if they failed in England, they might be used in Ireland for pence and halfpence. Charles I established a mint in Dublin, but, in the confusion attendant upon his death, the Irish lost it. Cromwell gave them tokens in place of coins of the realm: and James II. base silver money, made principally from brass cannon, and even this alloyed stuff was gradually dimished in size. White metal followed, then lead, and finally tin. George I. granted a patent to William Wood in 1717 for coining pence and halfpence for Ireland, but he coined them of smaller size than was stipulated in the patent. Dean Swift, with his merciless satire, drove them out of Ireland, and his majesty, having no use for them in England, sent them to his American colonies. Circulating media were scarce here at that time, and anything in the shape of coins was welcome. George II. did better for Ireland, and gave her honest coins. In 1760 the famous *voce populi* halfpenny appeared, a company of gentlemen in Dublin having obtained permission to issue them. There was a bit of quiet revenge in this halfpenny. The head of the sovereign, though apparently done in the usual manner of the king's portrait, was in reality a portrait of the Pretender. The coins attained a considerable circulation before the trick was discovered, and then they were suppressed.

The three-farthing piece struck in Elizabeth's reign is often mentioned in the poets. Shakespere has an allusion to it in "King John." He introduces Falconbridge, ridiculing the personal appearance of his legitimate elder brother, having just before conpared him to a half-faced groat:—

> "Because he hath an half face, like my father,
> With that half face would he have all my land."

Farther on, he says he would not have such a person (body) :—

> "My face so thin,
> That in mine ear I durst not stick a rose,
> Lest men should say, Look where three farthings goes;"

alluding to the rose which was on both the obverse and reverse of the coin. Beaumont and Fletcher, in the "Scornful Lady," show the difference between the penny and three-farthing piece, and inform us of a knavish trick then practice, to impose upon ignorant people the lesser as the greater coin. Lovelass, speaking of Morecroft, the usurer, says: "He had his own toward issue, whipt and thin cropt, for washing out the rose in three farthings to make them pence."

In England, during the reign of George III., an act was passed to amend an act of the 51st of the king, respecting the gold coin and the notes of the Bank of England. By this act the provisions of the former statute were extended

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to Ireland, and the notes of the bank there were placed upon the same basis as those of the Bank of England. While this act was passing the House, the following epigram appeared in the public papers:—

Bank notes, it is said, once guineas defied
To swim to a point in trade's foaming tide;
But ere they could reach the opposite brink,
Bank notes cried to gold: Help us, cash us, we sink!"

That paper should sink, and guineas should swim,
May appear to some folks a ridiculous whim;
But before they condemn, let them hear this suggestion:
In pun making, gravity's out of the question.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

IN EVIDENCE.

"An early admiration of the classical ancients, followed by a long official employment in the Mediteranean, had imbued me with a strong bias towards archæological studies: in the pursuit of which, their value in forwarding the attainment of accurate knowledge became more conspicious. I soon perceived the mischievous error of the too general opinion, that an acquaintance with ancient coins is more the province of the antiquary than of the scholar, that it is of little permanent advantage to the general reader and that it was useless to him whose avocations in life admit of but brief intervals for literary researches. My conviction, on the contrary, showed that without these infalliable vouchers, independent of their intimate connection with the fine arts, there cannot be a clear understanding of many customs, offices, and historical events; that an experimental acquaintance with medals is a higher advantage than the ignorant will admit it to be; and that no one can be disparaged by a pursuit which engaged the attention of and enrolled among its votaries such men as Alfred, Cromwell, Napoleon, Selden, Wren, Canova, Camden, Evelyn, and Clantry. Looking backwards to antiquity, is not at all going back to it; but the process inculcates various and invaluable cautionary lessons."—Rear Admiral William Henry Smyth, K. S. F., D. C. L., F. R. S., etc.

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

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Secretary's Report.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Ass'n. Greeting Gentlemen:

The receipts at the office of your secretary to April 1, 1895, have been:

	Balance on hand	$ 2 09
	Dues	13 50
	Initiation fees	3 50
	Total	$19 09
Disbursements:	Cash to Treasurer	$16 00
	Postage	53
	Balance on hand:	2 56
	Total	$19 09

New Members.

242 Hubert D. Card, 765 Main St., Willimantic, Conn.
243 J. L. Shanar, Knox, Clarion Co., Pa.
244 W. A. P. Thompson, Coatesville, Pa.
245 P. H. Parker, Washington, Ill.
246 C. H. Plantz, 731 Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill.
247 Jas B. Johnson, 32 Lade St., Chicago, Ill.
248 Albert P. White, 166 Campbell St., New Bedford, Mass.
249 B. T. Gale, Lee, Mass.
250 W. A. Merrifield, Worcester, Mass.
251 W. F. Sheely, New Oxford, Pa.

Applications for Membership.

C. W. Merriman, Beloit, Wis.
Vouchers: Yates and Rice.

John W. Broughton, 705 Rialto Bld'g, Chicago, Ill.
Vouchers: Heath and Rice.

Chas E. Carman, Acra, N. Y.
Vouchers: Heath and Morey.

Harry R. Swartley, jr., North Wales, Pa.
Vouchers: Rice and Taylor.

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J. B. Ward, White River Junction, Vt.
H. D. Pike, White River Junction, Vt.
Vouchers:—Oatman and Heath.
Dr. Thomas Hall, 46 West Newton St., Boston, Mass.
Chas. Henry Deetz, 110 Second St., S. E. Washington, D. C.
Vouchers:—Heaton and Collins.

One resignation was received during the month.

Additional applications for association medal—

In Silver: J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chathan, N. B., Canada.
John Walker, Detroit, Mich.
John C. Hagan, Richmond, Va.

In Bronze: Howard Newcomb, Detroit, Mich.
Edwin B. Hill, Detroit, Mich.

Total applications for medal—

In silver, 18 at $6,	108 00
In bronze, 25 at $3	75 00
Total	$183 00

This "guarantee should reach three hundred dollars before the contract is made for the dies. Who is next?

DETROIT, April 1, '95. GEO. W. RICE, Sec. protem.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

17 West 43d. St., New York, N. Y.

Abstract from minutes, Annual and anniversary meeting, March 18, 1895. President Parish presiding. The executive committee reported that the society has made good progress during the past year. Our library has been enriched by generous donations of rare and valuable numismatic books, and many coins and medals have been added to our cabinets. We have lost four members by death during the year as follows: Life member Emanuel J. Attinelli, M. D., Resident member Robert Morris, and Corresponding members Wm. Fewsmith, of Washington, D. C., and Matthew Adams Stickney, Salem, Mass.

The following nominations have been received, approved and recommended for election: For resident membership: John G. Mills, Murray E. Poole and J. Paulding Farnham; and for corresponding membership, Wm. H. Taylor, of North Wales, Pa. Our rolls now consist of 147 life and resident members, 81 corresponding and 19 honorary members. The committee on new coinage designs reported progress. The treasurer reported a balance on hand of $22.40, and that the total amount of the permanent funds of the society now amounts to 5,617.16. The curator announced additions since the last regular meeting

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of 67 coins and medals; also that 505 pieces had been added to the society's cabinet during the year. Among the more remarkable pieces are a set of the Herndon medals, several beautiful tetradrachms of Syracuse, set of seventeen fine silver medals of Pope Leo XIII and a number of uncirculated and proof U. S. cents. The cabinets now contain upwards of 12,000 pieces arranged under the card system.

The Librarian reported receipts for the year of 152 bound volumes, 15 unbound, 552 pamphlets, 261 periodicals and 1,057 catalogues, moking a grand total of 2,037 pieces. The most important donations were 84 volumes from Daniel Parish jr., 49 volumes from Isaac F. Wood, and 11 fine numismatic works from Samuel P. Avery. Under the head of new business Mr. Lyman H. Low read a paper relative to the proposed increase of "annual dues". He spoke regarding the objects and aims of the society and with a view to improving the status and sustaining the life of the society proposed changing and adding to the classes of membership. The motion was seconded by Mr. Dodd, but owing to the fact that this would be an amendment to the constituion and by-laws, and no previous notice of same had been announced, it could not be acted upon at this meeting. The resolution of the Executive Committee proposing the amending of Chapter III, Sec. 1 of the bylaws increasing the initiation fee and annual dues of resident members to $10 was then put to vote and carried.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Daniel Parish jr.: first vice president, Andrew C. Zabriskie; second vice president, John M. Dodd jr.; recording secretary, Henry Russell Drowne; corresponding secretary. Walter Tonnele; treasurer, Charles Pryer; curator, Charles H. Wright; librarian, Bauman L. Belden. President Parish appointed as historiographer, William Poillon; committee on papers and publications, Messrs. Zabriskie, Dodd and Parish; committee on numismatics and archæology, Messrs. Wright, Tonnele and Myer; committee on library, Messrs. Belden, C. G. Dodd and Valentine. On motioned adjourned. H. RUSSELL DROWNE, Sec.

WITH THE DEALERS.

The *Numismatic News* No. 2 is at hand. Chas. Steigerwalt, Lancaster, Pa., is the publisher.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. will have a sale in June which will interest all collectors of coin. Catalogues will be out early in June and are sent gratuitously to all applicants. 18 East 23d. St., New York, N. Y.

At a sale of coins by Sotheby (London) on Feb. 13 a British settlement Kentucky half-penny 1746 with reverse "Copper Company of Upper Canada" was bought by the Messrs. Spink for £12 15 s or about $60.

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The following prices were realized at Frossard's 132d sale on April 5,

1	U. S. Quarter.	1796	6 touches bust, fine	$ 5 10
19		1824	sharp extremely fine	20 25
22		1828	proof	8 75
68		1855	S. mint uncirculated	16 00
90-92-94		1864-65-66	S. mint "	$5 10, 7 00, 4 60
96-98, 104		1867-68-71	" "	26 00, 10 00, 9 10
105-108-110a		1871-72-73	C. C. mint, very fine	4 00, 13 25, 16 25
149	Half Dime	1871	S. mint, uncirculated	3 80
175	Cent	1799	brown, good	8 10
264	U. S.	1871	brilliant proof set, 10 pieces	4 70
265		1873	same	5 00
280	U. S. Dollar	1794	*Obv.*—nearly fine. *Rev.*—STATES weakly struck very good	51 50
304		1858	brilliant proof	32 50
385	Dime	1803	break in die over date, very good	5 00
415	Half Dime	1797	16 stars, small hole plugged, nearly fine	2 00
482	Cent	1793	Chain Monograph 4, very good	7 90
483		1793	wreath " 7—1, very fine	7 00
484		1793	wreath, lettered edge, very fine, monograph 9	7 00
485		1793	same as 484, brown color	7 90
487		1793	Liberty cap, monograph 11, very good	10 50
488		1793	" " similar but cracked	8 25
494		1794	Hays 39 dark olive, ex. fine	8 10
501		1799	*Obv.*—very fair; *Rev.*—poor	7 50
509		1804	Break in die over TY, pinpoint corrosions	6 00

The Gerald E. Hart collection sold in New York in April by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. on the whole brought good prices. The total amount realized was over $4,000. The bulk of the rarities were bought by U. S. collectors who seem to be appreciating Canadian coins as much if not more that their own collectors.

UNITED STATES GOLD. Prices realized at the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s 130th Sale on Dec. 12-13, 1894.

U. S. GOLD COINS.

1121	Dollars,	1849	About uncirculated	1 75
1122		1849	Charlotte mint, fine, nick on obverse	2 00
1123		1849	Dahlonega mint, fine	2 10
1124		1849	New Orleans mint, fine	2 50
1125-1126		1850-51	both very fine	2 00, 1 75
1127-1128		1851	C & O mint, both fine	2 00, 1 90
1129-1130		1852-53	fine and very fine	1 80, 1 75
1131		1853	D. mint, fine	2 90
1132		1853	O. mint, fine	1 80
1133		1854	uncirculated sharp	2 00

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1134	1854 2d coinage; large head, fine	1 75
1135	1855 fine	1 90
1136	very good, O mint, 1855	2 00
1137	1856 S mint, very good	1 90
1138	1856 Third coinage, largest head, straight 5, fine	2 25
1139	1856 slanting 5, fine	2 00
1140-1141	1857-58 very fine and uncirculated	1 75, 2 65
1142-43	1859-60 both very fine	1 75, 2 25
1144	1861 About uncirculated, light nicks	1 75
1145	1862 brilliant proof	3 10
1146	1863 very fine, dent on obverse edge	12 00
1147-48-49	1870-1-3 uncirculated, brilliant	7 00, 3 50, 2 00
1150	1874 uncirculated sharp	2 00
1151	1875 very fine, faint sign of wear	21 50
1152	1876 condition as last	3 50
1153-54-55-56	1877-8-9-'80 uncirculated	3 00, 2 75, 2 50, 2 65
1157-58-59-60	1881-'82-'83-'84, uncirculated	2 60, 2 50, 2 05, 2 05
1161-2-3-4-5	1885-6-7-8-9, uncirculated	2 10, 2 05, 1 90, 1 80, 2 10

QUARTER EAGLE.

1166	1797 Without stars, very good	12 50
1167	1802 over 01, fine	5 50
1168	1804 fine, light scratches on obverse	5 10
1169	1805 fine, dent below date	4 85
1170	1807 very fine, nearly uncirculated	6 10
1171	1824 over '21, fine, rare	15 00
1172	1825 very fine sharp, brilliant	15 50
1173	1830 same condition as last	7 25
1174-75	1831-32 as last	7 25, 7 10
1176-7-8	1834-5-6, very fine and fine	4 00, 4 10, 4 10
1179	1839 D between bust and date, v. fine	3 25

THREE DOLLARS.

1180-1	1863, '66, very good	5 50, 6 60
1182-83	1868-70, fine and very fine, each	6 10
1184-5	1871-3, very good and fine	6 10, 13 50
1186-7	1878-9 uncirculated	4 70, 5 50
1188-9-90	1882-3-5 all proof	5 50, 8 50, 9 00
1191	Eagles 1795 about uncirculated, some mint lustre	20 25
1192	1797 4 stars r. v. good, light scratches	22 25
1193	1797 6 stars r. large eagle on rev. very fine	16 00
1194	1798 over '97 13 stars, good, rev. fine	27 50
1195-6	1799-1801, very fine, brilliant, each	15 00
1197-8	1803, '40 both very fine	15 00, 11 00
1199	1861 Head l. Pike's Peak. Clark Gruber & Co. Ten D, fine	13 50

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WITH THE EDITOR.

[GEO. F. HEATH, M. D.]

THOSE members who have not as yet received their certificate of membership will receive same by enclosing stamp to Geo. W. Rice, Sec'y, 186 High St. Detroit Mich.

THERE is something wrong with that collector of coins or his collection who has to apologize for his collecting or his collection. One thing sure, the fault is not with the science of numismatics.

MR. Francis B. Lee read a paper before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, New York. on May 2; subject: "Paper money and counterfeiting in the colony of New Jersey."

THE A. N. A. is crawling along with a get there face towards its three hundredth member. If there is a larger association, a more enthusiastic association, or one whose personale will average better or higher, we want to know of it and join it.

IF there is anything wrong with the editor this month, bear in mind that he has been having a personal experience with pneumonia and erysipelas, and has been obliged to take some of his own medicine, and that is reckoned the hardest thing a medical man can do.

ON May 8 Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman delivered a lecture before the students of Syracuse University on the subject, "Face to face with the ancient Greeks and Romans, or a study of art and history from their coins". This lecture will eventually be published in the *Numismatist.*

THE interesting article, "History as told in Coins," we take from Donaho's Magazine, the Easter number. We are glad to gather from any source; original magazine or newspaper anything of interest to our readers believing that the best that relates to our science is none too good for them.

THIS month we present a plate of Prof. Ed. Frossard. While we have nothing particular to add to his biography as published two or three years since in this magazine, our readers can all bear witness that he has not been idle in the making of sale catalogues and the selling of coins. Probably a majority of our readers will look upon his features for the first time.

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THE few fine and desirable coins in the Exchange Department this mo have been sent in by Mr. Darricarrire, of Beyrout, Syria. We hope this is the beginning of foreign consignments of this class. We have seen these pi es and they may be relied upon to be genuine and just as represented. T Trajan aureus while perhaps not so rare as the "Markham" that caused M Pierrepont to repent we can assure all, is as fine, if not a finer piece.

There probably never was a time in the history of this country when the was so much agitation on the money question as at present. The question not bimetallism, but the free coinage of silver at a given ratio, varying litt from 16 to 1. But while the giants are differing widely in the remedy th numismatist pursues the even tenor of his way content with uncirculated t proof specimens of each date, denomination and mint, and praying for an im proved design.

THIRTY-ONE contestants competed for the prize offered by the Nationa Sculpture Society for the best design for a silver dollar. While the resul were not as satisfactory as could be wished, the idea is in the right direction for there was a great deal that was artistically interesting and suggestiv about a number of the designs sent in. The first prize of $300 was awarded by the jury to Albert Jaegers, and the second of $200 to Albert Randolph Ross, both of New York City.

IT is with no small degree of satisfaction that we see such a veteran in the science as Dr. Thomas Hall coming into the association. To be sure we have them with us now, but we want them *all*. It's an old adage that "all things come to those who wait". The A. N. A. is waiting, has been waiting, and is going to *keep on waiting*, until all collectors worthy the science come to it.

There are two things ye editor has emphasized lo! these years: 1st, that the American Numismatic Association has come to stay; 2d, that for a live collector its more economical to get in and stay in the association, than it is to remain out.

WE lately received a very pleasant visit from Mr. J. C. Shaw, of Ithaca, Mich. Mr. Shaw is one of our younger collectors—young in spirit, young *in* collecting—in fact "one of the boys and is putting in quite a bit of spare time hustling among them.

But for all this, Mr. Shaw was born (so the records state) in 1823, and though he lacks back over a well spent life and enjoys a vigorous advanced age, he has one regret —that the study of coins came so late to him. At the same time he looks at the matter philosophically and sees cause for rejoicing, in that men at the age of sixty, a new and unknown pleasure was revealed to him: that he was brought in some mysterious way to that fount, the draughts from which hath favor to turn back or stay the wheels of time and make advancing age a blessing rather than an infirmity.

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Wants, to exchange, etc.

This department gratis to all our readers.

Wanted.—A 5c "encased stamp" for which is offered a 1c or 3c of same plus cash as may be agreed. F. C. Browne, Box 50, Framingham, Mass.

Wanted—Half-dime 1838 (no stars), 1864 and 1868 Any one having these for sale or exchange please write me J. B. Goldsmith, 53 Hale St., Beverly, Mass.

The signature of Sir James Outram, K. C. B., the Bayard of India, for American coins. Also Asiatic stamps, coins and war medals. Major Adam Smith, Poona, India.

Wanted.—Old U. S. silver dollars of 1795 flowing hair. 1796-97-96, must be in strictly fine condition. Will give $2.00 each cash or good Indian relics and war relics. Clark Tribett, Thorntown, Ind.

To Exchange—Tall Grandfather clocks, spinning wheels, reels, minerals, fossils, stamps, Indian relics to exchange for fine coins or medals. Specially wanted, fine 1799 U. S. Cent, 1796 U. S. ½ Cent and other rare dates, ½ cents, masonic and war medals. Chas A. Lentz, No 85, Minerva, Ohio.

To Exchange—"Numismatics of Sicily and Magna Greece," by Hubert Galtzin, Amsterdam 1618, bound in parchment, large, in good condition, 37 full page plates of coins and 2 maps, in all, about 500 pages, to exchange for a 1793 or 1804 cent in good condition. Also very fine to uncirculated foreign coppers for exchange. Charles Carman, Acra, N. Y.

To Exchange.—C. S. A. and State bills, foreign copper coins and Indian relics for the same not in my collection. Want the following numbers Massacre's Catalogue of C. S. A. notes. Nos. 313-308-237-236-235-231-230-226-225-223 222-214-213-212-211-210-208-205-178-176 172-155-119-90-88-87-85-79-55-46-37-26 13-9-8-7-6-4-3-2-1. Also want State issues both north and south, war period. Erwin G. Ward, Palmer, Mass.

Exchange—Cent and Half-cent, 1793, do. 1794, do. 1795, half dimes brilliant, 1794-1795, half dollar 1797, Continental currency, brass and tin and several other U. S. Coins for Irish tokens and medals. R. Archer, Jr., 15 Prussia St. Dublin, Ireland.

To Exchange.—"Hard Times" tokens and half-dollars to exchange for hard times tokens not in my collection. I make them a specialty and will give good exchange part or wholly cash for those I lack. For particulars, address Wm Ross, A. N. A. 135, Chaplin, Ct.

To Exchange—Isabella quarter (fine for U. S. dollar of 1861. Set World's Fair souvenir tickets for U. S. dimes of 1837, 38, 61, or for a quarter of 1815. Columbian half dollar for half dollar of 1806. I also have a fine coin cabinet to exchange for coins not in my collection. C. W. Stutesman, A. N. A 4, Peru, Ind.

To exchange.—For ½ dollars silver 1806-7-8-9-10 12-13-17-24-26-28-29-30-31-32 -36 lettered edge, 1837-38-39-40-43 to exchange for ½ dollars 1794-95-96-1801-2 -4-16-20-41-44 or for $1 silver 1795-1801-2 -5-36, or have a set of unused English stamps ½ d. to 1£ to exchange on same All letters answered. E. S. Ward, A. N. A. 172 Toledo O.

I want cents 1793 and 1804, half dollars 1815-1794-1852 and 36, milled dollars 1795 to 1803 inclusive. Have to exchange cavalry sabre used during civil war. Chinese coin sword, sets of 60 World's Fair concession, midway tickets and Columbian halfs uncirculated. Correspondence solicited. J. W. Broughton, 705 Rialto B'ld'g, Chicago.

To Exchange.– Dickeson's Numismatic Manual, plates complete, Humphrey's Manual, and the Coin Collector's Journal for 1877, 79, 80, 81. Will take in exchange Greek or Roman coins, or American historical medals not in my collection. Also wanted Chinese temple and razor money, and plate XIX to Dickeson's Manual. M. H. Stafford, Marquette, Mich.

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THE WORLD OF FAD.

Mme. Melba confesses to but one fad and that is fan collecting. In this line she has a number of rare and antique examples.

Euphrates Esculapius Endymion McJimsey is the name of a clerk in the recorder's office of Maryville, Mo. He signs his name with a rubber stamp.

William H. Gray, of Andover, has been a printer for sixty-one years. He is able to set type in German, Greek, Syriac, Turkish, Arabic, Samaritan, Ethiopic, Hebrew, Coptic and English.

The Nuphiarchconaumin Society is the latest in the world of collecting. Every member of it is supposed to be interested in numismatics, philately, archæology, conchology, autographs and minerals. Next!

ALLEGED TOMB OF EVE. The grave of Eve is visited by over 40,000 pilgrims each year. It is to be seen at Jeddah, in a cemetery outside the city walls. The tomb is fifty cubits long and twelve wide. The Arabs entertain a belief that Eve was the tallest woman who ever lived.

One of the most valuable collections of autographs in this county is that owned by Mrs. R. C. Waterson, of Massachusetts. These autographs were accumulated by the Dowager Lady Byron. One of the MSS. is a bit of verse supposed to be in the handwriting of Dean Swift.

Not everyone has so successful a method with the autograph fiend as Alexandre Dumas the great had. Prince Metternich once requested an autograph of him. Dumas wrote in his best round hand: "Received from Prince Metternich twenty-five bottles of his oldest Johannisberg." Metternich sent the wine with a good grace. Dumas, I presume, drank it with equal grace.

A Bronte society, which is to collect and publish interesting information concerning Charlotte and her family, and a Bronte museum, wherein are to be exhibited MSS., relics, drawings, editions of the sister's works and other objects have just been established in Bradford, Yorkshire. It is thought that to Dr. Wright's lately published book on the Brontes is due this revival of popular interest.

Mr. Ferdinand Julius Dreer, of Philadelphia, who presented his great collection of autographs to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and published a catalogue of it in two beautiful volumes, has received a letter from M. L. Delisle, the principal librarian of the great National Library in Paris, congratulating him on his achievement in making the collection and the catalogue. Mr. Delisle says that French students have learned from the latter of the existence of a number of papers relating to French history hitherto lamented as lost.

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The manuscript of Tennyson's first book, the "Poems of Two Brothers," which was bought by Dodd, Mead & Co., a few months ago, for about $2,500 and held by them at $3,500, has been re-purchased by Macmillen & Bowes, from whom Dodd, Mead & Co., originally purchased it. What the English publishers paid for it is not known, presumably something less than $3,500, nor is it stated whether they bought it for themselves or for a customer. The manuscript left New York last month after a short visit. It will be interesting to know its ultimate fate. Probably the British Museum will get it.

SOME HIGH PRICED AUTOGRAPHS. At an autograph sale in Paris in December, 1890, the signature of Christopher Columbus (which is, probably, one of the most fantastic sign manuals ever used, and which has been fully described in Notes for the Curious), brought 4,000 francs. The only existing piece of manuscript in Titian's handwriting was knocked down at 3,000 francs, and one with Cromwell's signature attached brought in exactly half that sum. Alfred Morrison, a great English collector of autographs, was present at the sale and paid a sum equal to 4,000 francs for the only letter written by Corneille that has ever been on the market. The last letter written by Napoleon to the Empress Marie Louise was disposed of at the same sale, bringing 4,000 francs, and several signatures of Louis XIV. and Henry IV. fetched 1,000 francs each.

RELICS OF DICKENS: The sales of Mr Edmund Yates' library at Sotheby's excited a great deal more attention on account of the eminence of that great journalist than from any special attraction which pertained to his books. The most striking treasure was the writing-slope of Charles Dickens, which Mr. Bancroft purchased for £105. A silver plate is let in the mahogany, bearing the inscription: "This desk, which belonged to Charles Dickens, and was used by him on the day of his death, was one of the familiar objects in his study, which were ordered by his will to be distributed amongst those who loved him, and was accordingly given by his executrix to Edmund Yates." A collection of Dickens' letters fetched £60; they were, doubtless, bought for some American The same number of equally good letters by Dickens could easily have been got anywhere in London for less than £30.

The fads of "Queens and Princesses," at Svengali would say, are usually rather amusing. Queen Victoria has fads which, as a rule, take the form of violent likes or dislikes. She clings to the old manners, and insists upon her children addressing her as "Mamma," which when they were children, was only used by little royal people. She also desires every child to wear a sash when presented to her. The Princess of Wales is devoted to a large family of bisque dogs and cats. The Empress of Austria's one fad is an obstinate refusal to have her picture taken. For 30 years no portrait of her has been made. "I wish to be remembered," she says, "as the beauty nearly six feet tall, whose hair reached nearly to her knees, and whose waist measured 17 inches." Queen Margherita, of Italy, has a wheeling mania, and her golden bicycle, with pearl and ivory handles and spokes enamled with garnets, is a treat for the splendor-loving citizens of Rome when it goes spinning by in the early morning.

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WITH THE EDITOR.

[GEO. F. HEATH, M. D.]

NUMISMATOLOGY, after being published for three years, with the beginning of the new year succombed to the inevitable. Mr. Foster has some hope to resurrect it at some future time which we trust will be fulfilled.

WE have a few remaining copies of Hooper's "Foundation Stones," a pamphlet of some twenty pages which will interest all beginners in our science. These we will mail as long as the supply lasts on receipt of the postage, two cents.

THE American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York take exception to the inscription on the proposed A. N. A, medal as liked to produce confusion. Their objection is to the use of the word "Societas" for Association, and, if Latin permits, a change would be advisable.

MR. H. A. HALTON, of Newcastle Natal, writes, that the South African Republic issues the following coins of their own:

In bronze, 1 penny. In silver, 3, 6 pence; 1-2-2½, 5 shillings. In gold, 10 an 20 shillings. All the silver and gold bear the bust of the President, Paul Krager.

W. T. Luck, he of the Exchange Department, writes us that "the interest in his department is increasing, we are getting letters very day asking how they can become members so as to have the benefit of the Department. We are feeling our way along carefully. The present rules seem to work better than the old ones, although it is better to see before you buy. All orders are sent out on approval—which makes it satisfactory. The most trouble so far is not to have enough coins to fill orders. Would say to the members, do not be discouraged as you may be more successful in your orders next time. If any of the members have any good stock to dispose of, now is the time to send it in. Forward to me, correctly classified with conditions correct, at the same time be careful and get the prices low enough to meet the market and the coins will sell."

OUR readers have no doubt noticed in the daily press reports of the rottenness lately discovered at the Carson City Mint. This theft has been estimated all the way from $56,400 to $450,000. Secret Service Agent Harris, it is reported, has secured evidence showing that a large proportion of the gold coin of this mint issued during the last 8 or 10 years is below the standard, in other words, more alloy has been put in the coin than the law allows. Reports also state that more of the $5 denomination have been struck than the records would indicate. If this report should be true, we have no idea that our holders of gold coin of this mint will rush over each other in their haste to return it to the government for redemption.

The Carson City Mint is the youngest of the United States branch mints, having been established and open for business in 1869. The value of this mint, so near to San Francisco, has always been questionable and the government has often, in this time, considered the advisability of closing it. All coinage was suspended there in June 1893, and there is little doubt but that the next congress will abolish it as a place of coinage, and like the old mints at Dahlonega, Ga. and Charlotte, N. C., be used only as assay offices. It is said that this mint coined the first standard dollar and the last trade dollar.

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No. 3, The Beginnings of United States Coinage, by Charles T. Tatman 1895. Just published; price, 10 cents. This essay was prepared for the last convention of the American Numismatist Association, and is reprinted from the American Journal of Numismatics.

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To Exchange—Foreign coins for Continental, Colonial, Broken Bank, Fractional Currency and Jackson Tokens. W. H. Taylor, North Wales, Pa.

To Exchange—Revolutionary guns and cannon balls for copper coins and Indian relics. I have a fine lot of same. Andrew Oatman, Shaftsbury, Vt.

Wanted—Half-dime 1838 (no stars), 1864 and 1868 Any one having these for sale or exchange please write me. J. B. Goldsmith, 53 Hale St., Beverly, Mass.

To Exchange—About 300 different priced and unpriced coin sale catalogues, some with plates for Canada or U. S. coins or stamps. F. J. Grenny, Brantford, Ont.

Wanted.—Old U. S. silver dollars of 1795 flowing hair, 1796-97-98, must be in strictly fine condition. Will give $2.00 each cash or good Indian relics and war relics. Clark Tribett, Thorntown, Ind.

To Exchange—Tall Grandfather clocks, spinning wheels, reels, minerals, fossils, stamps, Indian relics to exchange for fine coins or medals. Specially wanted, fine 1799 U. S. Cent, 1796 U. S. ½ Cent and other rare dates, ½ cents, masonic and war medals. Chas. A. Lentz, No. 85, Minerva, Ohio.

To Exchange—"Numismatics of Sicily and Magna Greece." by Hubert Galtzin, Amsterdam 1618, bound in parchment, large, in good condition, 37 full page plates of coins and 2 maps, in all, about 500 pages, to exchange for a 1793 or 1804 cent in good condition. Also very fine to uncirculated foreign coppers for exchange. Charles Carman, Acra, N. Y.

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Have in Canadian coins. Breton's 1890 catalogue to exchange for those not in my collection the following numbers 19, (1873-1881) 87, 133, 248, 249, 258, (259-1812), 260-1812), 265, 1813, 266, 280, etc., fair to fine; want 259-1813, 260, 1813, 261-1812, 264-277-298, 269, 273, 289, 292, 296, 308-309 and others. Have foreign coppers and C. S. A. money to exchange. Erwin G. Ward, Palmer, Mass.

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1800	Poor	1 00
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1802	Poor.	1 00
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1805	"	1 00
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June, 1895.

An Illustrated Monthly devoted to the Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F HEATH, M. D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. viii. No. 6.

PRESS JOB ROOMS, WATERLOO, IND.

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THE COINS OF REPUBLICAN ROME.

A Paper read at the Fourth Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 23-24, 1894.

[GEORGE F. HEATH. M. D.]

In B. C. 509, Rome after a monarchy of nearly two hundred and fifty years, expelled her kings and thereafter for a period of four hundred and seventy-eight years, or about 31 B. C., was a republic. A little previous to this period or during the reign of Servius Tullius 578 B. C., we find reliable references to a metallic currency in Rome. These coins (or more properly speaking) ingots or lumps of metal were roughly cast in bronze or copper, usually oblong square in shape, and weighing about a pound. Pliny is authority for the statement that this was the first stamped money of Rome.

These pieces called *as*, commonly have upon their face figures of the domestic animals, cattle, hogs, fowls, etc., and for about two hundred years this rude money was the exchange medium of the country. Many of the specimens have been preserved to us and are to be seen in our museums and larger numismatic collections today.

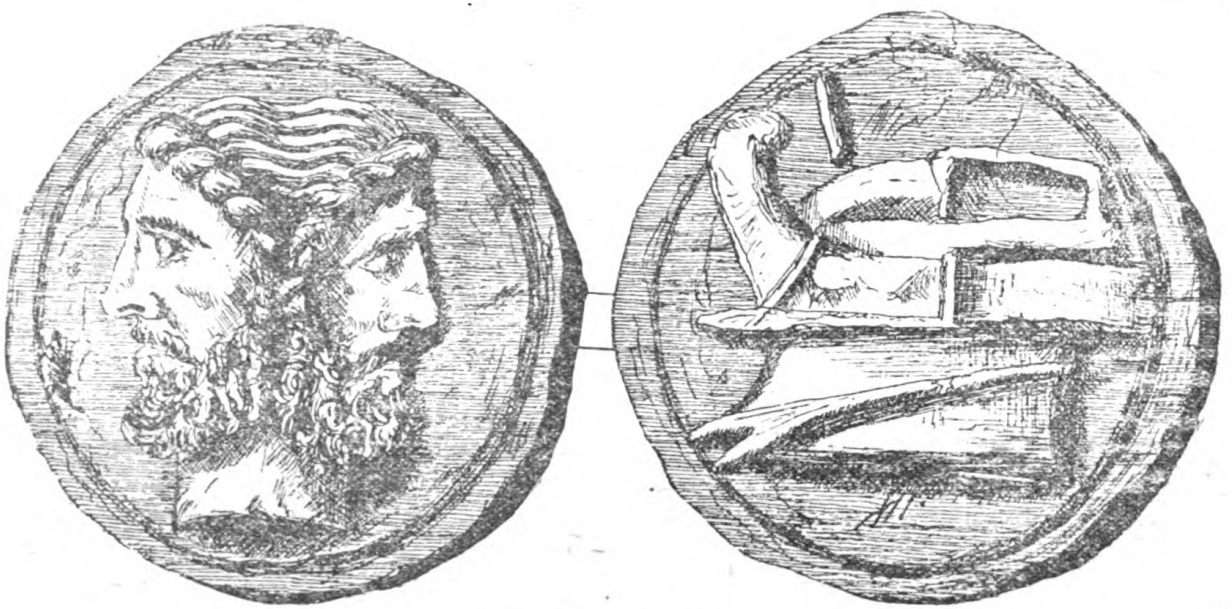
The next form of money came into use during the time of the Republic, probably about 385 B. C. These were circular in shape and like those before, the unit, which weighed about a pound was called *as* or *as grave*. Divisions of the *as* were also cast as the *semis* (half), *triens* (third), *quadrans* (fourth), *sextans* (sixth) and *uncia* (ounce), or twelfth part of the libra or pound. These fractions of the *as* bore upon their obverse the heads of Jupiter, Minerva or Pallas, Mercury and Rome; on the reverse the prevailing type was the prow.

Our old First Latin Reader began with this sentence: "In the earliest times Saturn is said to have come into Italy." To keep the story of their origin before the people, we find on the coins the bifrontal head of Janus (Saturn) occupying the obverse, one face looking backwards into the past, perhaps to Greece from whence the came—the other looking forward into the future. On the re-

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As (Rome) 385 B. C.



Uncia, Rome 338 B. C.

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verse of the coin was placed the prow, referring to the boats in which they came. This monotonous type was kept before the people for a period of at least three hundred and fifty years or down to the time of Pompey the Great 50 B. C., at which time owing to financial straits, "hard times", etc., due to the inroads of the barbarians of the north and later the Punic war (264-41 B.C.) the *as* had been gradually reduced to an ounce in weight, finally merging into the Imperial First Bronze which held up to the time of Postumus, 258-68 A.D. Specimens of the *as* and its divisions can be obtained in good condition today for from ten dollars for the *as*, to one dollar for the smaller specimens, and at these prices are cheap.

Up to about 275 B. C. copper money only was used in Rome. Silver was scarce; a drachm or ten ases being equal to one hundred and twenty ounces of copper. A few years later, Roman conquests in Poseidonia and Tarentum opened up vast accumulations of silver, so much that a native silver coinage was determined on. Pliny says (and he is confirmed by Livy) that this was in 269 B. C. Other authorities place it at 279 B. C. when the first denarius was struck, but the few years difference in time is inmaterial. This denomination as its name indicates *den*— or *decem aeris*, was in value equal to ten *ases*, and in size and weight was undoubtedly copied from the Greek drachm. The half and quarter denarius was also coined at irregular intervals and were called respectively *quinarius* and *sestertius*. Of the denarius which held a most prominent place for about two hundred and fifty years will this paper treat; during this time the denarius was the unit of value and the only reliable monetary standard.



Denarius (Rome) Enlarged.

The earliest denarii were struck 72 to the pound of silver but later, 217 B.C. the standard was reduced and they were struck 80 to the pound. These pieces averaged about 60 grains each and were 966⅔ fine. They bore on the obverse the helmeted head of Rome, behind, the mark X or later XVI, denoting whether the coin was worth ten or sixteen *ases*. On the reverse the Dioscuri were represented mounted on horseback, charging with spears couched, inscription below, ROMA.

Other types later presented on the obverse the heads of Jupiter or Pallas, sometime the Dioscuri, and the numeral is occasionally found before the bust; on the reverse the biga or quadriga, (two and four horse chariots). These

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types were struck up to about 170 B. C., nearly if not quite a hundred years, when the Consular and Family coins gradually displaced them.

These Consular and Family denarii for another hundred years furnished almost the only coinage of Rome. During this period each family had the privilege of sending silver to the coiners to have struck into denarii. They had the right to inscribe their names upon the coins and also to use symbols or devices illustrative of great events in their family history—in fact we have here an illustration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver—that dream and hope of the populist or silverite of our own day. This right or privilege not only was given the consuls but to other families of noble and plebian birth and was accepted by them both in Rome and outside of Italy, and when we state that we have sufficient evidence in the coins left behind, that nearly two hundred families took advantage of this privilege and struck coins, sometimes as many as one hundred and fifty varieties in a family, one can have some idea of the complexity of this circulating medium and the impossibility of giving a satisfactory paper in the limits we must be confined. Our work will consequently be limited to those whom the average collector and even specialist will be apt to meet, and no effort will be necessarily made in the arrangement to classify them either chronologically or alphabetically in family groups.*

About 80 B. C. these Family coins were the main, yes almost only money struck in the national mints. The heads of Rome, Hercules and Pallas had almost disappeared and the portraits of illustrious ancestors or men of the time were substituted and held place up to Imperial times, when the head of the Emperor or some member of the royal family took their place.

These Family coins present to us one of the most fascinating fields of our science, especially so to such minds as delight to revel in the legendary and mythological lore of ancient times.

Here it is that legend and truth meet on common ground; here it is we have illustrated in medals the mythological and legendary heroes worshipped by a people who without restraint were allowed to illustrate in metal, the most enduring of all records, their family histories; here it is hangs the veil between the known and the unknown in Roman history. Here it was that truth and science first began to make inroads into the superstition of paganism.

> "O, ye delicious fables! where the wave
> And woods were peopled, and the air, with things
> So lovely! Why, ah! Why has science grave
> Scattered afar your sweet imaginings?"

The student of history will remember that in 309 B. C. Rome suffered defeat at the hands of the Gauls, and all her records, historical and otherwise, were lost only in the minds and hearts of the remants of the people. The past was buried only to be magnified in the oral traditions and legends of a people, who, with a great future before them and inspired by heroic accounts of their ancestors in song and story, treasured in their hearts the memory of past victories and enduring deeds and whose highest aims and desires were to emulate them.

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*Specimens of the *as* and its divisions down to the *as* of Pompey, together with the denarii mentioned in this paper were on exhibition in the Detroit Museum of Art during the Convention.

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No wonder was it then, with the fate of their written records so fresh and vivid in their minds that they stampt upon the enduring metals the great events of their ancestors and their gods, and went forward to a more glorious future.

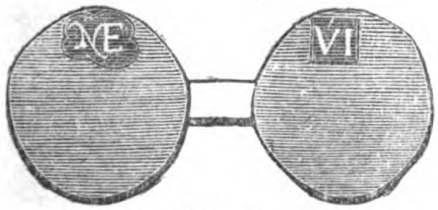
These beautifully eng.aved memorial tablets in silver have been handed down to us in great numbers and variety. On them do we find the heads of Numa, Ahala, Romulus or Quirimus, Ancus Martius, Brutus, Caius Coelius Caldus, and many others, or their particular deities. The reverses are usually reserved to portray some legendary event connected with the family or history of Rome, or perhaps the instruments used in sacrificing to the gods.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WITH COIN COLLECTORS. HISTORY IN SILVER AND GOLD

[THE HOMESTEAD, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.]

The collection of rare and valuable coins is quite as fascinating as stamp collecting, but it is far too expensive an indulgence to ever become a popular fad. Springfield can boast of several enthusiastic numismatists who have good collections and one of the most complete coin collections in New England is owned by Henry S. Lee and W. A Webster of this city. Mr. Lee and Mr. Webster have been collecting for the past 15 years and incorporated in



New England, Sixpence.

their collection is that of Mr. Lee's brother, the late Horace C. Lee, and a small collection that belonged to the late Dexter Smith. To be shown through such a handsome and extensive collection would be a great treat even to the unitiated and the live facts about history, art, mythology and religion that one can pick up in the process would fill volumes.

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In the first place the collection is kept safely in a large mahogany case. This case contains innumerable drawers, each of which is fitted up to receive the various kinds of coins. The United States coinage is arranged in a unique manner after an idea of Mr. Webster's: A plain mahogany board is divided off into sections of ten years; the coins are counter-sunk in regular order with



Massachusetts Pine Tree Shilling.

the dollars at the bottom and half-dollars directly over them, quarters over the halves, dimes over the quarters and so on up to the half-cent value. In this way the horizontal lines represent the years or issue.

Every one knows that the want of a proper and sufficient currency was an evil that afflicted the American colonies. Fish, grain, lead bullets, horses, sheep and swine were used in Massachusetts in 1635 in common with a limited amount of copper, silver and gold coin as money, all circulating together according to law. Massachusetts was the first of the states to establish a local and original currency. Wampum was adopted and recognized by legislation in 1637 and the first coin was struck in Massachusetts in 1651. It is at this point that the coin collection takes up American history. These first coins were known as tne New England shilling and sixpence; a plain thin planchet of silver, hammered or rolled to the required thickness, the legend N E in relief on the obverse, while on the reverse are the Roman numerals XII or VI. in relief.

Then comes the Pine Tree coinage which is more elaborate in design and like all the coins issued during the next 30 years it bears the common date 1652. A pine Tree shilling was found in the old Hadley bridge several years ago and Mr. Webster has two in the collection.

Here is the first copper cent ever coined in Massachusetts; it is dated 1787. The obverse represents a clothed Indian, standing, facing to to left, in his right hand a bow, in his left an arrow, with the legend Common Wealth. The reverse shows a spread eagle bearing a shield on his breast, inscribed with the denomination of the coin. The half-cent is of the same general description.

Before the regular issue of the government money in 1793 a set of Washington coins was struck off between 1791 and 1792. These coins are what we would call pattern pieces and were only in small circulation. As the illustration shows, the obverse has a bust of Washington in uniform, his hair in a

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queue. The reverse shows a large eagle; from the beak floats a scroll inscribed "Unum e pluribus" above the eagle in the place of a legend "one cent." It is interesting to note right here that the most striking feature of American coins is the absence of portrait heads. A few were struck off under Washington but the practice ended here. Washington himself objected to the issue because he was opposed to a style so like the monarchy and he did not like to appear so publicly on the coins of the country.

Here we are now at the regular United States government currency, copper cents and half-cents the first year followed by silver dollars and half-dollars in 1794. But again we stop: here is a valuable little silver piece that was struck in 1791 before the mint was completely organized, the half-disme so called and valued at from $8 to 12 to-day according to its condition. These coins were made from a supply of silver plate which Washington gave from his own private plate when silver was so scarce. History states that over $100 worth of silver was then coined into half-dismes.

The first silver dollar of the United States looks very similar to the silver dollar of to-day. The obverse shows a female bust of Liberty, facing to the right with flowing hair, while on the reverse is an eagle, as if about to fly, surrounded by a wreath; on the edge "One dollar, or one hundred cents." Up to 1804 the silver dollars show no particular change and only a few dollars were struck in 1804; these have become so rare that recently one sold at auction brought over $1,000. It is supposed that the entire lot were sent to China and that the ship was lost and they with it. There are only four specimens known to be in existence and it is one of the few American coins which is not included in the collection.

From 1804 on the coinage is very irregular, though the half-dollars ran through every year except in 1816, and the cents, excepting 1815, down to 1836 inclusive. In 1807 the head of liberty was turned around to the left instead of to the right and a cap inscribed "Liberty" was added. In 1836 we see an entirely new pattern: Liberty seated beside a United States shield is holding a staff in her left hand. This seated figure was put on the dimes and half-dimes in 1837, on the quarters in 1838 and on the halves in 1839.

The most valuable copper coin of the collections the cent of 1799 to 1804; these sell now for from $10 to $75 each, according to the condition. The copper nickel cents were struck in 1856, '57 and '58; they represent a flying eagle and the issue of '56, the valuable one of the set, sells for $5. In 1857 the big cents and half-cent were stopped and in 1858 we have the copper cent with the Indian head in profile, of which the 1877 is rarely met. In 1851 the first silver three cent pieces were struck and thought not at all common they are of no especial value. The nickel three cent was started in 1865 and stopped in 1889. The two cent copper was stopped in 1873. The five cent nickel was started in 1866.

In 1873 the trade dollar was coined and was stopped in 1883. The Goddess of Liberty facing to the left is seated on a bale of merchandise, against which leans a sheaf of wheat; in her right hand she holds an olive branch, and in the left a scroll. In 1878 the silver dollar appears with a head of Liberty, which is said to be a likeness of some person at Washington at that time, but

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it looks as thoroughly Greek as do all the rest of our emblematical figures. Even our copper cent pattern, which is supposed to be a beautiful Indian: if studied closely will appear to have wavy hair unlike any ever seen among the savages, and the features are decidedly those of a Greek. The circlet of feathers is all that is Indian about the head.

In 1892 the silver dollar blossomed forth with a new head of Liberty, as do also the quarters and dimes. Next comes the Columbian issue of half-dollars in '92 and '93 and the Isabella quarter that was struck to the number of 40,000 to pay the board of lady managers at the World's fair. These were sold at $1 each.

"This completes the array of copper and silver coins of the United States, but just a glance at the beautiful gold coinage before looking at the foreign collection," The first gold was coined in this country in 1795. One of the most valuable coins is the "California slug" or $50 gold piece; there are two varieties, one octagon and one round; these are very rare and were issued by the United States assay office in San Francisco in 1852. Many private individuals struck gold coins during the gold excitement in California, which are



Utah, 2½ dollars, Gold.

now very rare. Denver, Salt Lake City, Georgia and North Carolina companies issued coins of various denominations with the consent of the United States government. In 1849, after California was admitted into the Union, gold coins were issued by her as a state.

Speaking of the foreign coins of the collection in a general way, it should be stated that there are coins representing almost every country in the world and of most of the kings and rulers of each country and are in unusually fine condition. People often have a wrong idea about the value of coins and think that an old coin is necessarily a valuable one. Not so, however, for the value of any coin depends far more on the condition of the coin than upon its rarity even; the state of preservation generally regulates the price of a coin; if scratched, corroded, spotted or stained, however slightly, its value is decresed. Among the foreign moneys are those made of tin, lead, cotton, gold, silver, shells and beads. Here is a splendid collection of French coins and France is famous for the amount of her specie circulation and no country in the world possesses as many mints as does France. In France the unit of money is the franc, equivalent to 18¾ cents of United States money. Here is a coin struck during the French revolution; here is a full set of the commonwealth of England silver coins.

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The "siege pieces" are especially interesting and the collection includes a large number of siege coins in the time of Charles II. The siege money of Newark has a crown, with the initial letters "C R" on the sides of it and under it the respective values. One is a half-crown of 1646. This money was made in castles or cities, while they were besieged, to pay off the soldiers: being short of money, silver was melted up and stamped for coins. Here also is a complete queen's jubilee set of 1887 and the last set, which was out in 1893. Canada has a number of interesting pieces that were struck by England for her. Here are the silver and copper coins used in the British possessions in Africa in 1891—a lion in the middle of the field on the obverse. Spain is repsented extensively by some very beautiful coins.



Spain, Charles II, Medallic Crown, 1684.



Metz. Large Thaler, 1632.

Germany has a wonderfully large coinage and the thaler of Frankfort is said to be one of the most beautiful pieces ever made. It was struck in 1858 and

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on the obverse is the portrait of a beautiful woman. Almost every Germa city and town at one time or another struck coins of their own, which a counts for the vast collection of German money today.



Stolberg, two-thirds Crown, 1764.



Stolberg, Crown.

Here are some pieces of Sandwich Island money that were made in San Francisco. Here is some Chinese silver money that was made in Birmingham, Eng., and here is some Chinese knife money, which was in use from 600 to 200 B C. The oldest Chinese coin in existence is now over 4000 years old, and there is one of this type in this collection. The knife coins are of iron and in form are an imitation of a knife, with a hole in one end so they could be carried on a string. Knives were the oldest articles of trade generally used before money was current in China, hence the Chinese adopted an imitation of the shape of that article as representative currency.

A gem of the collection is a Roman coin with the head of Julius Cæsar placed on the coins by order of the senate in B C 44. A still more remarkable coin is that struck by Brutus after the murder of Julius Cæsar, having on one side his own head and on the other a cap of Liberty between two daggers. It is a true saying that "we all have our hobbies," but who can suggest a more entertaining and instructive one than that of coin collecting?—[H. H.

The largest private bank in Japan has been in business for over three hundred years and has over thirty branches. During this time there has been no history of bank wrecking, speculating cashiers or dishonest directors connected with it. We have yet to learn much from the Japanese and in business morals an imitation of them would be productive of great good to us.

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MR. PIERREPONT'S REPENTANCE.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 110.]

[GRANT ALLEN.]

VII.

It was a pity for Mr. Puddicome that he had not learnt the useful art of letting well enough alone, and remain satisfied with Noel Pierrepont's own utter and abject humiliation. That last taunt against a helpless and friendless woman roused the clergyman's fierce indignation so warmly that he rose at once to the height of the situation, and proceeded to turn the tables forthwith (as he knew he could) upon his would-be prosecutor.

"Mr. Puddicombe," he cried, rising angrily, and laying his hand with some force upon a mayor's shoulder, "I felt so ashamed of myself for taking that coin out of your cabinet by stealth, that I didn't mean to avail myself of any legal justification: but since I see you have no pity for a friendless lady, if you dare to bring a policeman into this room, I let you have full and fair warning, I shall give you into his hands immediately on a charge of receiving an aureus of Trajan, well knowing it to have been stolen."

Mr. Puddicombe's pasty face grew livid white with rage and indignation, and he answered with a gasp, "Why, Mr. Pierrepont, sir, what do you mean? How dare you use such language as that against a man in my position?"

Noel Pierrepont looked at him steadily, and answered with perfect coolness, "That coin was dug up in a crock along with several others, by James Hayward, of Redlands Hill, in the parish of Peddington-on-Sea, of which town my old pupil, Sir Wilfrid Lemesurier, as I have learnt by inquiry, is lord of the manor. By the law of England, which you, as mayor of Peddington, are called on to administer, that coin, as treasure-trove, is the joint property of the Crown and of Sir Wilfrid Lemesurier. You accepted it, notwithstanding your knowledge of these facts, from James Hayward; and you were also privy to his destroying and defacing a number of valuable silver Roman coins; for the sake of bare metal, if you did not actually instigate him to that act of vulgar Vandalism In your crass ignorance of the real value and interest of such precious relics of antiquity. you are probably unaware, Mr. Puddicombe, of the gross crime you have thus committed against the interests of knowledge; but you know at least the nature of the other and lesser crime of which you have been guilty of against the laws you are sworn to administer. For my own part, I could forgive James Hayward for his natural object to fall in with what appears to me myself as an unjust and inexpedient law—a law that virtually leads to the destruction every year of immense numbers of valuable antiquities. But I cannot forgive you for having been privy to the defacement of those priceless silver Roman coins, nor for accepting this aureus, as I believe you did, as your share of the spoils for keeping your own counsel."

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At each word of this vigorous denunciation Mr. Puddicome grew paler and paler, and positively gasped for breath at such an outrageous upturning of the British Constitution against the person of a snug and eminently respectable British tradesman. At last he managed to gulp out excitedly the words, "How do you know that James Hayward ever gave it to me? How do you know, sir, how I came by it?

"Because he told me so," Noel Pierrepont answered, quietly. "And he told me, too, that you advised him to melt down the whole of the silver, and say nothing at all about it to anybody."

Mr. Puddicombe grew paler and pastier than ever. As a matter of fact the crock having been found by one of his own laborers upon one of his own farms, he had so actually advised the man, and had furthermore shared with him the proceeds of the silver, which was bought from them by the local silversmith, all the parties to the transaction well knowing it to have been (legally) stolen. For the law of treasure-trove being one manifestly unjust and repugnant to the common conscience, it is always quietly set aside by everybody who can do so with impunity on the slightest provocation. Still, Mr. Puddicome was forced to acknowledge to himself that the transaction did look rather a shady one for a mayor and a justice to be engaged in. If it came to be known at Whitehall, now, his name might very probably be removed from the commission.

"Now, Mr. Puddicombe," Noel Pierrepont went on quietly, "hear how far I have been more honest than you in this matter. Indeed, now that I come to think of it, this coin that I hold in my hand here is at this very moment actually my own property."

"Your own property, sir! Your own property! Well, I must say I don't see how you make that out."

"Yes," the clergyman continued, confidently; "my own property. I have humbled myself by confessing to you that I took the aureus in a moment of strong temptation out of your cabinet. Had it not been for your own violent conduct, I did not mean to attempt to justify that first action. But I took it, well knowing when I did so that it was not yours, and with no intention of ever keeping it against the wishes of its lawful owners. As soon as I had got the coin home, I made inquiries about the lord of the manor, and finding him to be my old pupil, Lemesurier, of Trinity, I wrote off to him at once, detailing the facts as mentioned to me by James Hayward, and asking him what he wished should be done in the matter of the aureus. Here is his answer, which reached me only this morning."

He handed the letter to Mr. Puddicombe, who read it through with stifled wrath and indignation:

"My dear Mr. Pierrepont,—Many thanks for your note about the Roman coin. For myself, as I fear you know, I care absolutely nothing about all these things, and, so far as I am concerned, if you would like to put it in your own collection you are quite at liberty to annex the aureus. But the authorities at the British Museum are, practically, I believe, by arrangement with the Treasury, half proprietors of all such treasure-trove, and whether you will find them equally complaisant about their share of the thing is, of course,

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quite another matter. I should advise you to communicate with them directly. By the way, you don't mention in whose house you found the coin, but I haven't the slightest doubt, myself, that it must have been in that old sneak Puddicombe's. He's just the sort of abandoned Philistine to advise a laborer to destroy the whole lot for the sake of the paltry silver. Yours very truly, WILFRID LEMESURIER."

It is never a very agreeable sight to see ourselves so unreservedly as others see us, and Mr. Puddicombe winced visibly under the closing sentences of Sir Wilfrid's letter. But he managed to put a bold face upon it, and answered with a malicious smile, "Not your property even now, Mr. Pierrepont, I see. Youv'e got to buy out the trustees of the British Museum."

"Exactly so, Mr. Puddicombe," the parson continued; "so I thought myself when I first spoke to you on the subject this morning. But now that I remember Miss Miber's coin, given her by James Hayward out of the same crock, it strikes me that we have here really to deal with a pair of duplicates. By the terms of Sir Wilfrid's letter one of those is clearly mine; the other belongs to the British Museum."

"If you please, sir," Susan said, putting her head in at the door, "the policeman's waiting, and missus says Miss Milber's locked the door, and is he to go up and break it open?"

Mr. Puddicombe jumped up excitedly. "Tell him to go away, Susan!" he cried at the top of his voice. "Tell him there's nothing the matter. Tell him it's all a mistake. Tell your mistress to mind what she says. Hold your tongues, for heaven's sake, every man, woman, and child of you; or they'll be having the law of the whole lot of us for wilful libel and defamation of character."

Noel Pierr pont rose quietly. "Mr. Puddicombe," he said, "I sincerelv and humbly beg your pardon, I admit unreservedly that my action in taking that coin out of your cabinet was mean and ungentlemanly. At least, it would have been so, if I had taken it out of set purpose. But I really yielded to a momentary impulse. As soon as I had got it in my possession, I felt that I had a right either to keep it or to give it back to you; it was my duty to restore it to its rightful possessor. So I wrote to Sir Wilfrid, not to beg for it, but merely to tell him the circumstances. I am heartily sorry that I ever touched it. I am heartily sorry, too, that I have put you and Miss Milber to so much inconvenience. I allow that I have been very grieviously to blame, and, except to save Miss Milber from a moment's imputation, I would never have defended myself by telling you the contents of Sir Wilfrid's letter. I can not hope that you will forgive me, but I ask your forgiveness in all humility."

Mr. Puddicombe looked at him in a very undecided fashion. To say the truth, he was thinking candidly of his own chances. "And me, sir," he said, with pitiful servility, wringing his fat hands. "What's to become of me, sir? How if the Treasury undertakes to prosecute me about the crock of melted silver. They'll have to hear all about it now, of course; and a pretty kettle of fish you've let me in for."

Noel Pierrepont reflected a moment. Then he answered magnanimously: "Mr. Puddicombe, I'm a collector who have been able to do the British Mu-

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seum some good turns on various occasions, and I'm a personal friend of the lord of the manor. I'll go up to town and see the authorities at once, and endeavor to get them to overlook the matter. After all, I feel sure you didn't really know the value of the things you were so lightly destroying."

"Thank you, sir," Mr. Puddicombe responded, humbly. "I'm sure I'm very much obliged indeed to you."

There was a short pause, and then Noel Pierrepont drew the gold coin once more from his pocket. "Mr. Puddicombe," he said, "I return you the aureus of Trajan. It is mine, and I restore it to you. I am deeply grieved that I ever took it."

Mr. Puddicombe drew back in horror. "Take the nasty thing away, sir," he cried, hurriedly. "Burn it! Destroy it! Grind it to powder! Don't give it to me! I don't want to get into any more trouble about the plaguey penny."

"One word more, Mr. Puddicombe," Noel Pierrepont went on, pocketing the aureus with a sigh of relief. "About Miss Milber. Her boxes are packed, I believe? Then I think she'd better go away at once to her friends in London—for the present." "I have reason to suppose," he added to himself, "that she won't remain there very much longer. I see by this morning's 'Times' that old Bottle has just accepted the Deanery of Colchester."

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont are as happy as any two beneficed persons in the diocese of Lichfield; and the aureus of Trajan hangs on a velvet frame by itself in the rectory drawing room at Nether Kingsbury. But if your sympathies still go rather with Mr. Puddicombe than with the penitent parson, all I can say is simply this—there must be something fundamentally wrong about your conception of ethics, and you can know very little indeed about the niceties of the imperial Roman coinage.

[THE END.]

HISTORY AS TOLD IN COINS.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 117.]

[GEORGE P. UPTON.]

There is a romantic incident in the early history of Massachusetts, which has been often told. Money was scarce, and in 1652 the General Court passed a law for the coinage of sixpences and shillings. Captain John Hull was appointed the mint-master, and was to have one shilling in every 20 for his labor. All the old silver in the colony, wornout plate, battered tankards, buck-

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les, and spoons, and especially the bullion seized by the buccaneers then sailing the Spanish Main (for all was honest that came to Hull's melting pot), was brought in for coinage, and the mintmaster rapidly grew to be the millionnaire of the colony, and suitors came from far and wide for the hand of his daughter. Among them was Samuel Sewell, who was the favorite of the plump and buxom miss. Hull, the mintmaster, roughly gave his consent. "Take her," said he, "and you will find her a heavy burden enough." The wedding day came, and the captain, tightly buttoned up with shillings and sixpences, sat in his grandfather's chair, till the ceremony was concluded. Then he ordered his servants to bring in a huge pair of scales. "Daughter," said the mintmaster, "go into one side of the scales." Mrs. Sewell obeyed, and then the mintmaster had his strong box brought in, an immense iron-bound oaken chest, which the servants were obliged to drag over the floor. Then the mintmaster unlocked the chest, and ordered the servants to fill the other side of the scales with shillings and sixpences. Plump Mrs. Sewall bore down hard on her side of the scales, but still the servants shoveled in the bright, fresh pine-tree shillings, until Mrs. Sewall began to rise. Then the mintmaster ordered them to forbear. "There, son Sewall," said the magnanimous old money-maker, "take these shillings for my daughter's portion. Use her kindly, and thank Heaven for her: for it is not every wife that is worth her weight in silver." And Master Sewall took Mistress Sewall and 30,000 pounds (not avoirdupois, but sterling).

The liberty cap was first used as an emblem by the committee of safety organized at Philadelphia early in 1775. At a meeting on the 31st of August of that year, it was resolved by the committee that Owen Biddle provide a seal for the use of the board, about the size of a dollar, with a cap of liberty, with this motto: "This is my right, and I will defend it." Upon the first cent issued by the United States Mint for circulation, in 1793, the cap appears. This cap is the Phrygian cap, and all nations recognize it as the badge of liberty. When Spartacus rose at the head of his fellow-slaves against their Roman masters to obtain liberty, his followers were distinguished by this cap. Though their effort was unsuccessful, the principal of liberty still exists, to be for until the last manacle is struck from the last slave. And mankind has recognized that early struggle for freedom by adopting the cap as one of the attributes of the goddess of freedom.

The freaks of currency are singular. The early Greeks bartered with cattle; hence we derive *pecunia* (money) from *pecus* (the flock). Cowry shells have bought slaves on the African coast, and wampum answered for money with the Indian. The Carthaginians, Frederick II. at the siege of Milan, Philip I. and John the Good, kings of France, used stamped leather, the latter inserting a silver nail in the centre. St. Louis of France issued the black coin made of billon. The Anglo-Saxons used rings, torques, and bracelets. Homer says the Greeks carry on their traffic with bars and spikes of brass. Salt is the money of Abyssinia, and codfish in Iceland. In Adam Smith's day, the Edinburgh workmen bought bread with nails, and drank from foaming tankards paid for with spikes. Marco Polo found mulberry-bark money in China, stamped with the sovereign's seal, which it was death to counterfeit, as was

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the case also with the continental currency of our own country. The firs families of Virginia, who fought for the ideas of aristocracy and labor owne by capital, are lineal and recent descendants of shiploads of women exporte from the crowded capitals of Europe, with little regard to character or condi tion, and bought at so many pounds of tobacco per head. The cannon used b James II. in his desperate struggle for the throne were melted up and coine into the famous gun money; and the bells of Paris which tolled over the ho rors of the guillotine, in the bloody days of Robespierre, met a similar us ful end. Charles I., with a Vandal hand, melted up the plate of the aristocra cy and the almost inestimable relics of Oxford into siege pieces. In 1641 Ma sachusetts enacted that wheat should be received in payment of debts: an during the French Revolution, the convention, upon the motion of Jean Bo Saint André, discussed the propriety of making wheat the standard of value.

From coins to wealth is but a step. The ancients surpassed the moderns i splendid wealth and lavish extravagance. Seneca, writing superb treatise i favor of poverty, was worth nearly five millions of dollars. Lentulus, the as trologer, made his black arts yield him over three millions. The delighte heirs of Tiberus found nearly thirty-six millions in his coffers, and in less tha a year Caligula spent the whole of it. Milo's debts were Titanic, amountin almost to six millions. Cæsar had a list of creditors whose name was legio before he obtained any public office: but he was soon enabled to present Curi with six hundred thousand dollars, Lucius Paulus with four hundred thou and, and Servilia, the mother of Brutus, with a trifle of a pearl worth ove thirty thousand. Mark Antony's house was sold to Messala for over half a million, and Scaurus' villa was burned at a loss of over twelve millions. Otho spent over fourteen millions in finishing the wing of a palace commenced by Nero. One of Caligula's dinners cost a million dollars; and one of Heliogaba lus' breakfasts, twenty seven thousand dollars. Œsopus, the actor, swallowed a pearl worth eleven thousand dollars, and Apicius, the gourmand, ate over seventy-seven millions during his worthless life, and then committed suicide, because he was reduced one day to only a hundred thousand dollars in his purse.

What a world of history is embraced between the huge iron token which Ptolemy struck in commemoration of his conquest of Egypt, and a new coin of the United States, fresh and sparkling from the Mint. The one antiquated, rude, corroded, and begrimed in its long conflict with time, and the other bright and vivid, its field and exergue unmarred, its emblems and legends clear and sharp. The coin of Ptolemy has a history. The obverse gives us undoubtedly the head of Jupiter, the cloud-bearer, rugged, massive, stern, ir featured, taurine neck, hair in great serpentine coils and shocks; the reverse, a magnificent spread eagle, and the inscription in Greek, *Basileus Ptolemaiou*. Ptolemy, flushed with the victory he had won for Alexander, issued it over two thousand years ago. After subserving the purposes of Athenian barter, some swarthy Egyptian obtained it; but our friend the Egyptian, in time, was gathered to his fathers. He was embalmed, and slept in the shadow of the Pyramid, where his royal predecessors were sleeping, and by the side of the eternal Sphinx, whose riddle he could not read in life. Perhaps death unsealed

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the mystery of those stony lips to his. The token was placed in the mummy case upon the Egyptian's lips, perhaps as Charon's toll. But in that event, evidently our friend the Egyptian never crossed over the black river of Death, is still wandering—a miserable shade—along its banks, seeking rest, and finding none. Token and Egyptian remained in their tomb while Thebes flourished and decayed, Tyre and Sidon crumbled into ruins, Rome, mistress of the world, cowered beneath the scourge of Goth and Vandal and Hun, and the earth was eclipsed in the night of the ages.

Still the Pyramids towered toward heaven, the Sphinx gazed on with calm, earnest eyes, Memnon made music of welcome to the sun, and our token sealed the shrivelled, silent lips of the Egyptian. The world emerged from its night. Dante and Aquinas, Copernicun and Galileo, Gutenberg and Faust, Bacon, Leibnitz and Newton, Watt and Morse, tore away the seals before our token saw the light. It came forth into a new world by the hand of a missionary, preaching a religion founded 300 years after it closed the lips of the Egyptian. The heathen God was upon its field, but the Christian religion had set aside the old mythology of which it was a representative. I turn from this relic of the past to the coin of the present, and upon the latter I find the acknowledgement of that religion, and of dependence upon its immutable Author: "In God we Trust;" and from this legend I augur deliverance from the troubles that beset us, the vindication of outraged laws, and the integrity of the Republic.

[THE END.]

OBITUARY.

Reginald Stuart Poole, L. L. D.

Professor Poole, whose decease adds one more name to to the long death-roll of eminent men, which we owe to this winter, was in his sixty-third year.

For just twenty years he has been Keeper of Coins at the British Museum, and was known as one of our most eminent authorities on Egyptology Numismatics and Greek Archæology. When quite a child he was taken by his mother to Egypt, and there developed an amasing mastery of hieroglyphics. Before he was nineteen he went up the Nile with Outram, studying Tombs and Temples. Then he joined the Museum staff. He had a passion for teaching, and lectured long before he was made Yates Professor of Archæology at University College, in 1885. He helped to establish the Egyptian Exploration Fund, and remained honorary secretary to the last. J. HOOPER.

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Frank Joseph, Esq.

I regret to announce the sudden death by railroad accident of Frank Joseph, Esq,, of Toronto, Ont., one of Canada's greatest Numismatists. Mr. Joseph possessed one of the finest private collection of Coins and Medals on this Continent. One of his specialties "British War Medals" were the most complete it has ever been my lot to inspect; it was always a great source of pleasure to visit him, and I have spent many pleasant hours in his company. He was a profound scholar, and a perfect gentleman; his series of U. S., British and Canadian Coins and Medals were most complete. The Grecian, Roman and Jewish Coins were also well represented. I should roughly estimate the value of his collection at $30,000; he was well known to all dealers in this country and in Europe, and had spent a great number of years in getting together his magnificent collection. It is a sad ending; death came without a moment's warning.

"Sudden the shaft that laid him low."
"Requiescat in pace."

J. HOOPER.

Sir Henry Layard.

Sir Henry Layard, the well known diplomat and the discoverer of Nineveh, died in London lately.

It was in 1839 he set out on his first journey of exploration through the East. he afterwards toiled indefatigably amid many discouragements at the work of discovering and disentombing ancient cities, monuments and relics.

The numerous intensely interesting specimens of Assyrian art now in the British Museum are due to his explorations; he discovered four splendid palaces at Nineveh and Babylon, and it was he who procured for England the gigantic, winged, human-headed bulls and lions, and the eagle-headed deities, which the casual student of Assyrian history now knows so well. His two famous books, "Nineveh and its remains" and "Nineveh and Babylon, set the current of English interest in an eastern direction. practically giving birth to popular study of the history of these great nations of the past. Sir Henry Layard's fame will rest upon his magnificent discoveries in eastern lands. He was a born explorer and eminently successful. Most of what we know of some of the great empires of the East is due to his untiring industry, and to that passion for exploration, which refused to be balked even when it met, as at first, with nothing but discouragement and indifference. Jos. HOOPER.

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WHAT THEY COLLECT, WANT, EXCHANGE.

No. 47 Wm, H. Taylor, North Wales, Pa. Coins, medals and tokens of all kinds relating to the United States, and paper money of same, and numismatic literature.

215 R. M. Bateman, M. D., Pickering, Ont. Canadian coins, medals and tokens, Canadian and U. S. stamps. Will make exchanges.

36 H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J. Colonial coins, broken bank bills of New Jersey. Fractional currency and masonic medals.

67 Dr. H. R. Storer, Newport, R. I. Medals and tokens of physicians, hospitals, medical colleges and societies, druggists and pharmacal societies, etc. Will purchase or exchange.

137 Andrew Oatman, Shaftsbury, Vt. Colonial and continental coins, U. S. copper cents and half cents, war and Indian relics. Will buy, sell or exchange.

251 W. F. Sheely, New Oxford, Pa. U. S. coins.

207 Albert Howver, Box 58, Cambridge, N. Y. American and foreign coins; mostly copper. Will exchange.

85 Chas. A. Lentz, Minerva, O. U. S. and foreign — *Copper* coins and medals specialy, war, Indian and other relics.

1 Geo. F. Heath, M. D., Monroe, Mich. Ancient Greek, Roman, ancient and modern oriental in all metals. Will buy or exchange the same.

90 Luther B. Tuthill, South Creek, N. C. Dealer in paper money. Will exchange.

— Geo. H. Russell, 1601 East Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y. American and Roman coins, stamps.

178 DeWitt S. Smith, Lee, Mass. United States silver and copper in uncirculated condition, U. S. $1 and $3 gold, U. S. mint marks in silver and in $1 and $3 gold; private issues of gold—California, Salt Lake City, Colorado, etc.; colonials in silver and copper. Will exchange and pay a premium when I can improve a piece.

4 C. W. Stutesman, Peru, Ind. Specialty U. S. and Colonial coins and currency. Duplicates to exchange.

66 Erwin G. Ward, Palmer, Mass. Foreign modern copper, U. S. copper and silver, C. S. A. and U. S. paper money and Indian relics. Specialties Canadian, Swedish coins and C. S. A. paper money. Will exchange in any of these lines.

147 Adam Smith, Poona, India. Greek, Roman, Bactrian, Parthian and Asiatic coins, medals and stamps.

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DR. CHARLES E. WEST ON JEWISH COINAGE.

The venerable Dr. Charles E. West, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is the possessor of what is probably the finest collection of Jewish coins in America, gave an interesting talk on this little known subject before the members of the department of archeology last evening.

In opening Dr. West said he would give a short description of his own collection, which was made some twenty years ago. Before the year 139 B. C. the Jews had no coined money of their own, gold and silver passing currency among the early peoples according to the weight of the individual bars or nuggets. In the year 139 B. C. Simon the Maccabee was granted permission by the king of the Syrians, Antiochus VII or Sidetes, as he was otherwise known, to coin money for Judæa. The Maccabee struck off both shekels and half shekels during the last four years of his reign. His successor continued to coin money, chiefly, however, of bronze, until the rulership of Palestine passed into the hands of the Idumean or Hedodian princes. When the Roman emperors sent the procurators to Judæa a special currency was struck for the Jews, quite different from the Roman currency in other parts of the empire. In fact the Roman coinage of the time of the first century after Christ was really a continuation of that of the Herodians. There was a strenuous opposition among the Jews to the engraving of any human likeness on their coins, on the ground that it was idolatrous and it would seem that the Romans respected the feelings of the conquered people until Palestine became, some years later, a Roman colony.

The revolt of the Jewish people and the capture of Jerusalem are each illustrated by the issue of special commemorative coins. The bitter feeling of the Jews toward anything savoring of idolatrous representations was evidenced by the fact that one of the chief causes of grievance against the procurator, Pontius Pilate, was that he permitted the effigy covered Roman standards to remain in Jerusalem. We do not see a Jewish coin with a Roman head upon it until we reach about the age of Domitian.

Dr. West's collection includes the shekel and half shekel of the year 1 of Simon the Maccabee's reign, B. C. 140 to 137—shekel, obverse, a cup or chalice of manna, and above it the Hebrew letter aleph, meaning the first year of the reign of the coin issue; reverse, the words "Jerusalem Kedosha" (Jerusalem the Holy City) with the figure of a triple lily or hyacinth, meaning possibly to represent the miraculous blossoming of Aaron's rod. Half shekel—obverse, the words "Chat-zi-ha shekel" (half shekel), a cup or chalice with letter aleph: reverse, "Jerusalem Kedosha" and triple lily. Of the coinage of this reign Dr. West has also the shekel and half shekel of the year 2 and the year 3, shekel of the year 4, a very rare coin whose existence even was doubted until some years ago when the Rev. C. H. Reichard obtained a specimen by the merest chance from a peasant living three miles and a half from Jerusalem, together with a one-sixth shekel, a copper coin, with the redemption of Zion and a chalice on one side and a bundle of branches between two citrons on the other

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side. Of the shekel of the fifth and concluding year of the great Maccabee there are, Dr. West says, but two specimens in existence. One of these was sent him from Paris about three years since, but the price, $300, seemed so high that he refused to take it. On his visit to the French capital last summer Dr. West inquired what disposition had been made of this rare coin. He was informed that it had been sold to a man who had given it to the British museum and it was afterwards shown him in London by one of the custodians of the museum with the remark that there was but one like it in the world. The doctor now wishes he had secured it.

After the Maccabean shekel there follow in Dr. West's collection a number of so called leptons or small copper coins, the widow's mite of the scriptures. One of these was struck in the reign of King Antiochus VII, B. C. 131. Another bears the superscription of John Hyrcanus, B. C. 135-106. Other monarchs of this series, of whose coinage the doctor has examples, are Alexander II, B. C. 65-59, and Antigonus, B. C. 40-37.

Of the Herodian family, who ruled in Palistine from 37 B. C. to A. D. 100, there are leptons of Herod the Great, B. C. 37-4; Herod Achilaus, B. C. 4 to A. D. 6, and Herod Agrippa, A. D. 37-44. There are also specimens of the reigns of Augustus Cæsar, Tiberius, Tiberius and Livia, Nero, Vitellius, Titus, Vespasian, Hadrian and Domitian; a special struck by Titus to commemorate the destruction of Jerusalem and other by Vespasian and Vitellius. There are also two coins of the reign of Alexander the Great, others of the holy land as a Roman colony dating from 136 A. D. and of the holy land as a part of Mesopotamia.

The collection numbers altogether sixty-seven well preserved specimens and is doubtless worth a good deal of money. The members of the department of archæology, of which, by the way, Dr. West was the first president, greatly enjoyed his talk and hope to have the pleasure of hearing him again on the subject of his Greek and Roman collections, which are very fine.

A penny put at 5 per cent compound interest in the year 1 would today amount to over 295 undecillions of dollars.

The cost of the Punic wars bore so heavily on Rome that a law was passed prohibiting a woman from wearing more gold that a half ounce in weight.

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

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186 E. High St., Detroit, Mich.; Hiram E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.

Secretary's Report.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASS'N. GREETING:

GENTLEMEN:

The receipts at the office of your secretary to June 1, 1895, have bee

	Balance on hand.....	$ 2 56
	Dues.....	15 50
	Initiation fees.....	5 00
	Bal. from estate of late Sec. O. W. Page.....	25 50
	Total	$48 56
Disbursements:	Cash to Treasurer.....	$44 00
	Postage and stationery...	2 42
	Balance on hand:.....	2 14
	Total	$48 56

New Members.

252 C. W. Merriman, Beloit, Wis.
253 John W. Broughton, 705 Rialto B'ld'g, Chicago, Ill.
254 Chas. E. Carman, Acra, N. Y.
255 Harry R. Swartley, Jr., North Wales, Pa.
256 J. B. Ward, White River Junction, Vt.
257 H. D. Pike, White River Junction, Vt.
258 Dr. Thomas Hall, 46 West Newton St., Boston, Mass.
259 Chas. Henry Deetz, 110 Second St., S. E. Washington, D. C.

Applications for Membership.

Howard E. Truex, West Plains, Mo.
Vouchers:—Rice and ——

C. H. Harter, Niles, Mich.
Vouchers: Bonine and Heath.

Mrs. Marvin Preston, 33 East High St., Detroit, Mich.
Vouchers:—Rice and Lathrop.

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Martin Frank, 30 Ferry St., New York, N. Y.
Chas. J. Rodgers, Amritsar, India.
Vouchers:—Heath and ——
R. B. Rossington, 181 Clinton St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Vouchers:—Heath and Budd.

The following

Call for Nominations

for officers of the American Numismatic Association for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1895, has been received from the Board of Trustees.

Pursuant to Sec. 6 of Article III of the constitution, we hereby notify the members that a call is herewith made for nominations for office in the American Numismatic Association for the year ending Oct. 1, 1896. The following offices have to be filled: President, Vice-president, Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian and Curator, Supt. of Exchange, Counterfeit Detector, and a Board of five Trustees. All nominations to be sent promptly to the secretary of the board. H. E. DEATS, Secy., Flemington, N. J.

J. A. HECKELMAN, Pres., Columbus, Va.

Applications for Medal:

In silver: Leslie W. Hills, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
In bronze: Charles C. Deuel, Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, June 1, 1895. GEO. W. RICE, Secy protem.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

17 West 43d. St., New York, N. Y.

Abstracts from Proceedings:

A regular meeting of the Society was held May 20, 1895, at 8:15 p. m.; President Parish presiding.

The Executive Committee reported that the following propositions had been received and recommended for election:

For Resident Membership:
John H. Pell,
P. Hackley Barhydt,
Stewart W. Smith.

For Permanent Corresponding Membership:
Rev. Foster Ely, D. D., Ridgeville, Conn.
Francis Worcester Doughty, Sufferus, Rockland Co., N. Y.

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For Corresponding Membership:
Gustaf Cavalli, Skofde, Sweden,
Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. Cyrus Adler, Washington, D. C.
Wm. M. R. French, Chicago, Ill.
Clarence S. Bement, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. G. Heaton, Washington, D. C.

Acceptances of election have been received from Resident Members John G. Mills and Murray E. Poole; also from Corresponding Member William H. Taylor.

The name of Daniel R. Kennedy who had failed to qualify was erased from the roll. Andrew C. Zabriski has become a life member.

Mr. Belden, librarian, reported additions since the last meeting of 56 bound and 13 unbound volumes and 110 pamphlets, periodicals and catalogues; total of 179. The principal donors were Daniel Parish Jr., Samuel P. Avery, Isaac F. Wood, Andrew C. Zabriskie and Charles H. Wright.

The curator, Mr. Wright, reported that 58 new coins and medals had been received. Among the more interesting pieces are fine specimens of the $5.00 private gold coinage of Clark Gruber & Co. from A. C. Zabriskie, 1-32 gold ducat of Bremen from Corresponding Member Gustaf Cavalli and eight Italian coins from Corresponding Member Q. Perini, of Rovereto, Austria.

An interesting letter was read from Corresponding Member George McArthur, of Malden, Victoria, Australia, which accompanied a book giving an account of the coins, coinages, and currency of Australia. In this was inserted rubbings of many of the rarer coins and medals and a sheet of interesting photographs of paper money.

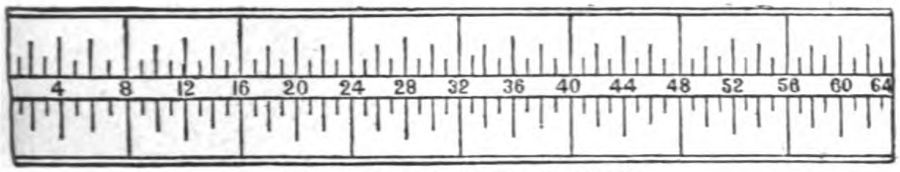
On motion adjourned. H. RUSSELL DROWNE, Recording Secretary.

Coinage at the Mints.

Washington, June 1.—The monthly coinage statement of the director of the mint shows the coinage of gold during the month of May to have been $4,163,937, and of silver, 4,440,503. The minor coinage amounted to $87,510. Of the silver coinage, $150,180 was in standard dollars.

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WITH THE DEALERS.



AMERICAN COIN SCALE.



(*Millimeters.*)

The following prices were realized at the auction sale of the Messrs. Chapman on April 29-30, 1895:

15	Syracuse.	B. C. 410, head of Persephone; reverse, quadriga to left Nike crowning charioteer, dekadrachm of Evainetos brilliant preservation	$ 125 00
55	Judæa.	Simon Maccabeus, half shekel, year 1, good	25 00
56		Simon, "Shekel Israel", year 2, triple lily, very fine	21 00
57		Simon half shekel, same as 56, very fine	30 00
58		Simon, shekel, same as 56 but "year 3" very fine	28 00
59		Simon half shekel, same as 58, very fine	25 00
62		Simon Barcochab, A. D. 132-5, drachm struck over a denarius of Rome, very fine	20 00
63	Persia.	Darius 1, Daric, B. C. 521—king crowned, kneeling	14 50
65	Bactria.	Diodotus B. C. 250, stater Zeus hurling thunderbolt, ex fine	45 00
69	Egypt.	Arsinoe, B. C. 285-247, head with horn of Ammou veiled ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, octodrachm, uncirculated	100 00
74	Rome.	Gold. Julius Caesar, veiled head of Piety; Rev. A.HIRTIVS.PR aureus, ex. fine	13 50
82		Augustus, B. C. 28 A. D. 14, head to right; Rev. IMP X aureus, very fine	25 00
84		Tiberius A. D. 14-37, head to right; Rev. PONTIF MAXIM, aureus, fine	12 00
85		Nero A. D. 54-68, head to right; Rev. PONTIF MAX TR.P.IIII.P.P. oak wreath, aureus, fine	10 50
87		Vespasian, 69-79, head to left; Rev. COS VII aureus, very fine	21 00
88		Vespasian, same but head to right, fine	10 00

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94		Titus, 79–81, head to right; Rev. PONTIF TR POT, statue of fortune, aureus, fine.....	10 00
97		Trajan 98–117. bust to right; Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, emperor on horse over rides, soldier, very fine.....	10 00
99		Hadrian 117–138, head to right, R (C)OS III, wolf and twins, aureus, very good.....	8 00
101		Autoninus Pius, 138–161, bust to right in armor; Rev TR.POT.COS - IIII, Roma seated, aureus, v. fine.	25 00
102		Rev. VOTA SVSCEPTA DEC III COS IIII emperor sacrificing on altar, aureus, fine....	8 00
103		Marcus Aurelius 161–180, bust in armor to right; Rev PM TRP XVIII IMPII COSIII, victory standing aureus, fine.....	8 00
110		Valentinianus Jr. 375–392, bust of emperor to right; Rev. VICTORIA AVGG, solidus, ex fine.....	6 00
111		Andronicus I, 1182–5, emperor crowned by Christ Rev. + KEBO-HOEI MP-OV, Virgin Mary solidus, ex fine.....	16 50
121	England.	Ethelwulf, 837–856, bust to right, AEDELVVLE REX; Rev. TORHT-VLFMO on cross, penny fine	19 00
122		Ethelred I, 866–71, bust to right, AEDELRO REX cross; Rev. MON-WINE-ETA, penny fine.....	21 00
124		Eadred 946–55, cross, EADRED REX; Rev. VVLFGA -RES MOT, penny, fine.....	10 00
138		Edward III 1327–77, noble, king in ship; Rev. floriated cross, lion in angles, extremely fine, 4th issue.....	11 50
143		—— Guiennois, king armed walking to right; Rev. floriated cross, struck at Rochelle, v fine.....	22 00
144		(The Black Prince) Prince standing in pavillion; Rev. E in centre of a floreated cross, fine.....	16 00
145		—— Leopold, Leopard to right; Rev. floreated cross, very fine.....	16 00
146		—— Chaise. Prince seated in Gothic chair; Rev. cross struck at Bordeaux, very fine.....	22 00
147		Hardit, half leangth portrait facing; Rev. cross with acorn and oak leaves at end, very fine.....	20 00
		(The above five coins are Anglo-Gallic, struck in France.)	
148		Richard II, noble king in ship; Rev. floreated cross, fine	10 00
154		Henry VI, noble, king in ship, no flag; Rev. cross, v fine	10 50
160		Edward IV, noble, king in ship, with flag; Rev. radiant rose, v fine..... . .....:.	10 50
163		Perkin Warbeck, Tournay Groat, crowned shield bet. lily and rose, DOMINE SALVVM FACI REGEM. Rev. Lion, lily, crown, rose in four arches MANEL TECKEL PHARES 1494. The earliest dated English coin.....	75 00

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172	Edward VI, half sovereign, bust of king in armor, SCVTEM FIDEL, etc. Rev. crowned shield E–R, fine	22 00
183	Elizabeth, sovereign, queen crowned, seated. Rev. ADNO FACTV EST ISTVDET etc, shield, v fine.	40 00
184	—— half sovereign bust left crowned; Rev. SCUTEM FIDEI PROTEGET EAM, crowned shield	17 50
186	Half sovereign, milled, bust left, hair loose. Reverse same as 184, very fine	39 00
190	Crown, same, inscription on obverse as 183. Reverse, POSVI DEVM ADI( ) TOREM MEVM, shield on cross, very fine	18 50
191	Half crown, same as 190, extra fine	17 00
203	James I, Sovereign, King on throne, rose. Reverse, same as Elizabeth, rose, fine	30 00
209	Charles II, Ormond siege pieces, crown, half crown, six and three pence, all fine, each	5 25
211	Pontrefact, siege piece, castle 1648. Rev., DVM SPIRO SPERO, C. R, crowned, octagon, fine	16 00
212	Same, different dies and diamond shape, very fine.	20 00
213	Same, Castle 1648,cannon protruding from tower, fine.	15 00
214	Same, POST : MORTEM :PATRIS : PRO : FILIO. Rev., crown, beneath it HANC : DE–VS DEDIT–1648 very fine	21 00
219	Oliver Cromwell, crown, bust left, laureated. Rev., 1658, crowned shield, lettered edge, cracked die v. fine	20 00
220	Half crown, similar, fine	7 75
221	Shilling, same, reeded edge, very fine	9 25
253	William IV, crown, head right. Rev., shield of armor, crowned, 1831, plain edge, proof	57 50
258	**Scotland.** James III, King in armor on horse. Rev., shield on cross, fine	17 50
259	Mary, Sestoon, bust to left, 1561. Rev., SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DOMINE, extra fine	53 50
260	Mary and Darnley, Royal, crowned shield between thistles. Rev., EXERGAT DEVS, etc., palm tree crowned, fine	9 25
262	James VI, thistle noble, shield on ship. Rev., ornamented tressure, fine	23 50
630	**New England.** Shilling (1652) NE in punch mark, plain planchetto. Rev., XII in punch mark, fine	45 00
650	**Maryland.** Shilling, bust of Lord Baltimore to left. Reverse, crowned shield P–II, fine	40 00
651	Sixpence, same, VI at sides of shield, very good	20 00
653	Groat, same, IV at sides of shield, very good,	31 00
657	**Rosa Americana.** Two pence 1723, uncirculated	13 75

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666 Two pence 1724, different portrait with more profuse locks, only one other specimen known, fine..... .. 65 00

Among the Canadian Coins, No. 854 sold for $10; 856, $20; 860, $13:861, $10.25: 874, $40; 876, $75; 877, $75; 878 and 880 each $7.

Books and Catalogues Received.

Foreign Money and Medals, Catalogue No. 12, 1280 lots. Chez. J. Florange, 21 Quai Malaquais, Paris.

Antique Money, No. 5, March 1895. 4368 lots. G. Morchio & Co., 683 Spadaria, Venice, Italy.

Special Lists, No. 10-11, April and June, Antiquities, Coins and Medals. Ed Frossard, 108 E. 14th, N., New York, N. Y.

Catalogue of Mediæval and Modern Italian Coins, 1318 lots, plates III. Arthur Bignami, Rome.

Catalogue of the of the Indian Museum, Part 1, The Sultans of Dehli and their cotemporaries. The most complete and practical book on the subject. 172 pages, plates III. Charles J. Rodgers, Amrit-sar, India.

List No. 54, supplement to $15,000 Catalogue of Choice and Rare Coins, Medals, etc. Chas. Steigerwalt, 130 East King St., Lancaster, Pa. 14 pages.

Auction Sale Catalogue, No. 133, Masonic and Napoleonic Medals, Foreign Silver, U. S., and a good line of Ancient Coins. Sale, June 14 at Kennedy's Auction Rooms, New York, 576 lots. Ed Frossard, Cataloguer, 108 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y.

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WITH THE EDITOR.

[GEO. F. HEATH, M. D.]

OWING to press of other matter some of the Departments have been dropped for the present. They will be resumed when practicable.

ON May 28th Lyman H. Low read a paper before the American Numismatic and Archaelogical Society entitled "Some observations upon the counterfeiting of coins and medals."

THE collection of coins left by Owen W. Page, late Secretary of the A. N. A., are to be sold. Any person wishing to purchase the entire collection will learn particulars by addressing E. E. Page, Chester Ave., Waltham, Mass.

PRESIDENT HEATON and W. H. Taylor, of the A. N. A. have been elected corresponding members of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society. The A. N. & A. S. know where to draw from to get good material.

Owing to ill health, and the war complications in China, which materially interferes with his labors there, Brother Henry Kingman has returned to America to recruit his health. He will probably remain in Colorado for a year or more.

MRS. MARY ORR MILLS, Paoli, Wis., has special facilities for obtaining coins from Bulgaria, Corea and East India, and has a large lot of them now on hand which she offers in lots to suit at special prices. Anyone interested in this branch of collecting will do well to write her.

Members of the A. N. A. will heed the call for nominations made by the Board of Trustees. Ye editor has heard no yearnings for any change in our Official Board, but has learned from a reliable source that Mr. Luck's other duties will be in the way of his attending to the increasing work of the Exchange Dept., and that he will not be a candidate. Mr. A. C. Gruhlke's name has been mentioned as a suitable person in every way to fill the impending gap. Send in the nominations promptly to H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J., Secretary of the Board, so that they may be published in July NUMISMATIST.

DR. C. W. MERRIAM, of Beloit, Wis., is much interested in the Numismatic portion of the Beloit Collection Museum. In a year's time he has increased the collection to 2,000 specimens, and the collection through his efforts is increasing rapidly. He will be glad to make exchanges and any contributions will be duly credited and acknowledged. There is nothing that will create and advance interest in our science better than the building up of these collections in our greater museums and libraries. If we had more public spirited men like Dr. Merriman our science and literature would be correspondingly enriched.

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BEGINNING with July we shall publish a new and interesting series of plate and biographical sketches which will interest all our readers. This list fo the balance of the year will include the following well known students o our science: Lorin G. Parmelee, A G. Heaton, H. R. Storer, A. M., M. D D. F. Howorth, F. S. A., Chas. J. Rodgers, M. N. S. and Jsa. Kirkwood. Be fore entering upon this series, we this month have the pleasure of presentin our readers another of the old favorities, Mr. S. H. Chapman, of the firm o S. H. & H. Chapman, of Philadelphia, a name well known to all our rea ers , and face familiar to many of our older ones. This firm does a very larg local and mail business but are better known through their Auction Sale cata logue, which have ever been models in their way. In their time they have handled some of the largest collections of coins that have ever been distribut ed in this market with credit to themselves and to the satisfaction of their patrons. Mr. Chapman is counterfeit detector in the A. N. A.

THE coming convention of the American Numismatic Association is the main topic in numismatic circles just at present. That it will be a *success* is beyond doubt, the only question is the measure of success. The attractions of Washington alone should draw a goodly number of our members together. There are the Government buildings, the National Museum and Smithsonian Institution, beside the historic associations so interesting to us all. A two day's session will be arranged for, which will include the usual routine work of the convention; the reading of papers, the usual exhibition will be held under the auspices of the local members in a convenient and safe place. *Visits* to the various public buildings and an excursion to Mount Vernon by boat are all on the programme and will be carried out. The papers in number and merit will not fall behind those read at previous meetings; it will be enough to state that the following gentlemen have promised to aid in this way: Messrs. Heaton, Whiteway, Zimmerman, Bruden, Rice, Oatman, Hooper, Heath, Walker, Major Smith, Howorth and Seymour. Others have made conditional promises as, Stone, Wismer, Taylor, Bauer, while we have hopes others will fall in line before the day set for convention. Remember this is a part that all can participate in, and all are urged to do so. There are obvious reasons why a personal invitation cannot be sent to each member. but the chairman of the Committee on Programme (Dr. Heath, Monroe, Mich.) would be glad if *every member* would consider this a *personal* invitation to send in a paper on some numismatic subject to read or be read at this convention. While several have not as yet announced their subject, the following have already been sent in:

"The coins of Nederland India," "The Twelve Ancient Coins of Japan," Vermont Coinage," "The Study of Art and History from the Coins of Ancient Greece and Rome," "Swedish Plate Money," "The Coins of Alexander the Great," "Chinese Classification of Coins," "A Side field for the Numismatist.

Owing to the extreme heat in Washington during August, President Heaton has hesitated in calling for the convention in that month, thinking a later date would be preferable to our members. It is therefore very important that every member who would prefer August, and *no later date*, should notify Mr. Heaton at once, otherwise the official Board may conclude it better all around to hold the convention in September or even later.

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DR. GEO. F. HEATH,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THE NUMISMATIST.

Monroe, Mich., June 15,

DEAR READER:--Believing that you are more or less interested in the success of this journal, I take the liberty of asking your cooperation in making the future numbers better than the past. Please speak a good word for The Numismatist.

Fraternally yours, GEO. F. HEATH.

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AUCTION SALE!

We shall hold in the latter part of June, in the city of New York, an important sale of coins consisting of

Ancient Greek Silver,

United States Coins,

Canadian Medals and Tokens,

Foreign Crowns, etc.

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Wants, to exchange, etc.

This department gratis to all our readers.

Wanted.—A 5c "encased stamp" for which is offered a 1c or 3c of same plus cash as may be agreed. F. C. Browne, Box 50, Framingham, Mass.

To Exchange—Revolutionary guns and cannon balls for copper coins and Indian relics. I have a fine lot of same. Andrew Oatman, Shaftsbury, Vt.

Wanted—Half-dime 1838, (no stars), 1864 and 1868 Any one having these for sale or exchange please write me J. B. Goldsmith, 53 Hale St., Beverly, Mass.

To Exchange—About 300 different priced and unpriced coin sale catalogues, some with plates for Canada or U. S. Coins or stamps. F. J. Grenny, Brantford, Ont.

Wanted.—Old U. S. silver dollars of 1795 flowing hair. 1796-97-98; must be in strictly fine condition. Will give $2.00 each cash or good Indian relics and war relics. Clark Tribett, Thorntown, Ind.

To Exchange.—Sets of all five varieties of ½ real Chihuahua, Mexico. Desire dates 1 and ½ cents U. S. Colonial. Hard times. Political. Presidential and other tokens, also foreign copper coins. C. W. Merriman, Beloit, Wis.

To Exchange—Tall Grandfather clocks, spinning wheels, reels, minerals, fossils, stamps, Indian relics to exchange for fine coins or medals. Specially wanted, fine 1799 U. S. Cent. 1796 U. S. ½ Cent and other rare dates. ½ cents, masonic and war medals. Chas A. Lentz, No. 85, Minerva, Ohio.

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THE NUMISMATIST

July, 1895.

An Illustrated Monthly devoted to the Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F HEATH, M.D. Monroe, Mich..

Vol. viii. No. 7.

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The Numismatist.

VOL. VIII. MONROE, MICH., JULY, 1895. NO. 7.

THE COINS OF REPUBLICAN ROME.

A Paper read at the Fourth Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 23-24, 1894.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 131.]

[GEORGE F. HEATH. M. D.]

"The soft and easy grace of rural strains,
The muses that delight in woods and plains."

JULIA.

Aeneas, a Trojan prince, the son of Venus by Anchises is the reputed founder of Rome. Arriving at manhood he went with Paris to Troy, where he married a daughter of Priam, by whom he had a son Ascanius. When the Greeks captured Troy they proclaimed that every freeman might leave with some part of his possessions. Aeneas took with him his penates, domestic gods. This idea so pleased the Greeks that they gave him a second permission, He immediately took his father on his shoulder to depart, but this example of ingenuity and filial devotion so pleased his captors that they liberated all his family, with further permission to take what they liked. With the remnant of the Trojans, he passed over into Italy and founded Lavinium which he named in honor of his wife Lavinia who was a daughter of one of the Latin chieftains. His son, Ascanius, was also called Julius, and from this son the family of Julia is supposed to derive its origin.

Julia was a patrician family and many illustrious men claimed descent from it, among them, Julius Cæsar. About seventy varieties of described coins are ascribed to this family, many of whom are quite common and found in most cabinets of Roman coins.

A denarius of this family was struck in 48 B. C. to pay the soldiers who fought at Pharsalia.

1—Obverse: Head of Venus to right, a pearl necklace about her neck.
Reverse: Aeneas with his father on his left shoulder and palladium in

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CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 121.

GEORGE F. HEATH, M. D.

The soft and easy grace of [illegible]
The muses that taught it words and [illegible]

[illegible].

Aeneas, a Trojan prince, [illegible] founder of Rome. [illegible] where he married a daughter [illegible] When the Greeks captured [illegible] leave with some part of [illegible] domestic gods. The rest [illegible] permission. He numerically [illegible] this example of [illegible] liberated all [illegible]. With the remnant [illegible] inium which he named [illegible] one of the Latin [illegible] from this [illegible].

Julia was a patrician [illegible] it among them [illegible] ascended [illegible] cabinets of Roman [illegible].

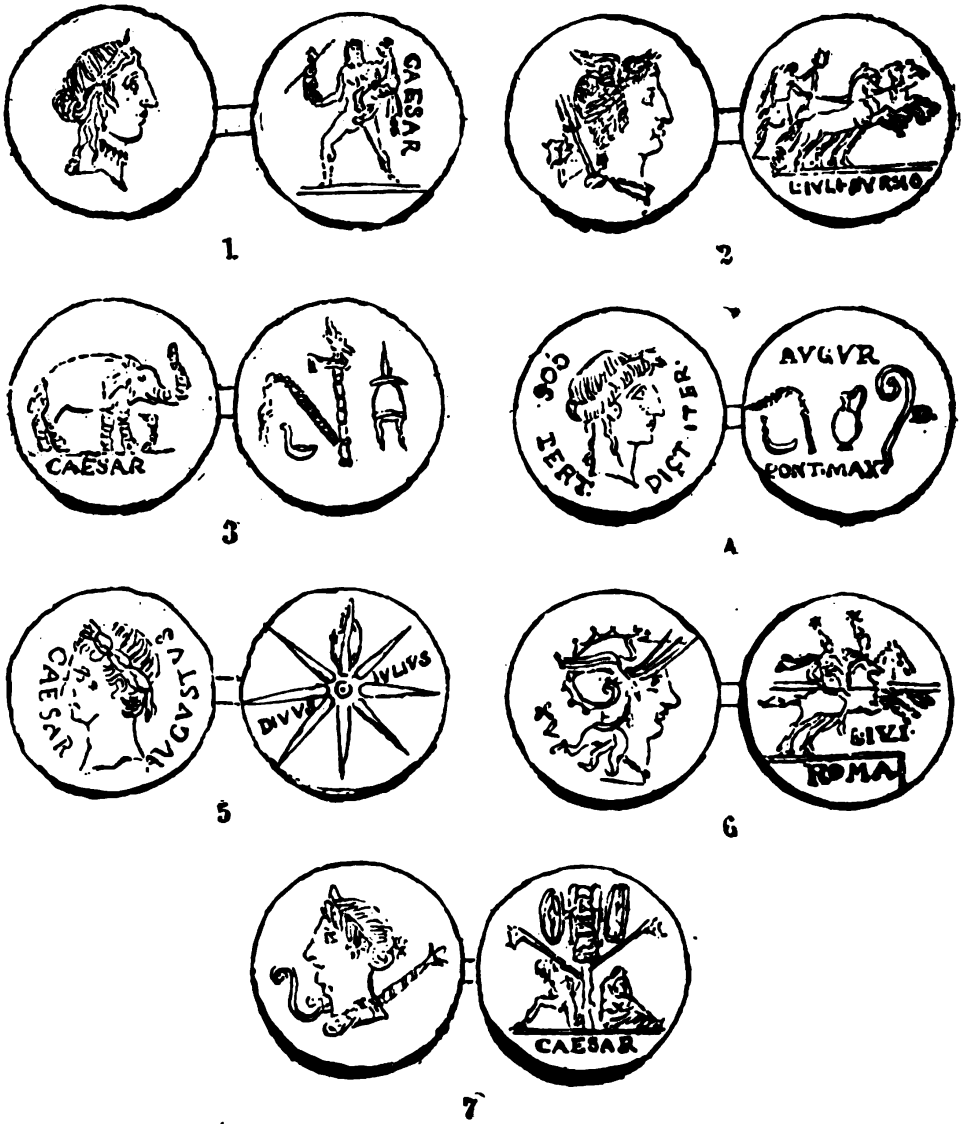
A denarius [illegible] fought at Pharsalia.

1—Obverse: Head [illegible]
Reverse: [illegible]

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THE COINS OF REPUBLICAN ROME. PLATE I.

(The original coins are about the diameter of the present United States cent. The numbers refer to the numbers in the text.)

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right hand walking to the left. CAESAR down the side at the back.

2—Obverse:—A youthful head winged and laureated with hanging curls, bust draped to right. Behind a trident and what appears to be a bow and arrow.

Reverse: Victory in a quadriga at full speed, in right hand a crown, the left holding the reins. Exergue L(*ucius*) JVLI(*us*) BVRSIO.

Ursin and Vaillant state that the head on the obverse is that of Mercury; Havercamp calls it the head of Triumph. Eckhel inclines to the belief that it is that of Oceanus from a description by Aeschylus, but sums it all up by observing that when in doubt it is best to confess ignorance, and so we do not know who this Bursio was. One thing, however, we do know that from the number of these Bursiated coins, there being over sixty different monetal emblems on them, he must have been a very important individual. This series was struck after B. C. 100.

3—Obverse: Long legged elephant to right trampling on a serpent. CAESAR.

Reverse: The pontifical regalia, viz: the apex, the sacrificial axe, aspersorium, and the simpulum.

This is one of the commonest coins of this family, and the fact that the pontifical emblems occupy the reverse places their date of issue before 47 B.C. on which year the senate decreed to Cæsar the power to place his own image upon coins.

Just what this coin is intended to portray or represent, we do not positively know. Some hold that it has reference to the victories of Cæsar over the remnants of Pompey's army under Juba, Metellus Scipio, the father-in-law of Pompey, Petreius, and Cato at Thapsus in Africa B. C. 46. The elephant with the Romans was a symbol of honor and arrogance, and from its long life it was with them an emblem of eternity. The serpent was used to represent Asia, also Africa; so we can easily believe this coin was struck to commemorate some victory of the Julia family over some enemy in either Africa or Asia.

4—Obverse: Diademed head of Ceres to right. DICT(*ator*) ITER(*um*), COS(*consul*) TERT(*ium*).

Reverse: AVGVR PONT(*ifex*) MAX(*imus*). The pontifical insignia, aspergillum, guttus and a multiple curved lituus. D behind the augural staff, supposed to signify *Donum* which leads us to the belief that the coin was struck about 48 B. C. and to commemorate a gift to reward soldiers and partizans in all probability such as took part with Cæsar in the defeat of Pompey at Pharsalia. A great number were struck and they are very common today.

5—Obverse: Young head of Octavianus to left, head and shoulders bared and without beard. CAESAR AVGVSTVS.

Reverse: A large star of eight rays extending clear across the field, the upper one being shaggy. This is what Pliny calls the "Julian star" or comet. DIVVS JVLIVS. Augustus himself relates: "While we were celebrating the games to Venus Genetrix, in honor of Cæsar, a comet made its appearance in the north and shone bright for seven days. It arose about the eleventh hour of the day and was seen in all countries. It was commonly believed to

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be a sign that the soul of Cæsar was admitted among the gods; for which reason we added a star to the head on his statue, which soon after we dedicated in the forum." This coin can therefore be placed near the year 43 B. C., the year this comet visited or came within view of the inhabitants of this planet.

We believe this comet still carries the name as of old and astronomers have calculated its visits, the last noted 1680 and going back 1105–530; B. C. 43–618–1193. The orbit of this body representing a period of about 575 years; it will not be visible to us again until about the year 2255 A. D.

This star as a signification of the Apotheosis of Julius Cæsar was a favorite then of the cotemporary latin poets as witness Horace, Virgil and Ovid in the following translations:

"See Cæsar's lamp is lighted in the skies.—*Dryden.*

—"Julius Cæsar's light appears
As, in fair nights and smiling skies,
The beauteous moon amidst the meaner stars."—*Creech.*

"This spoke: the goddess to the senate flew:
Where her fair form conceal'd from mortal view,
Her Cæsar's heav'nly part she made her care,
Nor left the recent soul to waste to air;
But bore it upwars to its native skies:
Glaring with new born fires she saw it rise;
Forth springing from her bosom up it flew,
And kindling, as it soar'd, a comet grew;
Above the lunar sphere it took its flight,
And shot behind it a long trail of light."—*Welsted.*

"Young Cæsar on the stern in armour bright,
Here leads the Romans and the gods to fight:
His beamy temples shoot their flames afar;
And o'er his head is hung the Julian star."—*Dryden.*

6—Obverse: The winged and helmeted head of Rome with ear rings and necklace to right. XVI at back of neck.

Reverse: The Dioscuri with lances at rest galloping across the field. In monogram beneath the horses legs, L(*ucius*) IVLI(*us*). In exergue ROMA. This piece owing to its archaic type and the XVI, place it well back before the Christian era, probably about 220 B. C. when Hannibal was not only pressing the Roman cohorts but their finances as well as evidenced in the contraction of this denarius from X to XVI Assi. A common coin.

7—Obverse: A Diademed head and mantled bust of Venus to left. A small Cupid in front of neck, a lituus before, and back of neck a sceptre.

Reverse, A trophy standing beneath which on the right sits a female agonizing; at the left of the standard a naked and bearded man, with hands bound to his back gazing in despair upwards to the trophy. This coin was struck, like many similar ones, to commemorate the victories of Cæsar over the Gauls. Says Milton:—

"What do these worthies
But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter and enslave
Peaceable nations, neighboring, or remote,
Made captives, yet deserving freedom more
Than those their conquerers."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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A BRIEF BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CHINESE COINS.

A paper read at the Fourth Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association at Detroit, Aug. 23-24, 1894.

[HENRY KINGMAN.]

There is no country whose coins are so little known or appreciated in the United States as China. In consequence there is a more or less natural feeling that the Chinese ancient is a hopeless maze, that has never been adequately explored. So far from this impression being correct, it is the truth that no other country has had so many native students and writers in the matter of numismatics, as China. Its numismatic works are most exhaustive, and, in a few cases, give evidence of profound and scientific research.

The earliest writer on the subject whose name has been preserved lived in the sixth century, but he quoted freely from still earlier treatises of whose date and authorship we know nothing. A little later, in the Tang and Sung dynasties, (618–1126), many works appeared. One known as the Chuan Chih was issued in 1149 in 15 books, with many cuts of the coins described,—the work of a famous scholar of that period. The Ming dynasty (1368–1628) furnished a treatise in thirty books—the Tzu Yu—and other investigations of the same subject have as their authors a long list of scholars in high positions in the empire. Whatever else may be true of Chinese numismatics, it is not an unexplored field, but one which has probably secured for itself the labors of more men of note than have interested themselves in similar studies in any other country.

Coming down to the leading works of the present century, which may be presumed to include all the best results of earlier writers, we have first of all the treatise which has unfortunately been the first to be given to the Western world in English, and which is responsible for most of the widely disseminated errors regarding Chinese early coinage. It is the Ch'uan Chih Hsin Pien, translated by C. B. Hillier Esq., and published in Part II of the Transactions of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Hongkong, 1842. It appeared about ten years earlier, being prepared at the bidding of the Emperor by learned men who were sufficiently oriental to desire to make their work acceptable to Imperial vanity rather than scientific in its exactness. As a result they threw the date of all the earlier coins far back into the pre-historic period of the half mythical founders of the Empire, at a time when the Chinese could have been little more than a semi-barbaric tribe.

About the same time was published a more scholarly but less pretentious work, in four volumes,—the Chi Chin So Chien Lu, covering the coinage from the earliest times down to the beginning of the present dynasty(1628). Others have appeared since, but the standard work upon the subject, which distances all competitors in fullness and in research, is the Ku Ch'uan Hui, by Li Tso Hsien, first published in sixteen volumes in 1864. A supplement of four volumes has since been added, giving, in the entire work, over 10,000 cuts of

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coins described. It would be hard to find, even in Western lands, any numismatic work so exhaustive, or more conscientiously prepared, though it might well be improved upon in clearness and conciseness of treatment. The author says in his preface,* "My rule in this work has been to include no specimen that I have not seen and examined, and although there are one or two copied from previous authors, I have made up my mind positively that they were not false before venturing to include them in my catalogue. Such as on examination appeared to be of doubtful genuineness I immediately rejected."

Like all the other great numismatic works of China, it treats only of coins issued prior to the downfall of the Ming dynasty, in 1644. It is exceedingly full in its enumeration of varieties, and gives one section to the description of various foreign and rebel coinages, bearing Chinese characters. This however, is exceedingly imperfect. Several books are devoted to charms, aumlets and temple pieces.

There is no adequate discussion by native writers of the coinage of the present dynasty. A single volume of the Ku Chin Ch'ien Lüeh (1877, 36 vols.) is devoted to the issues of the 17th and 18th centuries, and there is a special brochure on the coins of the Hsien Fêng period (1850-1862) published in 1876 (the Ta Ch'uan T'u Lu).

It will be seen from the above that whatever else may be said of Chinese numismatics it cannot be called an untraversed field.

Coming now to English works upon the same subject, it may be said at the outset that there are none which attempt to cover exhaustively the entire field. Until within two years there has been no trustworthy authority whatever upon the earlier coins issued by the feudal kingdoms (lieh kno). This lack has been removed now by the publication for the British Museum of the admirable treatise of Terrien de Lacouperie on Chinese early coinage, a work representing the highest order of scientific research and thoroughness, and elaborately illustrated. Its introductory chapters shew a surprising mastery of the confused details of a most confusing subject and the author's conclusions may be taken without hesitation, we believe, as of final authority on the matters on which he speaks dogmatically. There are questions which he still leaves open, but the oft'debated matter of the extreme antiquity of the spade, saddle and sword shaped coins, receives what should be its final settlement, by his decision in favor of the later date, i. e., a date not earlier than 1000 B. C. Unfortunately the author concerns himself exclusively with the earliest coinage and comes down to a period only a little later than the Christian era.

Lacouperie's work having been issued so recently, has had as yet little opportunity to correct the erroneous impressions created by the English work best known. Hillier's translation of the Ch'ien Chih Hsin Pien, referred to above. Published in Hongkong in 1842 it has remained for many years the only available English authority upon the subject. It is an invaluable guide

* I am indebted for this translation, as for several other facts regarding early numismatic writers to an article by W. S. Bushell, M. D., of Peking, in the Chinese Register for 1873.

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to a collector of Chinese coins, as it is the only work that attempts to cover the entire ground from the most ancient period to the present dynasty, and as its classifications are generally accurate. It has the conspicuous blemish however of refering most of the coins of the Lieh Kuo to the absurd antiquity claimed for them by the compilers of the Chinese original, a date prior to 2000 B. C.

Hillier's tables are reproduced with valuable additions, bringing them down to the present date, in Doolittle's Vocabulary and Handbook of the Chinese Language, Vol. II (Foochow, 1872). It is the simplest and most convenient handbook published, and is of the greatest service to the collector. It is to be regretted that it has not been republished with corrections, in a separate form. It contains an ill-classified huddle of Chinese coins at the close, which may best be disregarded.

Reference should be made here to what is the latest addition to the literature of the subject, Kainz's Die Cellesten Chinesischen Staatmünzen (Berlin, 1894), published with plates. It is concerned only with the earliest issues and has accepted as its Chinese authority the most untrustworthy of all the native writers, so that its conclusions are all but valueless. It adds nothing to what Lacouperie has accomplished, save a trifling obscurity.

The two standard works upon the coins of the present dynasty, and of the rebel chiefs of the same period, are those of Wylie and Bushell. The first was published in the Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol I, part 1, June, 1858. It has unfortunately long been out of print. Like all the work of this author it was painstaking and accurate to a degree, though by no means exhaustive. Passing by an article by Mr. J. Kirkwood in the China Review (Vol. VII, No. 3), we come to the continued discussion of the same subject by S. W. Bushell, M. D., in Vol. XV (1880) of the Journal. It is illustrated with over 250 cuts, chiefly of coins in his own collection, and will represent the latest and most valuable word upon the subject until he himself gives to the public the material that he already has collected for its revision and enlargement.

The coins of Annam are in use in many parts of China and from that fact are constantly confused with the imperial issues. They fall naturally within the limits of Chinese numismatics and are treated of briefly in almost all Chinese works. It is essential, therefore, for any Chinese collector to have that most admirable brochure on the subject of Annamese Coins, the work of Dr. Ed Toda, published in Vol. XVII, part 1 (1882) of the Journal. It is accompanied with full chronological tables, and is illustrated with several hundred cuts.

The foregoing bibliography is from the necessity of the case both hasty and incomplete, but it may prove of service to some who have entered on what seems to a novice the trackless ocean of oriental numismatics.

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

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MONEY-MAKING AT THE TOWER.

[FROM THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.]

It might be expected, as a matter of course, that the metropolitan mint would have a prominent part in the annals of coinage. And, in point of fact, while coins have been manufactured in many towns throughout the kingdom, coining operations have been carried on in the Tower of London in every reign since the Conquest, save in those of Richard I and Edward V. Indeed, it is highly probable that coins were first struck here in the time of the Romans, for it is known that Constantine established a mint in London, the treasurer of which bore the title Praepositus Thesaurorum Augustensium, Augusta being the name of London at that particular period. Specimens of these coins remain to this day. Under the Saxon kings it is certain money was issued from more than one mint in London, even as in later times there was a mint in Southwark, and one in Durham House, Strand, besides the one in the Tower.

In the reign of Henry III, and probably before, the supremacy of the London Mint may be said to have been recognized. In 1247 the money of that period was called in on account of the shameful condition into which it had degenerated through the prevalence of the detestable practice of clipping. The shears were so freely used that numbers of coins were shorn to the innermost ring, the border of letters having quite disappeared. New money was coined from fresh stamps or dies, and a proclamation was issued forbidding the use of any other stamp than that used in the London Mint.

Henry's son, Edward I, also made improvements in the state of the coinage. Finding the crime of clipping still very common, the Crusader's suspicions, rightly or wrongly, fell on the Jews, who consequently became convenient scapegoats; large numbers of this unfortunate people were apprehended throughout the kingdom on the same day to prevent their escape. Of these 280 were convicted and executed in London. This was in 1279, and eleven years later clipped and counterfeited money was received at the mint by the king's order, where it was melted and recoined. As many as thirty furnaces were at work in London, and many in other large towns. The silver was cast into long bars. These were cut by shears into square pieces of a prescribed weight, and the pieces forged as nearly as possible into a circular shape. They were then blanched white by "nealing or boiling," and stamped or impressed with a hammer. This continued to be the general mode of manufacturing coin, till the introduction of milled money in the middle of the seventeenth century.

The provincial mints seem to have had a tendency to introduce innovations upon the prescribed designs and composition of the coins; for it was specially enacted in Edward III's reign, and repeated by many of his successors, that all moneys, wherever coined, should be made in the same manner as in the Tower of London. This monarch was the first in England to have a gold currency. Gold nobles of the value of 6 shillings and 8 pence were struck to commemorate

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his great naval victory over the French at Sluys in 1340. On the obverse the King was represented standing in a ship with a sword in his right hand and a shield in his left. This was to betoken his naval supremacy. The reverse bore the inscription, "IHC autem transiens per medium illorum ibat," no doubt in allusion to the preservation of the royal person throughout the battle. The alchemists, however, pretended that it had reference to the secret and invisible art which they received from Raymond Lully, who formerly had a laboratory in the Tower, and by which they transmuted the base metals into gold for the manufacture of these coins.

The profligate Henry VIII thougt he inherited somewhere about five millions from his parsimonious father, suffered much from chronic impecuniosity, and was the first sovereign who systematically debased the fineness of the coinage to raise funds. Some of the coins are of lower standard than any known before or since. Gold was reduced to one-sixth alloy, and silver to two-thirds alloy. No wonder the wits of that day said in reference to the new testons, or shillings:

> These testons look redde; how like you the same?
> 'Tis a token of grace; they blush for shame.

Latimer, in a sermon of his in St. Paul's, inveighed against the practice of appointing ecclesiastics to offices in the mint, and acrimoniously ascribed the deterioration of the coins to this cause. "Should we have ministers of the Church to be Comptrollers of Myntes?" "The saying is that since priests have been mynters, money hath been worse than it was before!"

In 1527 the Tower pound weight was abolished by statute. This had been in use as the moneyers' or goldsmiths' pound since Anglo-Saxon times. It weighed 12 ounces of 450 grains each, or 5,400 grains. The Troy pound, weighs 12 ounces of 480 grains each, or 5,760 grains, was substituted, and still remains in use.

To the undying credit of Elizabeth she made a most strenuous effort to reform the state of the money of this country. In 1560 she issued a proclamation wherein she declared to her subjects that she had never gained anything upon her coinages, neither had she coined any base money, and that she was determined to recover the "honor and reputation of the singular wealth that this realm was wont to have above all others." Accordingly the Tower Mint was commissioned to receive base money, and in twelve months about £750,000 current value were coined into money of proper weight and standard. The fumes from melting these base coins were so poisonous that many of the workmen fell ill. The medical authorities of that day prescribed a potion from a dead man's skull as a certain remedy. Accordingly an official warrant procured some of these strange cups from London Bridge, and the draught was administered. It is said to have afforded temporary relief, but many died, whether because the skulls were traitorous in death as well as in life, history does not relate.

About this time a new mode of coining by means of the mill and screw-press was introduced from France by one Eloye Mestrell. The method was approved by the Queen and her Council; indeed it has been said the first milled coin was struck in the Tower by her own royal hand. However that may be, the corporation of moneyers bitterly opposed the scheme, and, the Frenchman be-

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ing detected in making milled money outside the Tower, was summarily hanged and quartered, and his machinery abandoned.

James I, a year after his coronotion, visited the tower preparatory to a procession through the city to open Parliament. On this occasion William Hubbocke delivered a Latin oration before him, which was subsequently translated into English. While enumerating and expatiating upon the wonders of the Tower, he informed the august Scottish stranger that "Here is money coined, the joints and sinews of war, which now a good while since (sic, barely twelve months) has borne the image and superscription of your own Caesar." In the same year that the authorized version of the Bible was issued with his sanction, it is recorded that he was present as usual at the trial of the Pix, held in the Tower, and "diligently viewed the state of his money and mint." So that, like his predecessor, he seems to have manifested a sustained interest in the coinage of the country. He issued some new twenty-shilling pieces, on which he appeared laureated and mantled, and not crowned, as on the sovereign. This was made the subject of much waggery. It was said that since laurels were reckoned honorable, King James waived the crown to wear the laurel. And also that poets, being always poor, bays were rather the emblems of wit than of wealth; accordingly, no sooner did King James begin to wear laurels, than he fell two shillings in the pound in public valuation (the sovereigns being twenty-two and the new coins twenty shillings in value).

In the troubled times of Charles I the mints were too numerous. Coins are known to have been struck at fifteen places at least besides the Tower. In this reign Nicholas Briot, a famous French engraver, and the inventor, or rather improver of new mint machinery worked here. The principle of his machine was to convey the impression of the design to the blank disks by squeezing them between segments of cylinders on which the device was engraved. By his means, Le Blanc says, proud of his countryman, "the English made the finest money in the world." This, of course, must be taken cum grano salis, though Briot's money is generally acknowledged to be above the average.

In 1643 the Tower was seized and held by the Parliamentary party, and money was coined there with the King's name and titles. But after the execution of Charles I, in 1649, the coins bore a new design. On the obverse was a shield with the St. George's cross between a laurel and a palm branch and a circumscription, "The commonwealth of England." On the reverse were two shields, one having the St. George's cross for England, and the other a harp for Ireland, the inscription being "God with us." These legends, the Cavaliers averred, were exactly typical of the true state of affairs. God and the Commonwealth were plainly on opposite sides, and out of their own mouths the Roundheads were judged. The double shield on the reverse afforded infinite merriment, and was caustically termed "The Breeches for the Rump." Fuller insinuatingly said: "I hope hereafter, when the question is asked of our coiners, 'Whose image and superscription is this?' it will be returned, 'The Caesars of England.'" As late as 1731 the device on these coins was ridiculed. In a prologue spoken at Bury School, and recorded in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for that year, page 537, these lines occur:

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A silver pair of breeches neatly wrought.
Such as you see upon an old rump groat,
Which emblem our good grandsires chose, to boast
To all the world the tail was uppermost.

In the same year, 1649, Peter Blondeau, a Frenchman, made proposals to the Council of the Mint to coin money after a method of his own, by which the rim or edge might be marked or inscribed, as well as the flat sides, to prevent clipping or counterfeiting. His proposals were accepted by the Council, but the Tower moneyers were enraged at his interference, and so bitterly opposed the foreigner that he was eventually driven out of the kingdom.

After the Restoration, however, he was sent for again. "Blondeau will shortly come over," says Pepys in his diary, "and then we shall have it (the quality of the money) better, and the best in the world." In 1662 a milled currency was permanently introduced, and at the same time it became the practice to mark the edge with raised letters and grainings. Small steel rolling mills were set up in the Tower and driven by horse-power, and in some instances by water-power. The coining presses were of the screw type, and are said to have cost £1,400.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

COINS OF CANADA. THEIR CLASSIFICATION.

[JOSEPH HOOPER.]

I. French Regime.
II. Province of Quebec.
III. Province of Ontario.
IV. Old Province of Canada.
V. Province of Nova Scotia.
VI. Province of New Brunswick.
VII. Province of Prince Edward Island.
VIII. Province of Manitoba.
IX. Province of British Columbia.
X. The Dominion of Canada.
XI. Uncertain.
XII. Colony of New Foundland.

Those struck while the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were united from 1841 to 1867, that cannot be assigned to one Province or the other, are classed as "The Old Province of Canada," and those relating to the whole Dominion as the silver issue and the cents from 1870 to present date, belong to "the Dominion of Canada."

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Those struck by the French, to the "French Regime"; and any coin that has no Provincial leanings, and that cannot be called a Dominion issue, as "*Uncertain.*"

Then the coins of the separate Provinces can be subdivided thus:

First, Tradesmens tokens: the Private coins without names; followed by the Government issue. Medals come next in the order of Importance of the Event; and lastly Communion tokens.

PORT HOPE, ONTARIO.

AUGUSTUS GEORGE HEATON.

[FROM THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY, VOL 5.]

Heaton, Augustus George, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 28, 1844, only son of Augustus Heaton, a prominent citizen of that city. His artistic temperament, manifested from childhood, was possibly due to remote relationship on his mother's side to Rembrandt Peale. He early drew and modelled in the classes of the Academy of Fine Arts and in 1860 gave up a partial preparation for college, as well as a rare commercial opportunity in his father's business, to be daily instructed by P. F. Rothermel in his chosen profession of painting. In November, 1863, when but nineteen, he was sent abroad by a generous father to study in a wider field and incidentally was the bearer of complimentary documents from the Union League to Richard Cobden, John Bright and other great liberals friendly to the United States government. After a short stay in London and a glance at English art treasures, he, in December, went in the company of Robert Wylie to Paris. The 'Ecole des Beaux Arts' had just been reorganized to admit foreigners and, upon Cabanel's approbation of Mr. Heaton's work, he was enrolled in that great artist's class, being the first American to enter the school. Two years were passed in hard study there and in the Louvre, relieved by summer travel in Switzerland, the Netherlands, Scotland and on the Rhine. In November, 1865, the artist returned to Philadelphia and was appointed the leading professor of the School of Design for Women, where he taught and lectured for two winters. His principal works at this time were "The First Mission of Washington" seen at the Centennial Exhibition of Philadelphia and bought by the Union League, and "Columbia's Night Watch" owned by the Pennsylvania Historical Society, other subjects and a number of portraits being also painted meanwhile. He was for some time president of the Philadelphia Sketch Club, active in all art interests, and an annual exhibitor at the Philadelphia Academy, as well as a frequent one in New York. He then resided several years in the latter city, married, and in 1878 took his family to Paris. After study under

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Bonnat he, in 1879, was represented by two pictures at the Salon and in 1880 by two more, one of which was the "Bathing Hour at Troutville," a large and popular picture of which the "Diccionaire Veron" closed a complimentary description by saying "it is the successful work of a painter with a highly endowed temperament as a colorist."

Mr. Heaton remained in Paris several years, exhibited other pictures, was secretary of the "Pen and Pencil" and "Ramblers" Clubs (composed of the most prominent resident painters and journalists), member of the "Stanley Club, and at his studio musicales society first heard several singers and instrumentalists who afterwards became famous. A full length portrait of Emma Nevada, now at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, was painted at this period. The spring of 1881 was spent in Spain where, amid many studies, were made those for the artist's best known painting "The Recall of Columbus" which in 1883 was purchased by Congress for the Capital, in 1893 reproduced upon the 50c Columbian stamp, and the same year sent by special vote of congress to the World's Fair at Chicago, together with Mr. Heaton's portraits of Madison and Upshur from the Department of State. Previous to his Spanish tour, the artist had travelled widely in Europe, seeing nearly all of its noted galleries. The winter of 1882-3 was spent in Italy where he was presented to the Queen, enjoyed many social and artistic pleasures and had a portrait of the sculptor Ives in the great Italian Exhibition of the following spring. In 1884 Mr. Heaton returned to the United States and became the architect of a house and studio in Washington where he decided to reside. In the ten years following, his most important pictures were a full length portrait of Bishop Bowman for Cornell College Iowa, a portrait group of Mr. Tulain and Senator Gibson for Tulain University, New Orleans, portraits of Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Davis now at Memorial Hall of the same city, and "The Promoters of the new Library building", a life sized group of eighteen prominent statesmen who all gave sittings for the work. Many portraits of persons in private life were meanwhile painted in southern and western cities. Mr. Heaton has decided literary tastes. He was secretary of "The Literary Society" of Washington for two years and has published poems, letters of travel, and, in numismatic interests, a "Treatise on the Coinage of the United States Branch Mints" the only existing work on its subject. He is a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, the Society of Washington Artists, the National Geographical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Cosmos and Metropolitan Clubs of Washington and the American Numismatic Assn.

Mr. Heaton has three sons, two now (1895) in Yale College.

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THE TONSORIAL ART AMONG THE ANCIENTS.

[REV. JEREMIAH ZIMMERMAN.]

The beard flourished among the ancient nations who regarded it as a type of manhood, and to be deprived of it was a disgrace, as the servants of King David suffered from the suspicious King Harum. The Spartans, who extolled bravery, showed their contempt for cowardice by inflicting the disgrace upon cowards in shaving off a portion of the beard.

The many monuments of the ancients show that the Assyrians, Greeks, Persians, Israelites, Romans, and Etruscans wore the beard, although the last two seem to have sacrificed the moustache. The ancient Egyptians alone shaved the face smooth, but even they atoned in part by wearing an artificial beard.

However with the conquests of Alexander the Great, the beard was also overcome and disappears from the face of the Greeks—even though laws were enacted at Rhodes and Byzantium against the sacrifice of which had been regarded as the type of manhood since Homeric times and which even mighty Zeus himself bore, as seen on his statues.

All the ancient coins of Alexander the Great represent him with a smooth face, and are striking illustrations of cotemporary numismatic evidence of the sacrifice of the beard.

The ancient Romans wore the beard even untrimmed, and hence the insult that M. Papirius received from one of the Gauls at the time of their invasion of the city, B. C. 390. In time the beard was destined to fall even in ancient Rome, and P. Ticinius Menas imported a barber from Sicily, B. C. 300, but Scipio Africanus seems to have been the first Roman to shave daily.

The day that the razor was applied to the face for the first time was celebrated with festivities, as marking the young man's attainment to manhood, and on a coin of Octavianus, the future Augustus, struck B. C. 37, that youth is represented with an introductory, though modest and yet promising beard. Later all his coins represent him with a smooth face according to the customs of the times. The beard was only worn at that period as a symbol of mourning, and on a rare denarius of Mark Antony that unfortunate character is represented with a beard as a token of sorrow after his disastrous defeat from Octavius. It is an interesting cotemporary illustration from numismatics of the statement made by Plutarch.

The beard appears with Hadrian, A. D. 117, for he publicly announces himself as a philosopher and, according to ancient custom, must wear a beard, the symbol of the philosopher. He has set the example for the change and his successors for 240 years wear the beard until the reign of Constantine the Great, but this first Christian emperor returns to the smooth face and is imi-

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tated by several successors, but his nephew Julian, styling himself a philosopher, wore the ancient ornament of a beard and suffered ridicule for it.

His successor, Jovianus, adopted the smooth face and this custom prevailed until the days of the usurper Phoca, A. D. 602, who again introduced the beard. We possess numismatic evidence of these successive changes in the tonsorial art and it is interesting to trace it as we examine the series of ancient coins issued by imperial and senatorial power, and which represents the faces, either smooth or with the ornament of the beard.

We have an interesting illustration of the beard and medal in more recent times in the history of Russia. Peter the Great in his perplexity, to increase the necessary revenue, levied a tax upon all his subjects that wore a beard, knowing that they prized the ornament too highly to sacrifice it. The czarina, Anna, in addition to this special tax, even doubled all the other taxes assessed against those who wore the beard, and the device proved a great source of revenue—as each one paid the tax he received a token or medal which he wore or carried with him, to be prepared at any time for investigation, showing that his tax had been paid. Catherine II abolished this unique system of taxation.

THE MAUNDY ALMS.

[A TALK WITH MR. H. J. BIDWELL.]

There are a few sights better calculated to send a temporary chill over the hot blood of youth, and to lead even the most hopeful to anticipate with dismay what the future may bring forth, than the distribution of the Royal Bounty on Maundy Thursday. So I felt as I witnessed the ostentatious almsgiving at Westminster Abbey. The old Yeomen of the Guard, with their tassel-trimmed halberds, their thick, stiff white Elizabethian neck ruffs, their vermillion gold-trimmed coats and black beaver caps, added a fresh charm even to the artistic attractions of the Abbey; the wailing harmonies of Gounod's anthem, rendered with a pathos that the famous Sistine singers might envy, floated through the choir, and down the transept; the well-dressed crowd of sight-seers and the brave array of white-gowned clerics, told of comfort and plenty. But on either side of the choir was a long row of very old men and women, nearly all white-headed and feeble, and every one plainly poverty-stricken. The very fact of their having been selected to receive the Royal charity was sufficient proof of their honesty and industry; yet here they were, in their old age, dependent on the help of others. As the Bishop of Ely, the Lord Almoner, came round and put in the hands of each their money, and accompanied it with a kindly word, one could not but realize that the respecta-

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ble, struggling want of these pensioners of the Queen has a poignant pathos about it which the noisy, sorid rags and dirt of Slumdom altogether lack,

Being anxious to learn something about the Maundy Charity, I met Mr. H. J. Bidwell, the secretary to the Royal Almonry, at his office in Whitehall, a few hours after the ceremony at Westminster, and he kindly consented to give me some details.

"The Maundy distribution is in celebration of our Lord washing the feet of his disciples at the Last Supper," said Mr. Bidwell. "So far as I can learn, the custom was introduced in England by St. Augustine, and has been kept up, with occasional lapses, by the Sovereigns ever since. Formerly, up to the time of James II., the ruler used actually to wash the feet of a number of men and women; but since William III. came to the throne this has ceased. I believe, though I can find no authority for it, that the growing Protestant feeling led to this being looked upon as a Popish practice, and so caused its discontinuance. Needless to say, the feet of the poor were well prepared before the king touched them. First a laundress washed them, next the Sub-Almoner, then the Royal Almoner, and finally the Sovereign. Herbs and perfumes were used to make the work more pleasant."

"Feet washing did not constitute the whole ceremony?"

"No. It was also the custom to distribute garments and to have a feast for the people. The money that these used to cost is given instead. The feast chiefly consisted of salt fish, in keeping with the seas n, and it cost the Royal household 30s. a head; at present each of the old men and women receives 30s. in place of it. It was found too that the garments were not serviceable. The cloth was too fine, and the people used to sell them to Jews, as soon as they had them, at less than they cost at contract prices to buy. So £2 5s. is allowed to each man, and £1 15s. to each woman, in lieu of the garments."

"How many recipients are there, and how are they selected?"

"There are one man and one woman for each year of the Queen's life. Applications are received from all parts of the country, and the same people, as a rule, come year after year, with, of course, additions for increase. All must be over sixty, except under very special circumstances, and several are ninety or more. The people selected are really broken down veterans in the battle of life, many of whom have once been in good circumstances, but lost their all through misfortune. Let me give you one case, an old man who once had a prosperous business in East London that brought him in £600 or £700 a year, in valentine and Easter card making. Changes came, the sale of valentines dropped to almost nothing; German competition took away the trade in cards, and the man found himself destitute.

"The Lord Almoner now is the Bishop of Ely, and I would like to say how gentle and helpful he is to all the pensioners. You may have noticed, at the distribution in the Abbey today, how careful he was in placing the gifts in the hands of the blind, and the cheery words he had for all. The Maundy distribution is only a part of the Royal Almonry, which grants pensions to the poor, and assists in other ways. The actual amounts given at the service are, besides the money in lieu of clothes and of the feast that I have mentioned, £1

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in gold, granted since the King ceased to wash the feet, and as many pence as the Sovereign is years of age, given in silver pennies, twopences, threepences, and fourpences, specially cast for us at the Mint." It is well to give a passing thought to another feature or fact of these Maundy alms. Everything the Queen gives to the people in this way comes from the people.

Queen Victoria's Dole in Westminster Abbey Not Appreciated Here.

An Englishman living in New York having received a set of the Maundy pennies recently distributed with so much ceremony by the queen's almoner to the poor in Westminster Abbey, took them to a dealer in coins and received an offer of $1 for the lot. The offer was declined, as a set of coins is worth in Great Britain from 14 shillings to 17 shillings. The ceremony of distributing the queen's dole on Maundy Thursday is the English equivalent of the Catholic ceremony of washing the feet of the poor. This ceremony is performed at Rome by the Pope and by several prelates, at Florence with great ceremony by a cardinal, at Vienna by the emperor, and at St. Petersburg by the czar as the head of the Greek church. It used to be performed by the King of Bavaria and by the English sovereigns.

James II. was the last English sovereign to wash the feet of the poor on Maundy Thursday. Since his time the ceremony has been confined to the distribution of the queen's dole. This dole is put in red and white purses, and distributed in Westminster Abbey amid the pealing of the organ and in the presence of prelates and noblemen. Part of the dole is made up of the Maundy pennies, especially coined for the purpose. They are of silver and in the denominations of one penny, two, three, and four pence. The face value of a set is thus ten pence, but they are at once in demand as curios at about sixteen times their face value, and are promptly sold by the poor recipients to banks and to individuals. Each poor man or woman receives a penny for every year ot the queen's age and a new recipient is added each year was 76 pence to each person. This is seven full sets and a fraction, so that the real value of the dole of Maundy pennies is more than £5.

The Maundy pennies were first coined in the reign of Charles II. They came to the recipients fresh from the mint. Each coin bears on one side the effigy of the queen, with her name and titles, and on the other the denomination of the coin, the crown, and the date enclosed in a wreath. The penny is much smaller than our own gold dollar of earlier days. The edges of the coin are not milled, as it is not expected that they will circulate, and the precaution of milling against the coin clippers is unnecessary. A full set of Maundy pennies for the reign of Victoria is worth a very handsome sum.

The word Maundy means command, used adjectively, and refers to the command in the thirteenth chapter of St. John to the disciples to wash one another's feet.—New York Sun.



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HOOPER'S RESTRIKES.

[JOSEPH HOOPER.]

The first coining of money is attributed to Pheidon, King of Argos, in 895 B. C. Coined money was first used in England twenty-five years before the Christian era, but gold was not coined here until the eleventh century, and money was not given the round form, to which we are accustomed, until the lapse of another hundred years or so.

There is only one instance in history of a joke being actually coined—that is struck upon a graven die, and issued from a legal mint. In the year 1679 the Danes advanced with a large force upon Hamburg, but after a siege of considerable duration, seeing but little hope of ultimate success, they finally withdrew and marched back. Thereupon the Hamburgers caused a medal to be struck in commemoration of the event. On one sike of the numismatic curiosity was the inscription: "The King of Denmark came before Hamburg. What he gained will be seen on the other side." On the other side there was a total blank.

A FORTUNE IN A COIN.—It is astonishing how many people believe the old story that Bonaparte put a cheque for one hundred thousand francs in a silver five-franc piece and that the coin is yet in circulation in France. They say that the people did not want the five-franc piece, and that in order to create a demand for silver money of that denomination the emperor resorted to the device mentioned. The cheque, or treasury order, was written on asbestos paper and made in the coin. It would be interesting to know, if this story be true, how many five-franc pieces have been broken open since the story of the cheque was first circulated.—St. Louis Republic.

WAS IT NOT A COLLECTOR'S HOARD?—A large hoard of Sicilian coins has been found at Villabate near Paledmo. All the coins, 250 in number, were tetradrachms, and were contained in an urn.

The hoard must have been made about 450 B. C. On one coin there were the letters A. P., probably the earliest engraver's signature known." The coin engravers art was wonderful at the beginning of the minting process, because the dies being soon destroyed on account of indifferent mechanical processes, there had to be a constant renewal of engravers work this "*find*" is evidential that coin collectors lived and found pleasurable enjoyment in the Science of Numisma 2342 years before the American Numismatic Association Phoenix-like touched by the magic wand of G. F. Heath.

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There are ninety-six varieties of American "Hard times" tokens issued with reference to the financial troubles of 1834-41.

The London Times publishes a letter from Prof. Max Muller remarking upon the researches of Prof. Brugsh to prove that the ratio of gold to silver in ancient Egypt was 1 to 12½. Er. Brandes has shown, he adds, that in Babylonia the ratio was 1 to 13½.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD COINS.—At the Russian town of Reni, at the junction of the Pruth and the Danube, a rich find was made lately of gold coins of the time of Philip of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great. They are in excellent preservation, and 512 of them have already been seized by the police and sent to St. Petersburg.

Close to the little village of Anadol, in Bessarabia, a very valuable and interesting discovery of old coins has been made. In one place alone 10lb of gold coins were found, mostly belonging to the reigns of Alexander the Great and his father, Philip of Macedonia. Most of these coins are in perfect preservation, and have been selling for as much as 50 roubles each on the spot.

A new issue of copper coinage is being made in England to bring out Queen Victoria's title of "Empress of India". The reverse is the same as on the old coins, the figure of Britannia seated, but the obverse is a new head of the Queen, with the inscription "VICTORIA DEI. GRA. BRITT. REGINA FID. DEF. IND. IMP." ("by the Grace of God, Queen of the Britains. Defender of the Faith, Empress of India"). The inscription is already on the gold and silver coins.

An interesting old copper medal was found in Upperkirkgate, Aberdeen, the other day. The medal is about the size and weight of a silver crown. It bears on the obverse side the words "Make room for Sir Robert" and "No exile." The representation is suggestive. His satanic majesty with horns, tail, and trident is dancing on to a place sufficiently indicated. He has Sir Robert Walpole secured qy a rope round that statesmen's neck, and is shouting to some in the place to which they are going, "Make room for Sir Robert." On the reverse side there is the inscription, "The British Glory revived by Admiral Vernon, Commodore Brown." These words are round the top, and in the center of the piece two gallant gentlemen stand clasping hands. One is presenting his sword to the other. In the background a ship of war is shown, and the Royal crown in the center above the two figures. The medal, it is thought, must have been struck in 1733, for in that year Sir Robert Walpole was struggling to pass into law what many considered an obnoxious Excise Bill.

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An interesting discovery was made recently in a field at the village of Porcuna. A peasant plowing his land turned up an amphora filled with gold and silver coins, all in a good state of preservation. The gold coins are of the size of a half-penny, and the silver ones of a sixpence. On one side is the inscription "SABINA AUGUSTA HADRIANA, G. R. A." and on the obverse is engraved the figure of a Roman foot-soldier. The amphora was broken by the ploughshare.

It has always been believed by the populace that a hidden treasure existed in the bed of the Polcevera stream that runs by Genoa, Italy. Popular tradition has been justified. A few days ago a poor carter, digging for sand in the bed of the dried-up torrent, came upon a treasure trove which has already brought to light coin of the intrinsic value of 60,000 francs, and the source does not seem exhausted. According to Italian law, half of this find belongs to the state and half to the finder, and its value is certainly far beyond the intrinsic sum named, for the coins are many of them rare and of great artistic value, so that already one English lady has offered 500 francs for merely one specimen.

TROUBLESOME CRACKED SILVER COINS.—The stamping machines at the government mints, embodying as they do all the best inventions obtainable, yet do not do their work with absolute perfection in every instance. Occasionally a silver dollar is turned out with a trifling defect, and then the coin generally causes more trouble, many times over, than it is worth. This imperfection is a slight crack in the edge of coin, which is likely to escape the notice of any ordinary scrutiny, but like the rift in the lute of which the poet sings, it makes the dollar's music mute. The commonest way to test a silver coin to find out whether it is a counterfeit or not is to drop it on a table or counter. If it has a clear ring it is supposed to be good. As a matter of fact, some counterfeit coins now current, which are made of antimony and tin, have a sound almost identical with that of a real silver dollar. What makes this test still more uncertain is the fact that a real silver dollar with the little rift sounds as if it were lead when dropped. The opening destroys its jingle just as a crack ruins a melodiousness of a bell.—New York Tribune.

THE Hillsdale (Mich.) college students lately got even with a Lake Shore R. R. conductor. The fare to Jonesville is fifteen cents, but the boys thought they deserved the wholesale rate when so many of them went, but the Lake Shore people said no. So the boys loaded up with pennies and refused to buy tickets. That conductor took in 4,500 pennies which he transferred to the train boy who followed behind with a bag. He had the same load to carry again when the boys returned to Hillsdale in the evening.

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

BOARD OF OFFICERS:

President: A. G. Heaton, 1618 17th St., Washington, D. C.
Vice President: Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, Ont.
Secretary: Geo. W. Rice, 186 E. High St., Detroit, Mich.
Treasurer: Dr. A. L. Fisher, Elkhart, Ind.
Librarian and Curator. W. C. Stone, 34 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
Superintendent of Exchange: W. J. Luck, Adrian, Mich,
Counterfeit Detector: S. H. Chapman, 1348 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Board of Trustees: J. A. Heckelman, Columbus, Va; David Harlowe, 3002 Mt. Vernon Ave., Milwaukee, Wis C. W. Stutesman. Peru, Ind; Geo. W. Rice, 186 E. High St., Detroit, Mich.; Hiram E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.

Secretary's Report.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASS'N. GREETING:
GENTLEMEN:

The receipts at the office of your secretary to July 1, 1895, have been:

Balance on hand	$ 2 14	
Dues	7 15	
Initiation fees	4 50	
Total	$13 79	

Disbursements:		
Cash to Treasurer	$12 00	
Postage and stationery	64	
Balance on hand	1 50	
Total	$14 14	

New Members.

260 Howard E. Truex, West Plains, Mo.
261 C. H. Harter, Niles, Mich.
262 Mrs. Marvin Preston, 33 East High St., Detroit, Mich.
263 Martin Frank, 30 Ferry St., New York, N. Y.
264 Chas. J. Rodgers, Amritsar, India.
265 R. B. Rossington, 181 Clinton St;, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Nominations for Honorary Membership.

Pursuant to Section 4, Article 11 (Membership) of our Constitution, we propose for Honorary Membership in the

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION,

the following persons:

I. Stanley Lane Poole, London, England,
11. Chas. J. Rodgers, M. R. N. S., Amritsar, India.
111. Lorin G. Parmelee, Boston, Mass.

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Subject to a vote at our next annual Convention in Washington, D. C.

GEO. F. HEATH, A. N. A. No. 1
GEO. W. RICE, A. N. A. No. 143
JOSEPH HOOPER, A. N. A. No.
A. G. HEATON, A. N. A. No. 88
A. L. FISHER, A. N. A. No. 130

Applications for Membership.

Henry Phelps, 30 Shattuck St., Worcester, Mass.,
Vouchers:—Rice

E Knight, Youngstown, O.,
W. H. Foote, 524 Potter St., Saginaw E. S., Mich.,
G. Henry Shearer, 809 Adams St., Bay City, Mich.,
Vouchers:—Heath and Ragan.

P. C. Wagner, Homestead, Pa.,
Vouchers:—Heath and Knight.

Virgil M. Brand, Elston Ave. and Snow St., Chicago, Ill.,
Archie L. Doherty, 1130 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.,
Vouchers:—Heath and Rice.

William W. Herendeen, Quincy, Mich.
Vouchers:—Hunt and Luck.

These will be entitled to membership certificates Aug. 15, '95, should no objections be made.

Mr. Henry Champ, Manchester, England, has made application for the A. N. A. medal in silver, and A. B. Ragan, of Monroe, Mich., one in bronze.

Nominations for Officers.

The following nominations for officrs of the American Numismatic Association, for the year ending Oct. 1, 1896 have been received:

For President: A. G. Heaton, Joseph Hooper.
For Vice President: Joseph Hooper, Dr. Thos. Hall, W. J. Luck.
For Secretary: Geo. W. Rice.
For Treasurer: Dr. A. L. Fisher.
For Supt. of Exchange: A. C. Gruhlke, W. J. Luck.*
For Counterfeit Detector: S. H. Chapman, Ed Frossard.*
For Librarian: W. C. Stone.
For Board of Trustees: J. A. Heckelman, Va.; David Harlowe, Wis.; C. W. Stuesman, Ind.; Geo. W. Rice, Mich.; H. E. Deats,* N. J.; Morgan H. Stafford, Cal.; W. T. Smith, Ont.

President Heaton made call for the convention on Sept. 19-20 at Washington, D. C., and has made the following appointments of committees:

On Arrangements: Messrs. Heaton, Collins and Clapp.

On Literary Program: Messrs. Heath, Rice and Wilcox.

Recent Changes in Addresses.

112 F. F. Budd, 150 E. 23d St., New York, N. Y.
116 A. W. Mock, Katispell, Montana.
125 Charles S. Wixcox, 816 Teutonic Bldg., Chicago, Ills.
138 Henry Kingman, Box 73, Boulder, Cal.
171 Timothy A. Manning, Box 4, Cropseyville, N. Y.
194 H. H. Walter, 274 W. Creighton Ave., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
124 Morgan H. Stafford, Box 350, Santa Barbara, Cal.

DETROIT, July 1, 1895. GEO. W. RICE, Secy protem.

*These persons for good reasons refuse to be considered as candidates.

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WITH THE EDITOR.

[GEO. F. HEATH, M. D.]

DIED:--On July 15, Mrs. Lucy May Heath, my beloved wife, a true woman.

Pittsburg, Pa., has been mentioned as a good place for the next convention.

We will pay 10 cents each for a few numbers of The Numismatist for September, 1894, and January, 1895.

President Heaton is spending the heated season at Skyland, Va., and W. H. Taylor is up in the Penna mountains at South Creek.

Rev. J. Zimmerman, 109 S. Ave., Syracuse, N. Y., has some good and fine Roman 1st Br. and tetradrachms of Alexander III to dispose of.

The coinage executed at the several mints of the U. S. during the month of June, 1895, is given as follows: Gold, $1,750,000; silver, $440,043; minor coins, $71,200; total, $2,261,243. In addition was executed at the mint at Philadelphia $244,000 in twenty cent pieces for Ecuador.

There is no denying the fact that each dealer's list of patrons is his special property, neither is there any denying the fact it is to the interest of the dealer to keep a certain percent of these in ignorance of the fact that there are other dealers in the business. Recognizing these facts, ye editor has a special admiration for certain dealers who are, and have been in the habit of recommending this magazine to such of their patrons as ask for literature on the subject.

The Newport, R. I. Historical Society announce a grand exhibit of Colonial and Revolutionary art, arms and objects of general or local historical interest, to continue from July 8 to the end of August. The entire Trumbull collection, comprising portraits of nearly all revolutionary celebrities, also arms of Washington and his generals, will be exhibited under the direct charge of its owner, Mr. Ed Frossard. It is probable that a fine collection of Colonial coins will be added to the Colonial section. The exhibit is to be held in an old Colonial church and will form one of the chief features of attraction of this celebrated seaside resort during the resent season.

The Numismatist after a special canvass finds that the two best known coin firms are in Boston and New York. These firms are widely known by their special and peculiar advertising Particularly are they known to the large class, specimens of which can be found in every community, who are on the look out for rare or scarce U. S. dates and Colonials, not with the idea of forming a collection so much as the desire to find premium dates. As a rule they have little idea as to values when condition is the prime requisite. Our sanctum lately received a caller of this type, he had, he said, "gathered in less than a month 183 1853 half dollars", three of which he had just got right under our own nose. They were worth at least two dollars a piece he said. We asked to see them and they were tenderly show us. The pieces were indeed *good*, and the "arrow points" and "rays" stood out in bold relief. We asked him if he would not like to subscribe for the Numismatist, he had done so well; but he knew it *all*, for he had a book that told him the value of every date. We did not argue with him. Some day there will be a rude awakening.

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VOTING blanks are sent out in this issue to all members of the A. N. A. Section 5, Article III, of the constitution provides that "All officers are to be elected yearly and such election shall be by ballot under the direction of the Board of Trustees. Each member shall enclose his ballot in a sealed envelope marked 'ballot' and such envelopes shall not be opened until after the polls are closed on the day of election. The polls shall close at noon on the first day of the annual convention. A plurality of the ballots cast shall elect." All who are members on Sept. 1 are entitled to vote and we hope that the members will send in their ballots early and that a *full* vote will be recorded.

There are about 350 barbers in Syracuse, N. Y. This class have, until recently, labored seven days in the week. Through their own efforts and that of their friends, a bill has just passed which closes up their shops on the Sabbath day. For five years the Rev. J. Zimmerman of that city has been one of their earnest champions and when at last success crowned their efforts he delivered a sermon to them and in his introductory remarks had something to say on "the tonsorial art among the ancients." This was on the evening of June 9th. There was a large attendance from the barbers who by their attention proved their interest in the subject, and as Brother Zimmerman had constant recourse to coins and medals as the most available source of knowledge on the subject we thought it would please our readers to make liberal extracts from his remarks which we are permitted to do.

IT is important that all who will be able to attend the convention as far as they can now determine, notify President Heaton, that all proper arrangements may be made. Any members wishing to exhibit a collection of coins too large to bring with them should express them care of Washington Safe Deposit Co., Penna. Ave. above 9th St., where they will be safely cared for during the owners pleasure. The business meetings of the convention will probably be held at Mr. Collins' Art Parlors that being a central location and easy of access. One afternoon will be devoted to a reception offered by Mr. Heaton at his residence and art studio, and another afternoon will be given to a trip down the river to Mount Vernon, the home of Washington. Arrangements are such that visits may be made to the several public buildings and such as wish can arrange for theatre going in the evenings.

THE general desire as far as has been expressed has been to postpone the convention until September, or even later. President Heaton has consequently called the meeting for September 19-20. He seems to labor under the delusion that he is considered a candidate for President judging from the following: "Though you may have heard no yearning for any change in our Official Board," I writ to say that I have had no idea of continuing in the Presidential chair and wish the Association to understand that *I am not a candidate.* I believe in rotation in office and having had the honor of election (without solicitation or knowledge of it) for one term, I prefer to have some other member equally complimented for the next." We feel quite confident that all the members will agree with us that President Heaton is *not* a candidate, and we on this point we hope he will feel relieved, at the same time it has always been a custom in this association to elect a president one year, and—if he behaves well—to *endorse* him the next. President Heaton has been elected once, and now all the members want is a chance to show how well (or ill) he has served them. They simply want to *endorse* him.

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DETROIT, MICH., JULY 5, 1895.

Dr. Geo. F. Heath,

Monroe, Mich.

Dear Friend: In the first place I wish to congratulate you on your great success in making The Numismatist the very best work of its kind published in the English language, and to thank you for the hard work necessary to make it such. What Geo. Washington did for the colonies; what Gen. Grant did for the North; what Welington did for England; what Edison did for the electrical world, you have done for the numismatic world. When you took hold of the last mentioned world, they did not have a decent regularly published journal, they did not have an association, there were very few, compared to now, real coin collectors in the U. S., and vith very few exceptions each did not know over 2 or 3 other collectors. Now each member knows that there are hundreds of others, and he knows them by name if he reads the Numismatist. You will never know how we all thank you, for if they, the rest of them, do not make so bold as to tell you what I do, it will not be because they do not think it but rather because they leave it for others to do. Long live Dr. Heath; long live The Numismatist, is the prayer of yours most truly,

ISAAC M. BATES.

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To Exchange—Revolutionary guns and cannon balls for copper coins and Indian relics. I have a fine lot of same. Andrew Oatman, Shaftsbury, Vt.

To Exchange.—Sets of all five varieties of ½ real Chihuahua, Mexico. Desire dates 1 and ½ cents U. S. Colonial. Hard times. Political. Presidential and other tokens, also foreign copper coins. C. W. Merriman, Beloit, Wis.

To Exchange—One set of English P. O. Stamps, unused, clean and bright, from ½ penny, to £1. I want U. S. coins. Make offer. I have also a Hall type writer, fine condition, or will sell cheap. E. S. Ward, 306 Superior St. Toledo, O.

Wanted—F. Mc Dermont Toker, Magdalen Is. penny, Prince Edward Island ½ penny, sheaf of wheat, or will give in exchange other Canadian coins and will pay difference in price or buy if prices are right. Ewen S McLeod, Wheatley River, Prince Edward Island Canada.

To Exchange—Tall Grandfather clocks, spinning wheels, reels, minerals, fossils, stamps, Indian relics to exchange for fine coins or medals. Specially wanted, fine 1799 U. S. Cent. 1796 U. S. ½ Cent and other rare dates. ½ cents, masonic and war medals. Chas. A. Lentz, No 85, Minerva, Ohio.

To Exchange—"Numismatics of Sicily and Magna Greece," by Hubert Galtzin, Amsterdam 1618, bound in parchment, large, in good condition, 37 full page plates of coins and 2 maps, in all, about 500 pages, to exchange for a 1793 or 1804 cent in good condition. Also very fine to uncirculated foreign coppers for exchange. Charles Carman, Acra, N. Y.

Coin cabinet for U. S. and Colonial coins or U. S. postage stamps. C. W. Stutesman, A. N. A. 4, Peru, Ind.

Wanted—Isabella quarter: Have some very desirable U. S. Cents for same. 1800-56, pick your date or dates, also mention condition of cents expected. Geo. C. Arnold, 238 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

Exchange—Cent and Half-cent, 1793, do. 1794, do. 1795, half dimes brilliant, 1794-1795, half dollar 1797, Continental currency, brass and tin and several other U. S. Coins for Irish tokens and medals. R. Archer, Jr., 15 Prussia St. Dublin, Ireland.

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To Exchange—Roxburg Bank of Mass, bill for 1.25 1837. Argentine Rep. bill for 20c. A few medals, store cards and Tokens, also marine curios, for Die varieties of U. S coppers, also fine U. S. cents from 1860 to 1890. J. B. Goldsmith, 53 Hale St., Beverly, Mass.

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U. S. SILVER DOLLARS.

1836	Good	$ 5 00
1839	Proof	40 00
1851	"	45 00
1852	"	45 00
1858	"	35 00

Set of 6 Pattern Trade Dollars, 1873, Proof 35 00

U. S. HALF DOLLARS.

1794	Fine	10 00
1801	Very fine	8 00
1801	" good	3 00
1802	" "	3 00
1805	" "	1 50
1815	Very fine	6 00
1815	Very good	3 00
1836	Millep edge, unc.	3 00
1836	Very fine	2 00
1852	Very good	2 00

Set of 4, Pattern ½ 1859, Proof 8 00

U. S. QUARTER DOLLARS.

1796	Fine	8 00
1804	Very fine	8 00
1804	Good	2 00
1822	Very good	1 50
1824	Fine	1 50
1853	No arrow	4 00

U. S. 20 CENTS,

1877	Proof	3 50
1878	"	3 50

U. S. DIMES.

1796	Good	2 00
1798	"	3 00
1800	Poor	1 00
1801	Good	3 00
1802	Poor	1 00
1802	Good, pierced	2 00
1803	Good	3 00
1805	"	1 00
1805	Fine	2 00
1809	Good	1 00
1811	Uun, broken die, small scratches	10 00
1 22	Good	2 00
1846	Good	50

U. S. HALF DIMES.

1794	Poor	1 00
1795	Fine	2 00
1796	"	3 00
1797	" 15 stars	4 00
1797	" 13 stars	5 00
1800	Very fine	1 00
180[illegible]	Very good	5 00
1803	Fine	5 00
1805	Very good	6 00

VERMONT CENTS.

1786	Vermonteresine 9 trees, unc., sharp.	8 00
1785	Res. Dublin, v. fine	5 00
1787	Vt. Amfori	1 00
1788		1 00

RHODE ISLAND CENT.

1778	Fine	2 00

U. S. CENTS.

1793	Very good	5 00
1794	Fine	1 00
1795	"	2 00
1795	very good	1 00
1797	" "	50
1798	" "	50
1799	over 98, very good and clean coin	20 00
1800	Fine	1 00
1801	Very good	50
1804	Good	4 00
1804	Very good	8 00
1805	Fine	1 00
1806	Very good	1 50
1808	Very fine	1 00
1809	Very good	1 50
1811	" "	1 00
1813	Fine	2 00
1813	Very good	1 00
1821	Fine, nearly unc.	5 00
1823	Fine	1 50
1824	"	1 00
1856	Proof nickel	5 0

U. S. ½ CENTS.

1794	Very good	50
1795	" "	50
1797	" "	50
1800	" "	25
1802	" "	3 00
1802	Fine	4 00
1803	"	50
1804	"	25
1805	"	50
1806	"	50
1807	"	25
1808	"	25
1809	"	25
18[illegible]0	Very fine	1 00
1811	Very good	2 00

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THE NUMISMATIST

August, 1895.

An Illustrated Monthly devoted to the Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F HEATH, M.D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. viii. No. 8.

PRESS JOB ROOMS, WATERLOO, IND.

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1836	Very fine	2 00
1852	Very good	2 00

Set of 4, Pattern ½ 1859, Proof 8 00

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1804	Good	2 00
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1824	Fine	1 50
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1805	Fine	2 00
1809	Good	1 00
1811	Uun, broken die, small scratches	10 00
1 22	Good	2 00
1846	Good	50

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1811	" "	1 00
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1813	Very good	1 00
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1823	Fine	1 50
1824	"	1 00
1856	Proof nickel	5 0

U. S. ½ CENTS.

1794	Very good	50
1795	" "	50
1797	" "	50
1800	" "	25
1802	" "	3 00
1802	Fine	4 00
1803	"	50
1804	"	25
1805	"	50
1806	"	50
1807	"	25
1808	"	25
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18 0	Very fine	1 00
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GEO. F HEATH, M.D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. VIII. No. 8.

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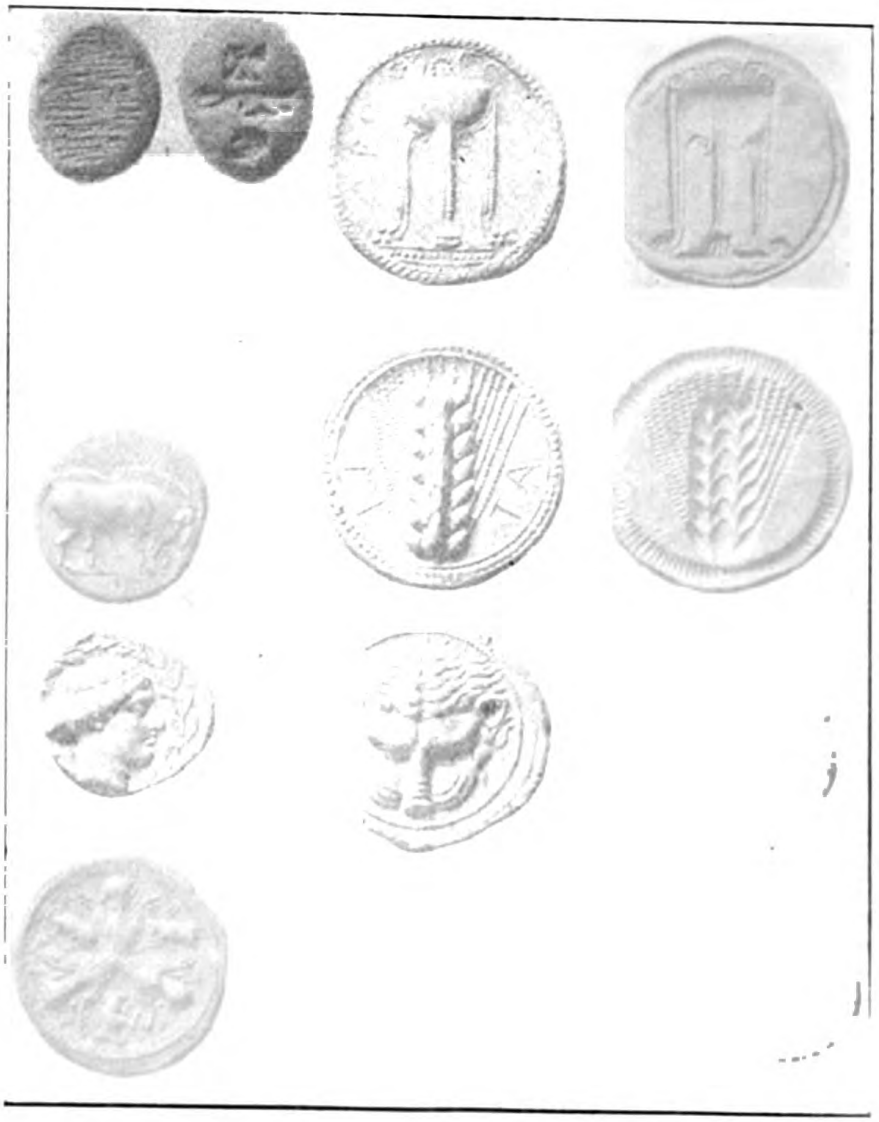
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The Coinage of the Greeks. Plate I

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The Numismatist.

VOL. VIII. MONROE, MICH., AUGUST, 1895. NO. 8.

THE COINS OF REPUBLICAN ROME.

A Paper read at the Fourth Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 23-24, 1894.

[GEO. F. HEATH, M. D.]

TITURIA.

History informs us how the maid, Tarpeia, betrayed the capitol to the Sabine soldiers. We find the incident commemorated on a coin of this family:

No. 8. Obverse:—The bare head of King Titus Tatius bearded to right. SABIN(*us*) A. P. V. (*Argento Publico* or *Auctoritate Publica.*)

Reverse:—A female with uplifted arms and hair dishevelled, in a recumbent or falling position; on each side a soldier about to cast upon her his shield. L(*ucius*) TITVRI(*us*).

As the price of her perfidy, Tarpeia (so the tradition states) asked the things which the soldiers wore on their wrists and arms, referring to the gold and other ornaments with which the Roman soldier was wont to bedeck himself. But these soldiers also wore on their arms their shields and promising her the reward they buried her beneath them. The great question of this day is "After death, what?" but with Tarpeia the solution has been given; for the traitorous woman is supposed to be still setting in the centre of the Tarpeian rock, gorgeously arrayed, to remain until some future age breaks the magical spell with its open sesame.

We are further led to believe that this act—like most others of its kind—was done in the night, for on our coin, above the actors in this little drama, the star and moon are to be seen. The Tituri descended from the Sabines and this Lucius Titurius was a magistrate.

No. 9. Obverse:—The bearded head of King Titus Tatius to right. SABINVS TA(*tius*) in monogram.

Reverse:—Two Roman soldiers each carrying a Sabine woman. Beneath L(ucius) TITVRI(us).

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THE COINS OF REPUBLICAN ROME. PLATE II.

The original coins are about the diameter of the present U. S. cent. The numbers refer to the text.

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This coin illustrates the old story of how the Romans obtained their wives from among the Sabines. You all know the story and it will not be repeated here. The representation on the coin strikingly agrees with the description as given by Ovid.

No. 10. Reverse: Same as 9.

Obverse:—Same as 9 but in place of the TA in monogram is an olive branch, A. P. V. before bust. This said to refer to the union of Tatius of the Sabine and Romulus of the Romans, brought about by the Sabine women rushing between the combatants at the time the Sabines attempted to retake their women. Tradition tells us of the success and how the two peoples or tribes united to form one nation.

No. 11. Obverse:—The bare and bearded head of King Tatius to right. SABIN(*us*).

Reverse:—A winged victory in biga, with reins in left and garland of olives in right hand, galloping to right. Under the horses L(*ucius*) TITVRI(*us*). This coin was struck between 89-74 B. C.

There are some thirty three varieties of coins of this familar nearly all of them are common and many varying but little from these here described. The King Tatius whom this head is intended to represent was one of the first kings of the Sabines and a powerful enemy to the infant Roman colony, and whose soldiers through Tarpeia's perfidy, even entered Rome and but for the entreaties of the Sabine wives of the Romans, with the soldiers the factor, would have destroyed the city. From this time Tatius and Romulus reigned jointly and the two tribes became one.

POSTUMIA.

This patrician family struck some fifteen or twenty coins mostly quite common at this day. The noblest branch of the family was the Albini so often mentioned on their denarii.

No. 12. Obverse:—A female head, veiled and with disheveled hair, supposed to represent Spain, to right. HISPAN(*ia*).

Reverse:—A togated man with out stretched right hand towards a legionary eagle planted before him. At his back the consular fasces with axes. A(*ulus*) POST(*umius*) AV(li) F(*ilins*) S(*purii*) N(*epos*) ALBIN(*us*).

Ursin considers this to allude to the victory of L. Postumius Albinus over the Lusitani and Vaccaei in Hispania. This coin was struck about 104 B. C. There is another denarius of same type but of better execution, a little heavier and a little different in die. Both are serrated.

No. 13. Obverse:—Head of Diana Feronia, her hair drawn into a knot, bust mounted, a bow and quiver at her shoulder. ROMA.

Reverse:—Three galeated horsemen armed with spears and shields galloping to the left, a foot soldier runs at full speed before them as if trying to escape the charge. A(*ulus*) ALBINVS S(*purii*) F(*ilius*). Just what this reverse signiges is doubtful. It may refer to the battle of Lake Regillus. When the result of the battle was in doubt, the Master of the Horse ordered his men to give the horses their reins that they might the more furiously charge the Latins. It may again refer to the act of our moneyers ancestor, the great

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Dictator who threw the ensigns or standards in the enemies camp the more to provoke the soldiers to their recovery. On this occasion the reins were given the horses that they might dash more furiously against the enemy. Both of these ruses proving successful one may take his choice, accepting either or neither as likely to be commemorated on a coin of the period.

No. 14. Obverse:—The bare head of the great consul and dictator Aulus Postumius Regillensis to right A(*ulus*) POSTUMIVS CO(*n*)S(*ul*).

Reverse—A crown of corn ears within which is inscribed ALBINV(*s*) BRVTI F(*ilius*).

Junius Brutus called Albinus Brutus F. was adopted by Postumius Albinus and it is he who had this denarius struck to commemorate the victory over the Latins at or near Lake Regillus in the year of Rome 258, or B. C. 498. At this battle Titus and Sextus Tarquinius, sons of Tarquin the Proud and principal investigators of the war, were slain. The striking of this coin 400 years after in honor of the great Dictator is in the same line as we follow today in striking a coin bearing the effigy of Columbus 400 years after the event it is intended to commemorate. It can thus be seen that we are imitators from way back. This coin was struck about B. C. 98, and this is the Junius Brutus who took so important a part in the assassination of the great Julius Caesar in the Senate House on the ides of March, and who later was killed in Macedonia. It is interesting to note that this Brutus originally belonged to the Junia Family and it is possible that Brutus saw in this change of gens or family (one of the noblest of Rome) a better chance for political preferment. We do find him later serving as an admiral, and a particular friend of Caesar, and if we note the last reproachful words of Caesar as he notices among his assassins "and thou Brutus," we may imagine the close relationship between the two, and the base character that left the Junii for their good, and brought no honor to the Postumii.

No. 15. Obverse:—The laureated head of Apollo to right, before the denarial sign X, behing a star with eight rays, beneath ROMA.

Reverse:—The Dioscurii with their conical caps resting while their horses are drinking at a trough to left. The moon in crescent to left, on the exergue A(*ulus*) ALBINVS S(*puri*) F(*ilius*).

Again we have reference to the battle near Lake Regillis so often referred to on the coins of this family. The Dioscuri, Castor and Pollax, received divine honors from the Romans, Sons of Jove, on hard fought fields, they were thought to take part, mounted on their magnificent white steeds, with mortals on one side or the other. They were held by the Romans, to have taken part with them in this battle at Lake Regillus to the defeat of their enemies. This coin represents them watering their horses after this battle. Later a temple was erected on the spot to commemorate the victory. The Dioscurii often figure on the coins of Rome. In his "Lays of Ancient Rome" Macauley alludes to this legend of the Dioscurii.

"So like they were no mortal
Might one from other know;
White as snow there armor was,
Their steeds were white as snow.
Never an earthly anvil
Did such rare armor gleam,
And never did such gallant steeds
Drink from an earthly stteam."

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No. 16. Obverse:—Head of Diana Venatrix with hair neatly dressed, bow and quiver at shoulder, over the head a stag with horns.

Reverse:—A togated figure standing on the summit of a hill facing the left, right hand holding an ear of corn outstretched over an ox; between them a lighted altar. A(*ulus*) POST(*umius*) AV(*li*) F(*ilius*) S(*purii*) N(*epos*), ALBIN(*us*).

This token was struck to celebrate the "ludi saccularis" or secular games, only celebrated once in a century or life-time, and one of the most soleom festivals of Rome. Apollos temple stood on the Aventine hill and during these festivals oxen were slain to Diana. The Aulus Postumius here complimented by our moneyer was elected a decemvir *sacris faciundis*, or keeper of the sacred things in B. C. 173.

This coin like others of the time is serrated or notched a preventative against forgery, but we have evidence that even these pieces were often counterfeited for we find copper serrated denarii plated with silver very neatly, indentations and all.

No. 17. Obverse:—Profile of the huntress Diana to right, her hair closely braided and done up in a knot at the back, bust draped with bow and quiver at shoulder.

Reverse:—A hound at full speed to right; a venabulum or barbed hunters lance beneath C(*aius*) POSTVMI(*us*) and AT in monogram. This has reference to the sports or public venations of the Romans and Caius Postumius was one of the three procurators of the games which Octavius celebrated in B. C. 44. These sports seemed to be one of the necessities of Roman life, their constant warfare engendered a taste for blood and when not satisfied in the field against their enemies found vent in the arena where men and animals, or animals and animals were pitted against each other. We can hardly realize in this day the immense slaughter thus carried on. As far as we know the passion began in B. C. 251 when L. Metellus destroyed the 142 captive elephants taken from the Carthagenians in Sicily, because he did not know what to do with them, and reached its maximum under Trajan who made 10,000 gladiaters fight and who destroyed over 11,000 animals in celebration of his victories over the Dacians.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE COINAGE OF THE GREEKS.

[G. F. HILL, M. A.]

By a coin is usually understood a piece of precious metal (as a rule gold, silver, or copper) of a size and shape convenient for handling, and marked with some stamp to guarantee its genuineness and save the trouble of continually calculating its value. In the days before the invention of money, exchange

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had been carried on by a process of barter, so much of an article offered being exchanged against so much of an article required. But it was naturally found convenient to agree upon a medium having some intrinsic value, and not liable to excessive fluctuations, which would always be desirable, and would, therefore, be accepted at all times by all parties. As early as the seventh century before Christ in Asia Minor, and, perhaps, even earlier in the far East, it was found that the most practicable medium was a precious metal divisible into small quantities, each of which would be equivalent in worth to comparatively large quantities of other articles of commerce. In earlier times we find various other things, more or less clumsy, employed as measures of value. For instance, over a great part of the world, the unit in terms of which other articles were valued was the ox. A less bulky unit is the cowry-shell, used even at the present day in some parts of Africa, where the employment of metal for this purpose is impossible or has not been thought of. The traces of such customs long remained, being, perhaps, most marked in the conservative Chinese Empire, where pieces of metal in the shape of small knives or spades long continued to circulate, or in Burma, where coins are still cast in imitation of shells.

Coinage then, properly speaking, begins with the use of small pellets or lumps of metal of fixed weight: and that these may be plainly stamped, they have to be of a somewhat flattened form. This is the shape of the earliest coins of Greece or Asia Minor which have come down to us. The blank of metal, being placed (often in a heated state) on an anvil, was struck with a stamp. A design let into the anvil left its impression on the lower side of the blank (generally called the *obverse*), while the upper (or *reverse* side was marked by the stamp. The latter instrument was at first left undecorated (Fig. 1), but was afterwards elaborated until the reverse design became nearly as important as the obverse. The ancients seem to have always used bronze for their dies, and as this soft material easily wore out, the dies had constantly to be recut. The result was an enormous variety in design, and it is rare to find two ancient coins from the same die. Neither did they use a collar to confine the metal, which, consequently, was liable to spread irregularly in the striking, sometimes to splitting point. And the fact that the striking was done by hand accounts for the frequent occurrence of what are called double-struck coins, when the second blow brought the stamp down in a different place from the first, or the coin had shifted between whiles on the anvil.

The fabric of Greek coins went through a steady process of development. The earliest blanks were of a somewhat dumpy oval shape (in fact resembling a bean in form). But by the beginning of the fifth century a flatter and rounder shape had become almost universal. The impression made by the stamp, the head of which was square or oblong, or a combination of two or more of these shapes (see Fig. 1), now sank deep into the blank, and a raised border was thus left round the design. With time the depth of the *incuse* decreased, and towards the end of the fifth century we find the incuse square often replaced by an incuse circle, or entirely disappearing. After about 280 B. C. it may be said to be almost entirely absent, save when for some reason a few cities revived it on their issues at a much later period. The stamp, how-

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ever, which was now generally circular, naturally continued to produce a more or less concave field on the reverse of the piece. In the third and second centuries the flattening and spreading of the coins was carried still further, but never so far as to destroy the strength and solidity of fabric which makes a coin satisfactory to handle. The bronze coinage which begins in the fourth century is, like the silver of earlier times, thick and dumpy at first, but soon yields to the general tendency and becomes flat and spread.

It is curious that the material used by the people to whom the invention of money is attributed—the Lydians, a wealthy and powerful race of Asia Minor—is neither gold nor silver, but a mixture of the two. This mixture, which is called electrum. was found in a natural state in the district inhabited by them, and its adoption is therefore easily understood. Its value in relation to silver was supposed to be about ten to one, while the proportional value of gold to silver was in the less convenient ratio of 13⅓ : 1. As a matter of fact, modern analysis has proved that the amount of gold in electrum coins varies very considerably; but a rough proportion was probably sufficient for the times. Electrum, however, was not found everywhere, and in the sixth century gold and silver came into use—a change associated with the proverbial name of Crœsus the Lydian. The Greek cities of the Asiatic coast and in Europe readily adopted the invention of the Lydians, but the scarcity of gold in Europe almost entirely limited the coinage of European Greece to silver. Thus, while some of the Greek cities of Asia Minor continued to coin electrum, silver was the metal employed in the other cities of that continent and in Europe. Gold was a monopoly of Persia until the end of the fifth century. Although the ancients understood the art of debasing and plating, the purity of their coinage in these early times is remarkable. As to the other metals, a very short notice must suffice. We hear of iron coins in Sparta, and tin coins at one period in Syracuse; but none of these have come down to us. Bronze was introduced in the fourth century, and remained the usual metal for the smaller denominations. The increasing wealth of the Greek cities now enabled them to issue gold, and Philip II of Macedon (359-336 B. C.) and his son, Alexander the Great (336-323 B. C.), struck enormous quantities of gold as well as silver coins. One other metal, it is interesting to note, was used in the second century by a few of the kings of the remote district of Bactria (corresponding to south-western Turkestan), to which the ambition of Alexander had carried the arms and civilization of Greece. This was an alloy of copper and nickel, in almost the same proportions as are employed by several modern states. The discovery of "kupfernickel" in the eighteenth century was thus anticipated by some two thousand years.

The unit of coinage was called the *stater*. As different cities coined on different standards, this varied considerably in weight. The question of standards, far from settled as it is, cannot be discussed here. It must suffice to mention with regard to denominations, that the stater was nivided into two (exceptionally three) *drachms*, and the drachm into six *obols*. Larger denominations were the di-stater or tetradrachm, the octodrachm, and the decadrachm, of four, eight and ten drachms respectively.

Tradition attributes the first striking of coins in Greece proper to Pheidon,

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King of Argos; but what he actually did in this direction is a subject of much dispute. We may, however, be certain that coinage was first adopted in Greece about the end of the seventh century. From Greece proper, with the colonization of Italy and Sicily, the art of coinage spread to the western Mediterranean in the middle of the sixth century. The earliest Italian coinage is of a peculiar fabric, the reverse design being the same, or nearly the same, as the obverse, but represented in intaglio (*incuse*) instead of in relief (Figs. 3 and 4). In Sicily no such peculiarity is found.

The fifth century witnessed the transition from archaism to artistic perfection, from the stage in which the artist produced a sometimes grotesque but always honest attempt to represent his object, to that in which he obtained perfect mastery over his material and tools. Owing to the disappearance of the incuse square or circle, both sides of the coin became flat, and the design on both stood out nearly equally in high relief—a relief much too high from the modern point of view, according to which, coins should be flat and easily packed together. But to the height of the relief is due much of the effect of ancient coins, which present us, in fact, with a sculptured design, not a flat outlined pattern.

Although most states obeyed the general tendency, and produced better executed work as time went on and skill increased, it is noticable that some of the greatest commercial cities adhered to certain archaisms of style or fabric, probably because the scope of their commercial relations forbade any innovations which might damage the genuine appearance of their money in the eyes of the less civilized peoples with whom they traded. Thus the coins of Athens



Fig. 6.

(Fig. 6), the chief centre of Greek art, are rude to excess in comparison with the contemporary productions of other cities (Fig. 12). And the important city of Cyzicus, on the present Sea of Marmora, continued down to the middle of the fourth century to put no design on the reverses of its numerous electrum staters, the obverses of which were, nevertheless, executed in the best style (Fig. 14).

By the fourth century, the art of coinage had reached its highest point. Nothing is more generally admired than the famous "medallions" of Syracuse, struck in the late fifth and early fourth centuries. These large decadrachms

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of which we give an example (Fig. 8), are perhaps the most showy pieces of antiquity—indeed, it is doubtful whether they circulated as ordinary coins, and were not rather show pieces, or money struck for prizes. The chariot and four,



FIG. 8.

and the prize set of arms—helmet, cuirass, shield, and greaves,—represented in the *exergue*, seem to bear out this latter opinion. The games to which the type obviously refers may have been those instituted by the Syracusans in the flush of their victory over the Athenians on the Assinaros in B. C. 413. The main design, however, had been anticipated more than sixty years before, on a coin to which we shall have to refer on a later occasion. Many of these medallions bear the names of the artists who designed them—Kimon and Euainetos—names which would otherwise have been totally forgotten, though their work takes an easy place in the first rank. Fine as these coins of Syracuse are, they are still only typical of a great number of equally beautiful pieces struck, not only in Sicily and South Italy (Figs. 9 and 10), but in widely distant places such as Elis (Fig. 12) and Amphipolis in Macedonia (Fig. 13).

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No. 1. Lydia. Electrum. About 700 B. C. Obv.—striated surface. Rev.—incuse impressions.
2. Phocaea. Electrum. About 600 B. C. Seal.
3. Croton. About 500 B. C. Tripod.
4. Metapontum. About 500 B. C. Ear of Corn.
5. Methymna. Early 5th century. Boar.
6. Athens, Tetradrachm. Late 5th century.
7. Syracuse. Decadrachm. 480 B. C.
8. Syracuse. Decadrachm by Evainetos. Early 4th century.
9. Terina. About 400 B. C. Head of Victory.
10. Rhegium. Tetradrachm. About 400 B. C. Obv.—lions scalp. Rev.—Personification of the people of Phegium.
11. Barca. Tetradrachm. About 400 B. C. Silphium.
12. Elis. About 400 B. C. Head of Hera.
13. Amphipolis. Tetradrachm. About 400 B. C. Head of Apollo. (?)
14. Cyzicus. Electrum. 4th century. Obv.—Head of Aphrodite. Rev.—"Millsail" incuse.
15. Macedon. Philip II. Gold. Obv.—Head of Apollo. Rev.—Two horse chariot.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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MONEY.

[HENRY KING.]

"I am ill at reckoning," says Amado in the play; "it becometh the spirit of a tapester." A similar antipathy to figures is felt by many intelligent and worthy people—in fact, by a majority of those whose votes in a country like ours determine all questions of public interest and importance. They lack the appetite for statistics, and are easily fatigued by mathematical methods of imparting information and instruction. This operates to the disadvantage of the financial teachers with their abundant addition and subtraction, multiplication and division. The average citizen is dismayed and bewildered by an endless aggregation of digital statements which he is expected to consider with pleasure and profit. He makes an honest effort to derive correct and useful knowledge from them, and is sure to be disappointed and exasperated. They are so constructed, generally speaking, as to confuse the little understanding with which he started, and leave him wondering at his temerity in attempting to comprehend a subject that is presented to him in such a technical and perplexing manner. He is anxious to form sound and practical opinions; but the process of the experts puts him to sleep and fills his head with fantastic dreams, in which he sees only the hopelessness of his endeavors, so far as definite results are concerned.

When the man thus bothered and wearied implores the teachers to talk to him plainly and explicitly, they are apt to answer in an arrogant and supercilious way that he is either a fool or a knave, and that they can not afford to waste their time with him. They furnish him figures in ample measure, and inform him that it is his own fault if he does not get satisfaction from them. If he ventures to rejoin that the same statistics are employed to sustain both sides of a given issue, he is told that there can be only one right side, and he is morally bound to find it. His complaint that the rigid and exclusive application of the rules of arithmetic to a matter of universal importance, like that of money, makes it unnecessarily monotonous and mysterious, is met with the observation that the dismal way is the only true way to deal with the financial questions. Nevertheless he protests that the subject is not an entirely flat and dreary one; and history justifies him in that view. The story of the origin and development of money is really a very entertaining one, involving many curious and significants facts that might be used to lighten and simplify the controversies which arise in that relation to trouble the souls of statesmen and embarrass the operations of political parties.

There was a time, of course, when there was no money of any kind in the world. The first trading was done by a direct and personal exchange of articles of necessity or convenience, and gradually a few commodities of general use and desire came to be recognized as representatives of value, each community having its own medium in the case, as the skins of wild animals where the chase was followed, shells in maritime districts, cattle in pastoral regions, and so on. As intercourse widened between different localities, and commerce

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began to grow, the precious metals, as we call them, took precedence of all other substances, by reason of their beauty and demand for them, even among barbarous people, as ornaments and decorations. "They were the things which it most pleased everyone to possess," says an eminent writer, "and which there was most certainty of finding others willing to receive in exchange for any kind of produce." Besides, they were the most imperishable of all substances; they were also portable, and, containing great value in small bulk, were easily hid; and, finally, it was ascertained that of all commodities, they were among the least influenced by any of the causes that produced fluctations of value.

Both of these metals—gold and silver—have been concurrently used as money for thousands of years—not merely since the daybreak of history, but anterior to that time, in the night of primeval groping and wandering. Abraham paid a debt to Ephron the Hittite with 400 shekels of silver ($250), "current money with the merchants," the Bible says; and Jacob bought cows and bullocks with gold and silver pieces. There were brass coins in Greece, copper ones in Rome, iron ones in Lacedaemon, and glass ones in Arabia. But gold and silver practically displaced and survived all other articles for that purpose with the advance of civilization and the increased accumulation of those metals. They passed by weight for a long time, and then the contrivance for coining was adopted, the metal being thus divided into convenient portions bearing a recognized proportion to one another. Then Governments found it to their interest to take the matter into their own hands, and to prohibit all coining by private persons, which has ever since continued to be the prevailing policy, though during the early years of gold mining in California the uncoined metal passed as money by weight in all business transactions.

Thus money gradually became one of the controlling forces of civilization, having subtle and ceaseless influence upon individual fortunes and the destinies of nations. The ancient philosophers had some singular notions about it. Aristotle, for instance, proclaimed the doctrine that "all money is sterile by nature," and this was accepted for centuries without being once questioned—"a curious illustration," says Lecky, "of the longevity of a sophism when expressed in a terse form and sheltered by a great name." The theologians and moralists took the same view, and money lending for profit was condemned as one of those crimes, like murder or robbery, that are palpably contrary to the law of nature. A radical misconception of the nature of interest ran through all the religious writings of those days. The exaction af any interest by the lender from the borrower solely as the price of the loan was stigmatized as usury. It was contended that, money being consumed in the usage, the thing itself had no value distinct from its usage, and that, therefore, when a man restored the exact sum he had borrowed he had done all that could be required of him, because, to make him pay for the usage was to make him pay for a thing that did not exist, or, more correctly, to make him pay twice for the same thing.

However, the necessities of society, the demands of industry and commerce, as well as the requirements of rulers in the way of means to equip their armies and carry on their conquests, were too strong for this theory, and money-

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lending became common in spite of all that was said and done against it. In the Roman Empire, where treasure had poured in from conquered countries and capital was concentrated in the hands of those who had exceptional ability as financiers, such employment of money was more lucrative than any other. Fabulous sums were absorbed in political operations, and the practice of borrowing was general on account of the reigning spirit of extravagance. Mark Antony owed $250,000 while still a youth, and Caesar was in debt to the amount of $1.250,000 before he held an office. The customary rate of interest in Rome was not over 12 per cent, and was often lower; but in the provinces it was much higher, for the fiscal system was so oppressive that the people had to have money at any price. Verres lent at 24 per cent. in Sicily, Brutus at 48 per cent. in Cyprus, and Seneca at like exorbitant figures in Brittany. Herod Agrippa, when in Italy and in urgent need of funds, signed a promise to pay 20,000 drachmas, though he only received about 2,500 in cash.

As the burden of debt was thus increased from generation to generation, the volume of gold and silver was diminished relatively to population and business; and then ensued the conditions of inevitable decay and collapse. "The fall of the Roman Empire," says Allison, "so long ascribed, in ignorance, to slavery, heathenism, and moral corruption, was in reality brought about by a decline in the gold and silver mines of Spain and Greece, from which the precious metals for the circulation of the world were drawn, at the very time when the victories of the legions and the wisdom of the Antonines had given peace and security, and with it an increase in numbers and riches." A continuous drain of bullion to the East went on, so that by the time of Charlemagne only the eleventh part of the precious metals remained in the West which had been there in the reign of Augustus. It was not until the year 1000 that a change came, and then a vast economic revolution was wrought through the impulses of religious enthusiasm. The pilgrimages to the Holy Land began, and the result was a great extension of commerce, with the introduction of the modern system of credit, including bills of exchange, clearing houses and paper currency in the form of negotiable bank credits on deposits of coin fresh from the mint and of full value.

This change multiplied tenfold the effective power of the currency, and an intense activity was developed in all the relations of civilization. "Perhaps no subsequent epoch has equaled the brilliancy of the thirteenth century," says Mr. Brooks Adams, in his excellent monograph on the financial history of those times. It was then, he points out, that the French communes had their rise, and gothic architecture culminated; it was then that the cathedrals of Paris and Bourges, of Chartres and Rheims, were built; it was that Albert the Great, St. Thomas Aquinas and Roger Bacon were teaching, and St. Francis, of Assisi, was preaching; it was then that the Kingdom of France was organized under St. Louis, and English constitutional government began with Magna Charta; and lastly, it was then that the Eastern trade first enriched the North, where all Europe met at the Fairs of Champagne, and when in the South the Venetians estab'ished themselves at Constantinople. Such was the first great monetary expansion after the fall of Rome. But as the mines were not increasing the stock of metallic money, the volume of trade soon outgrew

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the capacity of the currency. The relief offered by the credit system reached its limit, and prices assumed a downward tendency, business enterprises languished, and there was a perceptible decline of intellectual energy and progsess.

Then came the discovery of America in 1492 to turn a stream of treasure into Europe from the mines of Mexico and Peru. It was, says Allison, "as if Providence had intended to reveal in the clearest manner the influence of the mighty agency of money on the human affairs. Columbus led the way in the career of renovation; when he spread his sails across the Atlantic he bore mankind and its fortunes in his bark." For the first fifty years, the influx of the precious metals was comparatively slow, but Potosi was discovered in 1545, and then the flood soon reached its height and the full force of the stimulus was realized, not only in trade and material prosperity, but also in art, science and literature. "Nothing is more curious and interesting," says Mr. Adams, "than to watch the impulse given to intellectual activity as the tide of money ran from south to north. In 1515 Raphael and Michael Angelo were in their prime; in 1519 Luther denied the papal supremacy: in 1535 Calvin published his 'Institutes'; in 1564 Shakspere was born, and within the next thirty years was writing his plays, while Bacon was in Parliament, and Drake had become the greatest seaman in the world." The East India Company was founded by the merchants of London in 1600. More currency was required, and as it could not be obtained from the mines, the necessity was supplied with paper. The Bank of England was established in 1694, the issue of notes began, and the result was what is known as the industrial revolution.

The first settlers of our country brought but little gold and silver with them and were obliged to resort to various devices in the matter of currency. Corn, tobacco, pelts and other articles were used for that purpose. The natives gave preference to strings of beads wrought of clams, periwinkles and other shell-fish, and called wampum, and thereby hangs Irving's "Knickerbocker" story of the great financial feat of William the Testy in New Amsterdam. Seeing this money of easy production, he conceived the project of making it the current coin of the province. He sent emissaries to sweep the shores of Long Island, which abounded in shell-fish, and loads of these were made into strings of wampum and launched into circulation. For a time the scheme worked well; and then come a cruel irony. Yankee traders poured into the province, buying everything they could find, and paying the worthy Dutchmen their own price—in Indian money. But when the latter attempted to pay the Yankees in the same coin for their tinware and wooden bowls, the case was altered, and nothing would do but metallic currency. Still worse, the Yankees introduced an inferior kind of wampum made of oyster shells, carrying off in exchange all the gold and silver, the Dutch herrings and Dutch cheeses. "Thus early," says Irving, "did the knowing men of the East manifest their skill in bargaining the New Amsterdammers out of the oyster, and leaving them the shell." The story is not entirely inapplicable, by the way, at the present time.

At the close of the Revolution there was a miscellaneous assortment of paper currency in circulation, representing the numerous shifts that had been

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resorted to during that period of severe trial and misfortune, and our present system is almost as heterogeneous. There is no other civilized country which has so many different kinds of money, all circulating side by side without reference to their inconsistencies and special characteristics. The average citizen can hardly be expected to have acquaintance with all these points of variation, or to care very much about them so long as one form of money is as good as another in purchasing power. It may be said in a general way that we have gold coin which possesses full debt-paying capacity; silver dollars, United States notes and the Treasury notes of 1890, which are equally good tenders unless otherwise specified in the contract; gold and silver certificates, and national bank notes, which, while not a legal tender, are receivable for certain public taxes and by the banks; subsidiary silver coin which has a limited debt-paying power, and minor coin which has still less. In addition to this mixed bulk of money, we have another kind of currency, or substitute for money, known as checks or drafts, with which not less than 90 per cent. of the business of the country is transacted. Every two days there is deposited in the banks in such form an amount equal to the entire paper currency in circulation in the United States; and if we had no money at all, this substitute would probably be found equal to all ordinary commercial requirements.

MONEY MAKING AT THE TOWER.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 167.]

[FROM THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.]

It was at this time, 1663, that Simon's celebrated Petition Crown was produced; It arose out of a trial of skill between Thomas Simon, who had been mint engraver in the Tower since Briot's time. 1646, and Roettiers, a Flemish engraver, who was brought over under the patronage of King Charles. Both made pattern pieces for the new coinage, but the Dutchman's work was accepted, and he accordingly received the order to make the puncheons and dies. When Simon, with the honest indignation of an Englishman at being supplanted by a foreign competitor, expressed his displeasure at the result, his words reached the ears of the King, and he was deprived of his office of chief engraver of the coins. Simon's piece, however, has been pronounced by competent judges to be one of the finest pattern coins extant. The designs on both obverse and reverse are excellent. On the edge is the artist's petition in raised letters. It runs thus: "Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this his tryall piece with the Dutch, and if more truly drawn

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and embossed, more gracefully ordered and more accurately engraven, to relieve him." About twenty of these pieces were struck off with the petition, and a small number without. Such masterpieces are naturally much sought after, and being so rare, the prices are extraordinary. A firm of London coin dealers at an auction sale recently gave no less than £500 for one of Simon's crowns bearing his petition.

The milled money was vastly superior to the old hammered coins. Being exactly round, and lettered, or grained, on the edge, the new currency was not easily counterfeited or clipped without discovery. Yet it was soon found out that the milled pieces did not displace the hammered. Though the Tower Mint year after year issued wagon loads of new silver, to the surprise of the authorities they were rarely to be seen in circulation. The reason was a very practical one. The hammered coins were invariably shorn of a considerable proportion of silver, and, therefore, much lighter than the new pieces. So that people soon found it was cheaper to pay a tax or a bill with crowns that had lost a shilling's worth or so of silver than with full-weighted ones. And, on the other hand, they found it more profitable to put the new coins into the crucible or send them over the water than to pay them over the counter. Smashers took care the supply of old pieces was kept up, and tradesmen took care the new ones did not circulate. Macaulay mentions the case of a merchant who, in a sum of £35, only received a single half-crown in milled silver. Yet clippers and counterfeiters were rigorously punished. Seven men were hanged and a woman burned in a single morning; but the crime being so profitable, the number of criminals did not lessen.

This kind of thing grew gradually worse, till, in 1695, the state of the currency had become highly alarming. Many coins were no more than one-quarter of the standard weight. At Oxford a bag of coin of the nominal value of £100 was put in the scale, and weighed only 116 ounces instead of 400. A clergyman preached before some clippers, who were sentenced to be hanged next day, and, in pointing out the seriousness of their offense, said, "If the same question were to be put in this day as of old, 'Whose is this image and superscription?' we could not answer the whole. We may guess at the image; but we can not tell the superscription; for that is all gone." The matter, therefore could no longer be delayed. Official inquiries were set afoot. The philosopher, Locke, wrote wisely on the subject. Members of Parliament harangued upon it. Finally, in 1696, a recoinage act was passed. Immediately operations were commenced. Hammered money was called in. A number of furnaces were erected behind the Treasury at Whitehall, and the base and mutilated coins were rapidly converted into ingots, which were sent down the river to the Tower, next to appear in public as decent sterling coin of the realm.

A serious difficulty, however, arose. The old and clipped silver was brought into the exchequer by tons and tons, at a much faster rate than it came forth from the mint. The natural consequence was that an alarming scarcity of money prevailed. Credit became the general thing. Evelyn wrote in his diary on June 11, 1696: "There is a want of current money to carry on the small-

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est concerns, even for daily provisions in the markets." At this critical juncture Isaac Newton was appointed Warden of the Mint. The philosopher proved himself equal to the emergency, and soon showed that his great powers could be exercised in managing coining operations as well as in profound mathematical researches. His conscientiousnes and rare integrity led him to devote his entire personal attention to this official business Under his direction the mills in the tower were increased to nineteen, and bands of trained coiners were sent to other towns; so that the weekly issue rose by leaps and bounds, from £15,000 to £120,000. In a few months, as might be expected, the distress had altogether subsided, and a time of commercial prosperity ensued.

An interesting mint record of the time of Sir Isaac Newton's mastership (he was made Master in 1696) has recently been discovered and made public in the annual report of the Deputy Master of the Mint for 1890. It is dated February 26, 1700-1, and is entitled, "An Exact Survey of the Ground-Plot or Plan of his Majesty's Office of Mint in the Tower of London, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging as now in Possession and use of said Office."

This plan very clearly indicates the position of the various workshops. The buildings were irregularly arranged along both sides of a narrow street, formed on the one side by the outer ramparts of the Tower overlooking the moat, and on the other side by the inner wall or ballium which surrounded the keep. So that the Mint street extended aronnd the fortress, except on that side facing the river. The plan shows the position of the houses and lodgings of the mint officers, the melting houses, the mill rooms, the press houses, and the other workshops, besides barracks and stores. Subsequently two taverns were erected there by permission of the Lieutenant of the Tower, who received the rents, amounting at one time to several hundreds per annum. This is a benignant government for a long time winked at. Indeed, the taverns and old buildings were standing for some time in the early part of the present century.

As there was but little alteration in the mode of coining during the eighteenth century, it may be fairly supposed that the interior of Newton's press room would be pretty accurately represented by the well-known colored print of Ackermann, published in 1803. At that period the coining presses only of the mint machinery might be viewed by the public, and a guide book to the "Tower of London and its Curiosities," dated 1796, contains a good general description of the process of stamping. "There is no describing the particular processes that the different metals undergo here before stamped into money. The manner of stamping is all you are permitted to see; and this is very quickly performed by means of an engine (coining press), worked sometimes by three men, sometimes by four. The manner of stamping gold and halfpence is exactly the same, only a little more care is necessary in one than in the other in order to prevent waste. The engine works by a spindle (the screw), like that of a printing press, to the point of which the (obverse) dye is fixed by means of a screw, and in a little sort of cup which receives it, is placed the reverse (die); between these, the piece of metal, already cut round to the size, and if gold, exactly weighed, is placed, and by once pulling down the spindle with a jerk it) is completely stamped. It is amazing to see how dexterously

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the coiner performs this; for as fast as the men that work the engine turn the spindle, so fast does he supply it with metal, putting it in the unstamped piece with his forefinger and thumb and twitching out the stamped with his middle finger. The silver and gold thus stamped are afterwards milled round the edges; the manner of performing this is a secret never shown to anybody."

A few years later, 1810, more commodious buildings were erected on Little Tower Hill, to which his Majesty's Office of Mint was removed, and where it remains to this day.

This brief sketch may be concluded by a slight reference to the daring robbery from the Tower Mint in 1798. On the morning of December 20, James Turnbull, one Dalton and two other men were engaged in the press room, swinging the fly of the screw press, while Mr. Finch, one of the moneyer's apprentices, fed the press with gold blank pieces, which were struck into guineas. At 9 o'clock Mr. Finch sent the men to their breakfast. They all four went out, but Turnbull and Dalton returned almost directly, and, while the latter held the door, Turnbull drew a pistol and advanced upon Mr. Finch, demanding the key of the chest where the newly coined guineas were kept. Finch, paralyzed with fear and surprise, yielded it up. An old gentleman, who was in the room, expostulated, but both were forced into a sort of passage or large cupboard and locked in. Turnbull then helped himself to the guineas, and managed to get off with no less than 2308. For nine days he effectually concealed himself in the neighborhood, and then, while endeavoring to escape to France, was apprehended. He was tried, convicted and sentenced death. In his defense he cleared Dalton from any willing complicity in the crime. While awaiting execution in Newgate he made several abortive attempts to escape, though he himself felt confident of success, as the following lines of his witness:

In the morning when you rise.
You will be struck with great surprise,
When you find the cells are broke
And the prisoners all eloped.

And again:

We under sentence here did lay,
But we found means to get away;
And you poor men that's in this place
I hope with God yowl make your peace.

He eventually made a full confession of his crime, and in due course was executed at the Old Bailey.

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CONFESSIONS OF A COIN CRANK.

[BY THE CRANK.]

There is a general and popular idea prevalent that the collecting of coins is an expensive "hobby;" that only those with a fat and well-filled purse have any business taking it up with any shadow of success. I think this idea prevails generally with outsiders, and also with many beginners in our science. There are several reasons for this.

First, most of us are apt to get our first idea of coins from a cursory view of a few that probably have been handed down in the family from generation to generation as heirlooms, and the veneration with which they are regarded are apt to give to the possessors an exalted, fictitious, as well as reverential value that cannot fail to be conveyed to the novice to whom exhibited. I think the first foreign coin I ever saw was a five franc silver piece of Napoleon I, which a maiden aunt cherished with religious care. It had been given her when a child by a soldier under the great emperor. Or perhaps a friend who has been privileged to travel in foreign lands has given a few coins he has gathered to some one at home as a souvenir. Just now I have by me a beautiful gold coin of ancient Carthage that has been brought by a traveler in the Orient and presented to a friend as a souvenir. It has been sent to me for valuation. No doubt but that the owner prizes it much more than the value I shall place on this fifteen grains of gold.

An old copper is ploughed up in the garden or perhaps found in tearing down an old house. It may be an old U. S. cent, very likely a George the Third half-penny. Of course it must be a prize, for isn't it a hundred or more years old, and forthwith the local papers announce the "find" with exhaustive comments. I saw lately in my home paper the finding of a 1792 cent in a garden where in 1812 was a trading post of the Indians. I investigated and found it a poor 1798. An 1804 dollar changes hands for a fabulous sum and the price is heralded far and wide in every paper, and forthwith everybody examines his store of silver to see if perchance any 1804 dollars are there.

It is these items that form the basis for the general idea that our science is a costly one to follow. I confess that for many years my mind was befogged with the same delusion. But it is false. It is all wrong, and I submit that in this year of grace, 1895, there is more to be obtained in real value, in self-satisfaction, or in scientific knowledge in the study of coinage and its collecting, and for less money, than in any of the allied sciences or similar collectings. Now I say this in all sincerity and speak from experience, for I have been for many years an all round collector and my collections are of no mean proportions.

Our collecting is too often compared to that of the gathering of stamps in the matter of expense. To be sure one may obtain a thousand or two common mixed stamps for a quarter or so, but leaving out the very commonest and worthless varieties of both coins and stamps which our tyros are wont to collect and I have no hesitation in saying that for the same amount of money

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more can be obtained in every way for coins. Look at the modern stamp catalogues and note the pieces of paper that sell from one to five and five hundred dollars each, and the worse feature of it is that these prices are too often the result of "corners," as evidenced in certain values of U. S. envelopes and the late one dollar Columbian stamp.

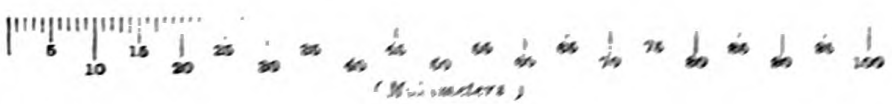
Of course I am well aware that comparisons and statistics can be made to substantiate any theory or statement or any side of almost every question and I shall not be led into this error but will go forward to prove that a student in coins and coinage may follow his taste not only with profit in the knowledge gained but in an inexpensive manner. Luckily I have just had a little experience that cannot fail to be an attractive object lesson and will go far to prove my points. Without going too much into details I would say that within a short time I have obtained a bill of coins at auction of some eighty pieces, the total bill, commission and all, amounting to about fifty dollars, a little over sixty cents per coin on the average. I select this particular sale because it is fresh in my mind and the coins yet unscattered. No more bargains were obtained than can be gotten at any similar sale with a little judgement. I shall follow the cataloguer in description and conditions and shall not hesitate to make corrections as I pass along, for our cataloguers are mortal like ourselves and liable to err. I have always held that cataloguers have as much (I hold more) duty to their absent buyers as to the seller, and that *trash* never should enter the auction room under any circumstances. In this instance I have no particular cause for complaint, on the contrary have many reasons for rejoicing in the opportunity of adding many nice specimens to my cabinet, an opportunity to aid a worthy cause in contributing certain of my duplicates, a chance for further exchange of the same among my collecting friends, and last, but not least, the furnishing of a text for a sermon so plain that he who runs may read to know that the collecting of coins is not an expensive fancy to indulge in.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WITH THE DEALERS.



AMERICAN COIN SCALE.



(Millimeters.)

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The following prices were realized at Frossard's 133d sale on June 14th. last:

2 Agrigentum, Eagle, Sea crab, fine, tetradrachm.....$ 2.25

12 Carthage, Head of Hercules in lions skin. Rev.—Head of horse, palm tree behind it. Punic characters, fine tetradrachm..... 3.40

14 Panormus. Head of Sicilia, dolphins in field. Rev.—horses head and palm tree tetradrachm, v. good..... 3.00

24 Macedonia, Roman Province, young head, flowing locks, Reverse—AESILAS in wreath, broad fine tetradrachm..... 6.00

41 Thasos. Silenus with nymph. Rev.—punch mark didrachm, about 550 B. C. v. good..... 4.00

42 Thasos. Head of Bacchus. Rev.—Nude Hercules broad tetradrachm, very fine..... 3.50

67 Jueaea. Simon Maccabaeus B. C. 143-135. Shekel of the year 11, very good..... 14.75

273 U. S. nickel cent 1856, flying eagle, uncirculated..... 4.45

354 Brunswick, Luneburg. Ten crowns Julius 1574, small bust in armor within two circles V. G. G. JVLIVS HERTZ Z. BRVNSWIG V. LVNEBVRG. Rev.—Small shield of arms within circles NEVE MVNTZ GEPRAGTZV HENRICH STADT AM WERT X TALER etc., fine 47.....116.50

355 ——— Five crowns, Henry Julius 1609. Ducat figure in short coat mounted on horse galloping to left; view of city beneath HENRICVS JVLIVS DEI GRA POSTVLAT EPISCOPVS HALBERSTAD etc. Rev.—Composite shield with five crests HONESTVM PRO PATRIA, v. fine 52..... 32.00

356 ——— Three crowns. Frederick Vericus, 1624. Ducal figure in armor. FREDERICUS ULRICUS etc. Rev.—Five crested shield. DEO ET PATRIAE. Sharp, good, 51..... 14.75

357 ——— Six crowns. Frederic Ulricus 1634. Pilgrim with book and staff at sea shore. OCEANI FRVCTVS CONCHAE SVNT etc. Rev.—Fiue crested armorial shield, name and title, perfect, ex fine 80.00

358 ——— Three crowns, 1664. Free horse flying in mid air. Rev.—Royal cypher of Christian Louis, 14 shield surrounding, v fine, 46.. 9.25

359 ——— Double crown. Augustus. Portrait bust over which the figures of Fame and Peace with olive wreath. Rev.—Free horse in centre surrounded by 14 crowned shields. A. M. 1666. AETA 88. v. fine 40..... 6.60

360 ——— Crown, Henry Jr. (15)54 Bust. Reverse—nude wild man, pine tree in right hand, fine..... 4.90

363 ——— Crown 1588. Wildman holds sapling in right hand, a taper in left. Rev.—crested shield of arms, fine..... 4.50

366 ——— Crown, 1622. Arm from clouds grasps sword, TOVT AVEC DIEV: Rev.—GOTTES FRIENDT DER PFAFFEN FEINDT. very fine..... 5.10

367 ——— Bell Thales. Augustus 1643, very fine..... 2.10

370 ——— George Wilhelm, wildman crown 1664, ex. fine..... 2 00

372 Hilderheim. Sede-vacante, Double crown 1721, full figures of Charlemange and Louis the Pious, v. fine..... 2.35

373 Saxony. Double crown John Casimir 1625. Ducal figure on horseback. Rev.—shield with six crests, v. fine..... 5.35

377 Papal States. Scudo 1671. Clement x. Bust. Reverse—figures of Clemency and Liberty, extra fine..... 2.40

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378 ——— Scudo. year 1. Innocent XI. Bust. Reverse—St. Matthew writing his gospels, very fine..... 3.00
379 ——— Same. year III. Rev.—Christ stilling the waves, very fine 2.20
384 ——— Innocent XII. Scudo 1692. Bust. Rev.—St. Michael slaying Satan DEVS CONTERET SATANEM, fine..... 2.75
385 ——— Same. Scudo year II Bust. Rev.—Peter's vacant throne, v. fine..... 2.75
386 ——— Same. year XIII. Rev.—The children of Israel gathering manna. 1699. very fine..... 3.80
387 ——— Clement XI. Scudo year VI. Bust. Rev.—St. Peter in skiff. uncirculated..... 3.00
388 ——— Same. year VII. Rev.—St. Clement kneeling by a shrine in the wilderness; fine..... 2.50
389 ——— Same. year XIII. Pontificial arms. Rev.—inner view of palace with obelisk, fine..... 2.20
470 United States Cent 1804, broken die, good..... 5.00
546 Autograph letter, George Washington. Valley Forge, Mar. 19, 1778..25.00

Books, Catalogues, Etc.

French Jetons and Medals Catalogue No. 13. 1161 lots, Chez J. Florange, 21 quay Malaquais, Paris.

* * *

Distribution Sale Catalogue of the Collection of Coins, Notes, Medals, Etc. of Grant Weaver, of York, Pa., sold June 25th by Charles Steigerwalt, Lancaster, Pa., 546 lots.

* * *

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co.'s 134th Auction Sale Catalogue of Coins, Medals and Tokens, Greek silver, U. S. gold, silver and copper, Canadian, etc., June 27-28. 865 lots, plate II. The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 18 E. 23d St., New York, N. Y.

* * *

The Silver Coins and the Mints of Spanish America. From the introduction of the type with bust of the king in 1772 to 1825. By Samuel Smith. 16 pp. A reprint from the *American Journal of Numismatics* for April, with additional notes by the editors, Lyman H. Low and Wm. T. R. Marvin.

* * *

Bargain List, Coins. Medals, New Coinages, etc. 6 pp. S. H. & H. Chapman, 1348 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

Catalogue of the Collections of Coins of Messrs Fletcher, Steffan, and Kinney. Mostly United States coins. Catalogue for sale by auction on July 12th, '95. 630 lots. S. H. & H. Chapman, 1348, Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

"Numismatic Quarterly and Catalogue" No. 16, July 1895, H. E. Morey, 31 Exchange St., Boston Mass.

* * *

Catalogue of coins, English, etc., Foreign coins and medals in gold, silver and copper. W. C. Weight, 76 Ship St., Brighton, England.

* * *

Price List No. 11, 1895, Paper Money, Confederate Treasury Notes, U. S. Fractional Currency, etc., etc. Luther B. Tuthill, South Creek, N. C.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

THE 1794 DOLLAR.

Being a letter from a Numismatist to a Numismatist, and here published for the benefit of other Numismatists.



DEAR SIR;—

In reply to yours of Jan. 31st, I am sending you my 1794 dollar and three dies 1795 dollar. I think it of importance to aid you in every way to detect the altered dates, and if you can find one or more points of difference whereby the 1794 dollar can be known *beyond doubt*, I think it should be made known.

Dickeson says there was one obverse and four reverses; the latter being varieties in size of eagle, size and arrangement of leaves, etc. The 1794 obverse shows two features I have not found on any die of 1795 I have seen. 1st, the curl of hair on left touches second star from bottom, while on the 1795 it either touches lowest star or is between the first two. The illustration in Scott's catalogue pictures this. Dr. Heath's illustration (Boston, 1871) also shows it, but Dickeson's is exactly like my 1795 No. 2, and for this reason, and what I will mention in connection with reverse, I think his cut was taken from a 1795 dollar and the date changed. The second point is the position or arrangement of the stars—you will see that on the 1794 the stars have each a single point presented to each other and following a curved line drawn through their centers on the right side only, while on the left two points of each star are presented to each other; the latter arrangement appears on both sides of 1795 and later dates, including 1804. The 1838 and 1839 dollars have all stars with the single point, but 1840 to 1873 have two points presented on all stars.

The reverse of 1794 shows two leaves under each wing, and this variety of

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1795 only could be taken to make even a passable altered oate, but in these there are some marked differences. The "patch" upon which the eagle stands is not so high in 1794 and extends along the stem, ending in a point at berry, but in 1795 it is higher and shorter, ending bluntly only large enough to take in the birds toe nails. Again, the ribbons at bottom in 1794 are much narrower and come down, the one on left perpendicularly for two-thirds its length and the right one nearly parallel, but verging a little to the right, the ends of both turning abruptly outward, On all the 1795's I have seen the ribbons are much broader, start at almost right angle from each other and their ends outward only slightly more.

To sum up, I should say that a genuine 1794 dollar must have the stars on right with single points toward each other; the curl on left must be at second star, while reverse must have only two leaves under each wing, the ground under eagle extending to a point to left and the ribbons narrow and drooping nearly parallel.

There may have been late dies of 1794 with all the points shown on 1795 dies, and, again, there may have been early dies of 1795 which, with altered date, will tally with every point I give for 1794. If such are known they should be brought out, as the matter is worthy of study.

Dickeson's cut of reverse (1794) shows exactly like my 1795 No. 1, while Dr. Heath's is my 1795 No. 3, exact, with three leaves under each wing,

Very truly yours,

GEO. W. RICE.

Detroit, Mich.

COPPER COMPANY'S HALF-PENNY TOKEN OF UPPER CANADA.





TO THE EDITOR OF THE NUMISMATIST:

DEAR SIR:—Your readers will doubtless remember an advertisement of Mr. J. Rochelle Thomas in your magazine of last year advertising a limited num-

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ber of restrikes in silver and copper of the Half-penny Token of the Copper Company of Upper Canada, but a comparatively few of them probably read the caustic article on the subject that followed in the July number of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, which in speaking of Mr. Thomas and this restrike, urged a crusade against all manner of imitations, and the dealers who put them on the market.

Without entering upon the discussion of the rights and wrongs of the matter of restrikes of rare coins or tokens from the original dies, for it is a subject upon which we may differ and no one has the authority to set himself up as an autocrat on the question, at the same time it is interesting to note that this criticism was copied in the monthly *Numismatic Circular* (London) for October and that Mr. Thomas, as soon as his attention was drawn to it, began action against the proprietors for reflecting on his business methods and character. Messrs Spink & Sons promptly and graciously apologized and in their April, 1895, *Circular* due notice of the same was given and the suit withdrawn.

I have waited with no little interest since then to see what our American journal would have to say on the subject but it seems to preserve a state of "inocuous disquietude". Perhaps its apology is like the Irisman's who said "if he had said anything against the gentleman he was sorry for, he was glad of it". It makes a big difference often upon which side of the pond one is.

RALPH T. THURBER.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 5th.

HOOPER'S RESTRIKES.

[JOSEPH HOOPER.]

CENT PIECES IN THE SOUTH.—A year or so ago when the average Savannahian found himself in possession of a copper cent he felt himself tempted to flip the little coin into the gutter as a nuisance. Cents are unpopular; nobody wanted them; even the newsboys and bootblacks disdained to waste time in waiting for a cent in change. But things are different now. The little copper coin cuts quite a figure in the circulation and it is as much respected as the more pretentious nickel. Hardly a person fishes up a handful of change in which there is not a plentiful sprinkling of bronze color. The reduced street car fares and odd cent prices in some of the leading stores have brought about the change. And it is probably a good thing. People have come to understand the value of a cent better than they ever did before.—[Savannah News.]

WHERE WAMPUM IS STILL USED.—"A small part of the commerce of the world is still carried on by the use of shells as a medium of exchange," said E.

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G. Woopcraft, a New York broker, who was at the Southern recently. "The Portuguese found this sort of money in use by the natives of the eastern coast of Africa when they open up trade in that region, and have found it to their advantage to continue the practice. Fortunes are said to have been made by collecting the shells on one part of the African coast and putting them in circulation at a point only a few hundred miles away. These shells are sold by weight. The price varies according as the supply compares with the demand. Prices have been known to double and even treble within a few months. The prices also vary greatly within short distances. What has brought the merchant from 50c. to $1 in the market, will often bring him $7 or $8 worth of goods in another market.—[St. Louis Globe Democrat.]

DIFFERENTLY COLORED GOLD.—Most people suppose that all gold is alike when refined, but this is not the case. An experienced man can tell at a glance from what part of the world a gold piece comes, and in some cases from what part of a particular gold district the metal is obtained. The Australian gold, for instance, is distinctly redder than the Californian, aud this difference in color is always perceptible.

Again, the gold obtained from the placers is more yellow than that which is taken directly from the quartz. Why this should be the case is one of the mysteries of metallurgy, for the placer gold all comes from the veins. The Ural gold is the reddest found anywhere.

Few people know the real color of gold, as it is seldom seen unless heavily alloyed, which renders it redder than when pure. The purest coins ever made were the $50 pieces that used to be common in California.

Their coinage was abandoned for two reasons; first, because the loss by abrasion was so great, and, secondly, because the interior could be bored out and lead substituted, the difference in weight being too small to be readily noticed in so large a piece. These octagonal coins were the most valuable ever struck.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF COINS.—The collection of coins and medals in the Pennsylvania Museum now numbers upwards of 6,000 specimens. During the past year Dalton Dorr, Director of the Museum, has provided a lot of new cases especially constructed for the display of this fine collection, and for its arrangement he has secured the expert assietance of F. D. Langenhem, the Curator of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. This gentleman, acting as Honorary Curator of the Department of Numismatics, is superintending the listing and classification of the collection. Among the coins is a series of nearly a thousand electrotype reproductions of Greek and Roman coins in the British Museum. This series, which was given to the Pennsylvania Museum in the first years of its existence, is one of the earliest sets of electrotypes issued by the authorities of the British Museum. There was no catalogue, and the electrotypes were all copper, although the originals are chiefly gold or silver coins. Excepting a very few, not more than seventy, all these coins have lately been identified and classified; and in order to render the collection more instructive, the electrotypes have been silvered or gilded in imitation of the

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originals. There are 85 gold, 662 silver, and 177 bronze coins. These ancient coins offer an endless variety of interesting illustrations of not only mythology, history, and biography, but also of the progress of the arts. Indeed, the chief value of Greek coins lies in their recording the successive phases and local varieties of Greek art In no other branch of Greek monuments can the student so readily and so thoroughly trace the growth, the maturity, and the decay of the plastic arts, as in coins chronologically arranged. The Roman coins are chiefly valuable as historic documents. The arrangement of the coins is in accordance with the system which obtains in the collection of the British Museum, affording a synoptical view, at once historical and geographical, of the coinage of the ancient world from the invention of the art of coining, about B. C. 700, down to the Christian era; at the same time forming a commentary on the history of the growth, developement, and decline of Greek art.

CURIOSITIES OF COREAN COINS AND BANKING.—The funniest article of household furniture is the Corean cash box. Every man has his own bank of this kind. It is made of oak wood about two inches thick, and the lock to it weighs several pounds. The money is kept in this box, and is carried about on the backs of coolies or by servants when a man goes shopping, and in the winter it is put into the Corean safe deposits.

The Coreans have perhaps the best safe deposit system in the world, but it is one that works only during the winter. All their money is in Corean cash, which is made in coins of copper and brass, about as big as an old-fashioned red cent, with a square hole in the center. It takes six hundred coins, or three thousand cash, to make an American dollar. About twenty dollars is a good load for a man and forty dollars would break down a bullock. During the summer the Corean capitalist lends out his money for five per cent. and upwards a month, very judiciously placing it. In the winter, however, there is liable to be cold and famine, and it might be stolen, or his debtor might not be able to pay, so, as the cold weather approaches, he draws in his cash and puts it into his safe deposit vault until spring.

Every Corean has his own vault. It is usually his front yard, which is walled off from the street. He has his servant dig this up to a depth of about eight feet, and then the first cold frosty night he spreads out a layer of this cash in a hole and covers it with a coating of earth. He has water thrown upon this, so that the cash is imbedded in the mud, and it is watched until Jack Frost freezes it tight. The next night there is another layer of cash and a second coating of mud. This is frozen, and so it goes on until there is a solid frozen mass of cash and mud, lying two or three feet below the surface of the ground. On the top of this the ground is is also frozen, and the winter is such that the merchant can sleep without fear until spring.

WHERE IS THE LOST GOLD?—An experienced paying teller will give you many interesting as well as surprising facts regarding the weight, bulk, and supply of gold.

Eight thousand million dollars' worth of gold are now said to be in use in

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the world. In such statistics as these we shall be satisfied if we get within a few dollars of the truth.

The total product of gold from the earliest times amounts to $14,000,000,000, so it seems $6,000,000,000 of gold have disappeared. Now comes up very naturally the curious question, "Where is it?" since nothing made from gold is ever intentionally destroyed and the noble metal is peculiarly indestructible. In olden times immense amounts of gold were used in ornamentations for temples for religious worship. What has become of all those articles made of solid gold of which we read which adorned those ancient edifices? Where are the golden altars, the candlesticks, and clinging vines, all of solid gold, of those ancient temples? In those far-off days of the past vast amounts of gold were used for personal decorations. The painter and the historian have given us glowing pictures of Cleopatra floating down the Nile, reclining amidst her slaves and admirers in scanty attire, loaded with ornaments of gold. What has become of all this twenty-four carat fine ancient jewelry?

Gold, as a metal, has some very peculiar characteristics, which certainly are not fully understood, and which are, in fact, subjects of discussion and dispute even among the eminent scientists who have given them some attention. Some philosophers have advanced the idea that it evaporates. Though the most ductile and the most completely proof against fire and rust, of all the metals, it is, at the same time, wonderful stuff for wearing out.

STRUCK TOO SOON.—Napoleon Bonaparte at one time contemplated an invasion of England, and so certain was he of success that he had a medal struck at Paris in honor of the event. Only one specimen has been left to posterity, because at the failure of the bold enterprise he expressly ordered the medal and dies to be destroyed. On one side is the emperor's half-length portrait, on the reverse is the image of Hercules stifling the giant Antaeus in his arms. On the top are the words, "Descente en Angleterre," and underneath, "Frappe a Londres" (struck in London). This remarkable bit of coinage is said to be still preserved in the Paris Mint.

WHICH IS CONSIDERED THE RAREST COIN IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM COLLECTION?—The five-shilling piece of the Old Pretender, issued under the style of James III, being the only one known. It belonged to General Yorke-Moore, who took it with him to the Crimea as a sort of charm or talisman. After the general's death it was purchased for the Museum for £250, being the largest sum the British Museum authorities have ever given for a single coin. The next largest price they have given for a coin was £240, paid by them for a coin of Cleopatra of Syria. The rarest coin in the world is now in the Bibliothéque Nationale, Paris. It is an enormous gold coin of Eucratides, King of Bactria, about 3 in. in diameter, and was sold for £1,300 to the French Emperor. Crown-pieces of the reign of Charles I and of the Commonwealth, judging from the prices given, appear to be the most valuable British coins from a collector's point of view. At the sale of the Bréber collection in 1889, a silver crown, dated 1653, was sold for £500, and a gold crown, of 1658, realized £285, while £227 were given for a five-shilling piece of 1653. At the sale of the Wigan collection a pattern silver crown of Henry VIII was sold for £165. A gold penny of 1257 was sold on the dispersion of the collection of the Rev. E. J. Shepherd for £205. At a sale in London in 1888, a petition-crown, so-called from having on it a petition from the celebrated engraver, Thomas Simon, to Charles II, to relieve him of the post of Medallist, if any of the Dutch artists could do it better, was sold for £355.

PORT HOPE, ONT.

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LUCY MAY HEATH.

Lucy May Heath, *nee* Rayhill, was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, May 31, 1856. Her ancestors, prominent families from Virginia and Carolina, early in the century, settled in this fertile region opposite the city of St. Louis. Her earlier years were spent on a farm, but when sixteen years of age attended school at the Jacksonville, Ill., Female College. In 1872 with her family removed to Warrensburg, Mo., for health reasons and better school facilities, where she entered the State Normal School in this city and graduated in the advanced course in June 1876. The following Christmas day she was united in marriage to the writer of these lines, then in business at Warrensburg.

Her health, never robust, was benefitted by a trip to Hot Springs, Ark., in 1877, and a few months in Colorado in 1878. In 1879 a change of climate was deemed advisable, and Ann Arbor, Mich., a place free from malaria was decided upon. Here the writer took up the study of medicine at the University and later took charge of the State Hospital. While here Mrs. Heath took up the study of medicine and at the end of three years graduated, one of the best of her class, in 1884. During the five pleasant years spent in Ann Arbor her health was at the best. In July, 1884, removal was made to Monroe, Mich., a city near by with much the same climatic conditions and where she enjoyed very good health for the following eight years or up to 1892. In February of this year she was attacked by the prevailing disease then epidemic, *La grippe*, which was followed by hemorrhages from the lungs which persisting, she was prevailed upon to go to Colorado where she spend nearly a year with benefit. The hemorrhages ceased but the disease never baffled, only waited to attack some more vital point, and from this time on it became a fight for life with this masked and most malignant enemy of the human race, general tuberculesis or consumption.

Of her trials, of her sufferings in body and mind, of her patience, of her longings to remain with those she loved, only those around her can know or those who have passed through similar experiences can appreciate.

One year ago this month, with her afflictions and brief earthly prospects well in mind, we said of a dear and gifted member of our association who had been lately called away with the same disease: History tells us of martyrs for religion, for science and for country, but no one ever went to the stake, the lions, or the battle field with greater fortitude than he who with mental faculties acute, calmly sits down with death and bids the grim tyrant, he can no longer defy to sup with him. We felt the truth of this in all its acuteness then and doubly so do we now.

Lucy May Heath was a woman universally beloved and wherever she has lived there are her friends. Retired through ill health and devoted to her family, her list was not as large as other wise would have been, but such as knew her valued her. Speaking ill of no one, a friend gained always remained. Though a member of our Association, her interest in the science was only secondary. In the NUMISMATIST she always showed an active interest and she was always glad to do such work on it as her health would permit. At Detroit in 1894 she

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Lucy May Heath.

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participated in the festivities that followed the Convention and enjoyed them. Her "hobby," if she had one, was her family, her children. What interested them interested her. For them she could never do too much. For them, and because of her great love for them she made a strong, a long, but losing fight for life.

Her final illness came about Christmas 1894 and from February of this year she was confined to her bed nearly all the time. The progress down was slow but sure and the end came peacefully, July 15th, when she fell asleep. Rest for the tired body, peace for the waiting soul, at home with her two babes who had preceeded her. Two children, a boy and a girl, survive her.

We placed her fair clay in a casket of roses and consigned her spirit to

"That rest among rises too sweet for its gloom,
In the land where the lilies eternally bloom,
In the balm breathing gardens of God."

The last sad rites were conducted on July 18th by her pastor, the Rev. Fraser, of Monroe, assisted by a former pastor and dear friend of the family, Rev. W. B. Pope, of Detroit,. We say not "goodbye" not "good night," but in that brighter, better land, we'll say "good morning!" GEO. F. HEATH.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Secretary's Report.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASS'N. GREETING:

GENTLEMEN:

The receipts at the office of your secretary for the month ending July 31:

	Balance on hand	$ 1 50	
	Dues	3 50	
	Initiation fees	3 00	
	Total	$ 8 00	
Disbursements:	Cash to Treasurer		$ 6 00
	Postage		36
	Balance on hand		1 64
	Total		$ 8 00

New Members.

266 Henry Phelps, 30 Shattuck St., Worcester, Mass.,
267 E Knight, Youngstown, O.,
268 W. H. Foote, 524 Potter St., Saginaw E. S., Mich.,
269 G. Henry Shearer, 809 Adams St., Bay City, Mich.,
270 P. C. Wagner, Homestead, Pa.,
271 Virgil M. Brand, Elston Ave. and Snow St., Chicago, Ill.,
272 Archie L. Doherty, 1130 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.,
273 William W. Herendeen, Quincy, Mich.

Applications for Membership.

A. F. German, 233 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky.
Vouchers:—Heath and Ragan.
Goorge Hetrich, Birdsboro, Pa.
Vouchers:—Heath and Rice.
Thomas McGinnis, Belleville, Ont.
Vouchers:—Bateman and Heath.

GEORGE W. RICE, Sec. Protem.

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WITH THE EDITOR.

[GEORGE F. HEATH. M. D.]

THE silver dollar of 1894 bids fair in time to rival its hundred year old brother, 1794, in rarity. Only 738 were coined.

THE NUMISMATIST will be sent to Jan. 1897 to all new subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico for one dollar.

THE editor would return grateful thanks for the very many expressions of deep sympathy he has received since his great bereavement.

IF such members of the Association as are tributary to Toledo, O., and who will attend the Convention at Washington next month, will write us, we will if enough are interested, try and obtain special railroad rates.

THE article, "The Coinage of the Greeks," the first part of which we publish this month is taken from that excellent English scientific magazine *Knowledge*. The final part with another fine plate will go into our September issue.

BROTHER SAKAI, who visited this country last year and who was hastily recalled on account of the Japan-China war, writes that he will return next spring and finish his visit and call upon many of the Association. He will come well supplied with Oriental coins to exchange. He does not forget to send in a paper to be read at our Washington Convention.

THERE can be no doubt as to the cordiality that will be extended to all visiting brethren by the fraternity in Washington next month. This from Brother Collins, whom having seen at our Chicago convention but in the rush of business met not: "I assure you and all friends of the science who attend a hearty, sincere, and cordial welcome and the more that come the better. My latch string will be on the outside, pull and enter—and by the way, I suggest you make known to your many readers in August issue, that my place is located at No. 1108 G. ST. N. W., right in the heart of our lovely city, and accessible by *cars* from all points—depots included. Also we have many good hotels on American and European plans—latter preferable—and brother collectors from distant places, can by addressing me and stating wants, etc., have nice rooms, etc, engaged ahead at reasonable rates. It will be a pleasure to me to be of any reasonable service that may be required by visiting A. N. A.'s. Let us have a real love feast—bury all past differences and make the meeting a success." To all of which the NUMISMATIST would say, Amen!

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OUR latest communication from Brother Howorth comes from Amlwoh, a town on the Welch coast, where he with his family are spending a season. The convention will be remembered by him.

THE Board of Trustees complain that but comparatively few members have so far sent in their ballots. Please attend to this matter at once and send to the Secretary of the Board H. E. Deats, Flemington N. J. All of the members up to and including No. 276, are entitled to vote. If any have failed to get blanks write Secretary Geo. W. Rice for them. It is very important to have a full vote.

HAVE you a poor coin collecting friend thirsting for knowledge but still groping in the dark? If so tell him there is light ahead, show him this copy of NUMISMATIST and if he is worth saving he will hasten to avail himself of his opportunities, if not—why he will continue to grope. We've lots of these benighted individuals groping along the banks of our numismatic stream much as the shades are supposed to wander along the banks of the Styx. THE NUMISMATIST is your Charon, come aboard.

THE following additional papers to be read at our Washington Convention have been sent in: "Quarter or no quarter," (in verse) President Heaton. "The paper currency of Philadelphia," W. H. Taylor. "Sybaris and Croton," with a review of their coinage, Dr. Heath. "The Advantages of Specialization in Numismatics," Dr. H. R. Storer. "Numismatics and the Japan-China war," W. C. Sakai. The following are on the program and while we cannot now state the title of their papers, they will not dissapoint us. Jos. Hooper; D. F. Howorth; F. H. Seymour; Geo. W. Rice; Ph. Whiteway and John Walker. Others should, and probably will, fall into line. So far we are reasonably sure of eighteen papers, covering a wide range of our study and from the subjects quoted and character of the writers, we can positively announce the success of the literary feature of our convention, and for that matter, THE NUMISMATIST the coming year.

BROTHER CHARLES J. RODGERS is recruiting his health in northern India, and in writing states, "I have been going ahead too fast in the plains with the thermometer at 90° and am now in the clouds to cool. Bad malarial fevers trouble me occasionally and cause me to lay aside work for a time. This fever is the result of coin hunting in native cities more maloderous than the many odoric city of Cologne. I shall be back in Amrit-sar in October. I see from my window the eternal snows of the the inner Himalayas and feel more like writing on the geography of this part that the numismatics of the plains. I am, however, here engaged on the Coins of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and just now in the midst of the Graeco-Bactrians with Greek legends on one side and Pali on the other. I ought to be wandering on the hillsides all day and should be perhaps, only just now we have the rains on and they hinder everybody from going out except those who are obliged."

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"THIRTY years ago there were probably fifty coin collectors where there is one today. As a consequence coins have now little value unless they are, first, coins of great rarity; or, second, scarce coins in absolutely uncirculated condition, or 'mint state.' "—PHILATUS, in *Harper's Round Table.*

Now "Philatus," whoever he may be, is perhaps well posted in philately, but in numismatics is certainly a back number. We fear his interest in the "paper" science has led him into a Rip VanWinkle condition concerning the higher metallic one. Ye editor has been in the field all these thirty years and takes pleasure in informing Philatus that he is "way off" in his conclusions and believing them to be made in ignorance rather than any malicious intent, we shall take just as much pleasure in proving to him that the science of numismatics never numbered so many adherents, so many intelligent students, so many enthusiastic followers at any time in the past, as it does today.

SEVERAL criticisms have come to us of late regarding inaccuracies in some of the selected articles published in this magazine. The editor recognizes the justness of the criticism, at the same time he has too much faith in the intelligence of his readers to believe they will be led astray by any misstatements in any of these copied newspaper articles and so they have been published just as found, and will likely be continued to be published unchanged and uncorrected, without explanation or foot notes stating that this is incorrect, that suppositious, or the other a lie.

If by this time our readers still cling to the idea that the collecting of coins is "too expensive a fad to ever become popular," or that "the first silver dollar of the United States looks very like the one of today" or that the 19,560 odd 1804 dollars (supposed to have been struck) were sunk in the sea while enroute to China or in possession of the natives of central Africa, or that China issued coins four or five thousand years ago, etc., we repeat if any of our readers persist in the belief of any of these things, then our labor as a numismatic missionary has been so far in vain.

At the same time we recognize in these clippings much that is good, and for the good which they contain we publish them. When our numismatists take hold of this matter and write or revise for the lay press there will be less of error. As it is the people are becoming more and more educated in numismatic knowledge, newspapers and magazines find these articles popular with their readers and are glad to publish them.

APROPOS of this subject a correspondent calls our attention to a paragraph in a coin article in a very late number of *Harper's Round Table.* It states that "the first woman's face represented on a coin was that of Pulcheria, the Empress of the Eastern Empire." Of course this is incorrect, but the strangest thing in the matter is that, saying nothing of the many beautiful features of female divinities found on coins from B. C. 500 down to the Christian era and even later, the writer should have skipped Philistis, the wife of Hieron II. B. C. 275-276 of Syracuse, the Laodices, the Cleopatras of Egypt, Iotape of Commagene, the Agrippinas, Domitillas, Julia, Sabina, the Faustinas, and many other royal women whose features grace our coins, all veritable historic characters, and come down to that peculiar and eccentric character, Pulcheria; almost if not quite the last of the Roman empresses to be represented on coins.

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DETROIT, MICH., July 5, 1895.

Dr. G. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.

Dear Friend: In the first place I wish to congratulate you on your great success in making The Numismatist the very best work of its kind published, and to thank you for hard work necessary to make it such. What Geo. Washington did for the colonies; what Gen. Grant did for the North; what Welington did for England; what Edison did for the electrical world, you have done for the numismatic world. When you took hold of the last mentioned they did not have a decent regularly published journal; they did not have an association; there were very few, compared to now, real coin collectors in the U. S. and with very few exceptions each did not know over 2 or 3 other collectors. Now each member knows that there are hundreds of others, and he knows them by name if he reads The Numismatist. You will never know how we all thank you, for if they, the rest of them, do not make so bold as to tell you what I do, it will not be because they do not think it but rather because they leave it for others to do. Long live Dr. Heath; long live The Numismatist, is the prayer of yours most truly,

Isaac M. Bates.

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Wants to Exchange, etc.

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To Exchange.—Coins, Stamps, and Indian Relics for Kodak or photographic outfit. All letters answered. J. A. Heckelman, Columbus, Va.

To Exchange.—A complete set of Mass. Bay currency (8 var.) of May 5th 1780 in good condition for good U. S. stamps or fractional currency. Geo. M. Frame, 38 Lindell St., Haverhill Mass.

To Exchange.—Sets of all five varieties of ½ real Chihuahua, Mexico. Des dates 1 and½ cents U. S, Colonial, Hard times, Political, Presidential and other tokens, also foreign copper coins. C. W. Merriman, Beloit, Wis.

To Exchange—One set of English P. O. Stamps, unused, clean and bright, from ½ penny, to £1. I want U. S. coins. Make offer. I have also a Hall type writer, fine condition, or will sell cheap. E. S. Ward, 306 Superior St.-Toledo, O.

Wanted—F. Mc Dermont Token, Magdalen Is. penny, Prince Edward Island ½ penny, sheaf of wheat, or will give in exchange other Canadian coins and will pay difference in price or buy if prices are right. Ewen S. McLeod, Wheatley River, Prince Edward Island Canada.

To Exchange—Tall Grandfather clocks, spinning wheels, reels, minerals, fossils, stamps, Indian relics to exchange for fine coins or medals. Specially wanted, fine 1799 U. S. Cent, 1796 U. S. ½ Cent and other rare dates, ½ cents, masonic and war medals. Chas. A. Lentz, No 85, Minerva, Ohio.

Coin cabinet for U. S. and Colonial coins or U. S. postage stamps. C. W. Stutesman, A. N. A. 4, Peru, Ind.

Wanted—Isabella quarter: Have some very desirable U. S. Cents for same, 1800-56, pick your date or dates. also mention condition of cents expected. Geo. C. Arnold, 238 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

Exchange—Cent and Half-cent, 1793, do. 1794, do. 1795, half dimes brilliant, 1794-1795, half dollar 1797, Continental currency, brass and tin and several other U. S. Coins for Irish tokens and medals. R. Archer, Jr., 15 Prussia St. Dublin, Ireland.

Wanted—For cash or Indian relics, old dollars 1795-1799 in sharp or uncirculated condition. Also want fractional currency, Washington 50 and 25c, 2d issue. Justice 50c. Spinner 50c 3d issue in clean or uncirculated condition. Clark Tribbett, Thorntown, Ind.

To Exchange—Roxburg Bank of Mass. bill for 1.25 1837. Argentine Rep. bill for 20c. A few medals, store cards and Tokens, also marine curios, for Die varieties of U. S. coppers, also fine U. S. cents from 1860 to 1890. J. B. Goldsmith, 53 Hale St., Beverly, Mass.

To Exchange.—"Hard Times" tokens and half-dollars to exchange for hard times tokens not in my collection. I make them a specialty and will give good exchange part or wholly cash for those I lack. For particulars, address Wm Ross. A. N. A. 135, Chaplin, Ct.

To Exchange.— Cyrus W. Field bronze medal by Lovett, N. Y. silver penny Henry II or III, silver crown Chas. II, and the Canadian, nos. according to Breton. 1894, 515, 533, 565, 571, 574, 609, 625, 626, 627, 735, 736, 840, 876, 878, 890, 895, 897, 908, 609, 910, 911, 912, 913, 920, 921, 965, 981, 992, 618, 614, 772, J. F. Prudes and Drobrick and Michlek tokens. Wanted:—Nos 562, 563, (brass) 569, 572, 654, 671 (thin planchet), 675, 676, 677, 690, 703, 725, 730, (1823) 880, 892, 900, 914, 922, 923, 953 (3d var) 954, 994 (1813), 995, 1008, 1009, 1012, (1825). R. M. Bateman, Pickering, Ontario. 215 A. N. A.

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THE NUMISMATIST

September, 1895.

An Illustrated Monthly devoted to the Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F HEATH, M.D. Monroe, Mich..

Vol. viii. No. 9.

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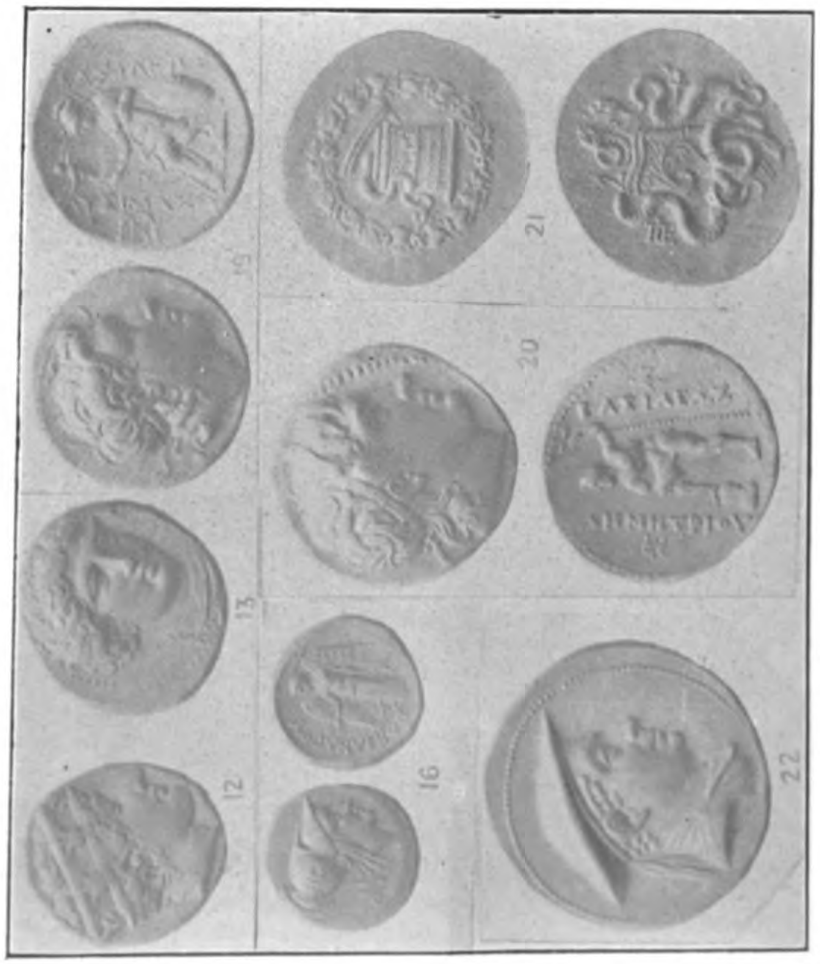
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The Coinage of the Greeks. Plate II.

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The Numismatist.

VOL. VIII. MONROE, MICH., SEPTEMBER, 1895. NO. 9.

THE COINAGE OF THE GREEKS.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 189.]

[G. F. HILL, M. A.]



No. 12. Elis. 480–400 B. C.

The coins of the best period are successful because they combine nobleness and simplicity of conception with perfect execution. But from this time onwards the latter quality becomes ascendant, and as skill of hand is powerless to produce good work unless the mind supplies good ideas, towards the end of the fourth century the decline of art in coins, as in all else, has thoroughly set in. The influence of Philip and Alexander of Macedon was decisive, not only in politics, but in all forms of human activity; and the personal element which they introduced became dominant in art. The designs of coins had hitherto, as a rule, been connected with subjects relating to the state as a whole, its religion, its athletics or its commerce; the successors of Alexander used the royal prerogative of coinage to commemorate themselves and their own interests. Hence the beginning of portraiture. Philip and Alexander themselves had adhered to religious or athletic types (Figs. 15–18); but the head of Heracles on the latter's coins (Fig. 18) was only an idealized representation of Alexander

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Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.

conceived as Heracles. And his successors, going a step further, put the portraits, first of Alexander, with some divine attribute (Fig. 19), and then of themselves with similar attributes (Fig. 20) or as human rulers, where formerly only the gods, or at least impersonal subjects of state-importance, had been seen. The name of the ruler, with the epithet "king", also replaced the name of the people, and the place of mintage was indicated, if at all, only by a small symbol or initial letters in the field of the coin. The imagination which characterized the earlier designs is replaced by a realism which, it is true, produces most marvellous representations of individual men, but which is, nevertheless, equalled by the art of other countries, while the art of Greek coinage in the preceding period stands unapproached. Some of the most striking of these portraits were, strange to say, produced in the distant land of Bactria, to which we have already referred (Fig. 22).

But the vast mass of Greek coinage from the third century ceases to possess an interest anywhere approaching that of earlier days. The types become formalized and stereotyped. The great issues of Philip and Alexander (from the gold coins of the former our own early British coins were by a slow process of degeneration developed) remained for some time the chief currency of the ancient world. Next to them for importance rank the issues of Lysimachus, King of Thrace, of Athens and Rhodes, and of the Kings of Syria, Pergamus and Egypt. But all alike are less interesting to the artist than to the minute historian who studies the sequence of rulers and monetary magistrates. The work is usually poor and hastily executed; in fact the pieces have almost ceas-

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ed to be works of art. and are mechanically reproduced. In time the influence of Rome begins to be felt, to the destruction of whatever artistic purpose lingers still. The Roman rulers struck coins (Fig. 21) in the Asiatic provinces which bore, it is true, a type relating to a religious subject (the *cista* or chest connected with the mystic worship of the wine-god Dionysos, from which the coins were called *cistophori*), but the coins were no longer closely associated with the life of a particular city which issued them, It was the lively interest of the Greek in the affairs of his own city which had enabled him to produce the finest art. In the universal empire of Rome the individual Greek could have no part, and the intellectual, as well as the political, centre of the world was now shifted to the banks of the Tiber.

In this brief sketch of the coinage of Greece we have dwelt mainly on the external form which that coinage assumed. There is one question, however, which we must not be content to pass over with a mere allusion, and that is the actual significance of the types before the period in which, as we have seen, the influence of the ruler became supreme. Before the introduction of money, types bearing some resemblance to those afterwards found on coins occur on the engraved gems which were used to set the seal of ownership on articles of value. Now the state, in issuing coinage, would wish to mark it with some stamp representative of itself and its right to make such issues; and as the Greeks were an essentially religious people, it was natural that they should regard the chief deity of a city as its representative. Hence it is that a very large proportion of coin-types have a religious significance. The human figure or face is, however, the last thing in the delineation of which art attains mastery, and consequently the early artists were content to represent god or goddess by some symbol or attribute, rather than in person. A stag represents the huntress Artemis; a thunderbolt Zeus, the god of the sky; a lyre or a tripod (Fig. 3) Apollo, the god of music and prophecy. But this is far from exhausting the nature of coin-types. Those natural objects which were especially characteristic of a place and its surroundings would. of course, suggest themselves; a maritime city, whose chief interest was fishing or seafaring, would engrave on its money perhaps a ship, perhaps a dolphin, a sea-shell, or a cuttle-fish. Lions goats, or boars (Fig. 5), would figure where these animals were plentiful. The wild celery grows in such large quantities near Selinus, in Sicily, as to give its name to the town, and its leaf figures on the coins, just as does the fig-leaf on the coins of Camirus in Rhodes. The particular article of commerce for which a city was famous might be suggested by its coin-type; thus we find trade in wine represented by a wine-jar or wine-cup. Silphium (*Ferula tingitana* or, perhaps, *Thapsia gummifera*) was a plant much cultivated on the Barca plateau, and, therefore, was the almost constant type of the coins of this district of Northern Africa. Some coins of Barca bear the silphium plant with a gazelle couched before it or browsing on its shoots. On another (Fig. 11) the silphium is seen from above, and in the field are a jerboa. a chameleon, and an owl. Another little piece of local colour is found at Metapontum, in South Italy, where, on one coin the "praying mantis" (*Mantis religiosa*) is seen perched on a leaf beside the main type (an ear of corn, *cp.* Fig. 4). Much has been written to prove that all types are in their origin commer-

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cial, and that, for instance, the occurrence of a boar denotes a special line in hams. Neither this view, nor the view that all types have a religious significance, expresses the whole truth. The fact is, that a city famous for its wine would naturally regard the wine-god as its chief deity, and, therefore, represent him, or something connected with him, on its medium of exchange. The proof of this is that as soon as the Greeks became able to represent the deity in question satisfactorily, the article of commerce over the production of which that deity presided occupied, as a rule, a subordinate position on the coins. Athens was famous for its olives, which were under the protection of Athena: and on the later coins the head of Athena occupies the obverse or more important side, while the reverse bears the owl symbolic of Athena's wisdom), the olive-wreath, and the jar of olive-oil (Fig. 23). A city situated on a river



Fig. 23.

of importance often adopted as type the representation of the river-god (conceived as a bull—significant of the stream's tumult and force—or a monster with the body of a bull and the head of a man, or again, a horned man). Still, many a coin-type remains less than half explained. Why have we on the coins of Lampscus, in Mysia, a combination of two heads, looking different ways, on a single neck? Why a cock on the coins of Himera, in Sicily? It may be connected with Asclepios, the physician-god, for there were healing-springs in the neighbourhood; or, though this is less probable, the "bird of day" may be a punning allusion to the city-name, which only differs slightly from the Greek word for day (*hemera*). The use of punning types was by no means uncommon. Thus, on coins of Phocæa, in Asia Minor, we have (Fig. 2) the seal (*phoke*); on coins of Rhodes, a rose (*rhodon*). Other types, again, allude to some event connected with the history of a city; thus, on some coins of Thebes, an infant Heracles, strangling the snakes which attacked him in his cradle, symbolizes the struggle with the old established power of Sparta, in which Thebes (where Heracles was worshipped) was victorious. Or the victory won at the Olympian games by the ruler of some Sicilian town would be commemorated by a chariot drawn by horses, on the heads of which, or on the head of the charioteer who guides them, the goddess of Victory places a wreath. One of the most re-

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markable of Greek coins (Fig. 7) was struck just after, and may allude to, the



Fig. 7.

great victory of the Greeks over the Carthaginians at Himera in the same year (480 B. C.) in which the Persians were defeated at Salamis. On the reverse is a female head (perhaps that of the goddess of Victory herself) wreathed with laurel, and surrounded by the name of the people (the Syracusans). Around swim four dolphins, expressing, with a symbolism characteristic of the time, the fact that the sea surrounds the island of Ortygia, which is the center of Syracuse, and which the goddess represented has under her protection.

But the discussion of the types of Greek coins might be prolonged indefinitely. For further information on this and the other matters with which we have dealt so slightly, but it is hoped suggestively, the student must be referred to books like Head's "Historia Numorum" and Gardner's "Types of Greek Coins," illustrated works which cover in a scientific way the vast field of Greek numismatics. The subject is one in which the student of the history of the ancients, their politics, commerce, art and religion. should be thoroughly grounded before he can pretend to understand the facts, often distorted by literary tradition, about the life of a people from whom we have not a little to learn, and who, at least, will always remain interesting for their own sake.



No. 13. Amphipolis. 400-336 B. C.

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Index to Plate II. and Coins in the Text.

No. 16. Macedon, Alexander the Great. Gold. Obv.—Head of Athena. Rev.—Victory.
17. Macedon, Philip. Tetradrachm. Obv.—Head of Zeus. Rev.—Race horse.
18. Macedon, Alexander. Tetradrachm. Obv.—Heud of Heracles. Rev.—Zeus.
19. Thrace. Lysimachus (323-281 B. C.) Tetradrachm. Obv.—Head of Alexander with horn of Ammon. Rev.—Athena.
20. Macedon. Demetrius (306-283 B. C.) Tetradrachm. Obv.—Head of Demetrius, horned. Rev.—Poseidon.
21. Pergamus. Cistophorus Tetradrachm. 2d century. Obv.—In ivy wreath, *cista mystica* and snake. Rev.—Bow case between two snakes.
22. Bactria. Antimachus 2d century. Tetradrachm. Head of Antimachus.
23. Athens Tetradrachm 200 B. C. Obv.—Head of Athena. Rev.—In olive wreath, owl on oil jar.

[THE END.]

THE COINS OF REPUBLICAN ROME.

A Paper read at the Fourth Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 23-24, 1894.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 185.]

[GEO. F. HEATH, M. D.]

MAMILIA.

This family boasted descent from Ulysses and the goddess Circe. Originally it was a patrician Tuscan family, but became plebian in Rome. Its first representative in Rome was one Lucius Mamilius who came to Rome during the dictatorship of Quinctius Cincinnatus and became the founder of several consular families.

There are eighteen varieties of coins attributed to the family all of which are easily obtained at this day.

No. 18. Obverse; Head of Mercury to right with the usual attributes: latus clavus on shoulders behind the caduceus, over which is the letter I.

Reverse: A man walking to right dressed shabbily in short coat, on his head the pileus or pointed hat or bonnet. He carries a knotted staff in his left hand and appears advancing. A dog at his feet is fawning upon him. C(*aius*) MAMIL(*ius*) LIMETAN(*us*).

This type represents Ulysses as a pilgrim returning to his native city, Ithaca, after an absence of twenty years. For twenty years—so the story goes—this Grecian hero wandered in strange lands when he concluded to return to his own kingdom, and to better enable him to see with what honor he was held in his own land, he adopted the disguise of a pilgrim. The subterfuge

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THE COINS OF REPUBLICAN ROME. Plate III.

The original coins are about the diamater of the present U. S. cent. The numbers refer to the text.

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was a success. At his palace the old beggar was permitted to enter but was treated with insolence, he remonstrated and received a blow in return. None recognized the aged hero—but an old dog lay in the court yard almost dead with age—but another will tell the story—

"Soon as he perceived
Long lost Ulysses nigh, down fell his ears
Clapped close, and with his tail glad signs he gave
Of gratulation, impotent to rise,
And to approach his master as of old.
Ulysses, noting him, wiped off a tear
Unmarked.
* * * Then his destiny released
Old Argus, soon as he had lived to see
Ulssses in the twentieth year restored."

The name Limetanus was given to C. Mamilius the tribune who passed the law by which the boundaries of fields were fixed and this coin was undoubtedly struck between 94-84 B. C. There are other varieties differing only in the letters over the Caduceus.

No. 19. Obverse, Head of Diana Venatrix to right, bow and quiver to back. S. C. in front.

Reverse: Same as, or similar to, No. 18.

No. 20. Obverse: Obverse: A female head to right ornamented with veil, mitella, ear pendants and necklace L(*ucius*) CENSORIN(*us*).

Reverse: A female (Juno) iu a rapid biga to right holding the reins in both hands. C(*aius*) LIMETA(*nus*) monogrammed. P(*ublius*) CREPVSI(*us*). Above the horses XVII.

MEMMIA.

The coins of this plebian family are few in number and mainly easy to obtain. Some of them were restored by Trajan and are rare. There are in silver fifteen varieties. Probably the rarest and most interesting of the series is the following No. 21. Obverse: Laureated head of Romulus to right; heavy growth of hair and beard elaborately curled. In vertical lines down each side C(*aius*) MEMMI(*us*) C(*aii*) F(*ilius*) QVIRINVS.

Reverse: Ceres sitting, veiled and stolated; a serpent with head erect before her at feet; in right hand she holds three ears of corn in left a distaff. Inscription in circle surrounding, MEMMIVS AED(*ilis*) CERALIA PREIMVS FECIT.

Ceres was the daughter of Saturn and Cybele, and the goddess of Agriculture. With the Romans she was the symbol of fertility. She appears with corn ears, torch, serpent, poppies, cornucopia or hasta on the later coins of Vespasian, Nerva, Trajan, Faustina Junior and Senior, Crispina aud Julia Severi. The first fruits of the earth were offered to her and the distaff would indicate that she presided also over the domestic cares of the matrons. This Cerialia or feast given to this goddess of the Harvests was a most important event in Rome. Historians fail to inform us when this event was first celebrated though it must have been before 216 B. C., but this coin tells us that C. Memmius in his edileship B. C. 34 was the first who celebrated the Cerialia in Rome. Quirinus or Romulus was the god of Rome.

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No. 22. Obverse- The head of Saturn bearded and laureated to left, a letter before the neck and a notched sickle—the emblem of agriculture—behind. ROMA.

Reverse: A draped female in a car drawn by two horses to the right, scepter and reins in hands. A flying Victory above about to garland the driver. L(*ucius*) MEMMI(*us*) GAL(*lus* or *bius*). A serrated coin of common occurrence.

No. 23. Obverse: Head of Ceres to right crowned with a garland of wheat ears. C(*aius*) MEMMI(*us*) C(*aii*) F(*ilius*).

Reverse: A grand trophy of spoils in the centre at the foot a naked slave on bended knee and arms bound at back is supporting it. C(*aius*) MEMMIVS IMPERATOR.

Had Horace Walpole ever seen this coin? Or why did he say "How I should be shocked, were I a hero, when I looked upon my own laurelled head on a medal, the reverse of which would signify widows and orphans".

No. 24. Obverse: Beardless head, with hair bound with a garland of oak leaves, facing right and a denarial sign in front beneath chin.

Reverse: The Dioscuri standing each holding horse by the bridle, each having a spear and a star over the head of both. L(*ucius*) MEMMI(*us*).

There are other varieties of the denari of this family but differing slightly from these here mentioned.

CURTIA.

This plebian family of Rome issued only four known varieties of denari only two of which shall receive our attention.

No. 25. Obverse: Galeated head of Rome with ringlets and usual attributes to right. The denarial mark × at back of neck. Q(*uintus*) CVRT(*ius*).

Reverse: Jupiter Tonans in a rapid quadriga to right, with sceptre in left hand. Above the horses a lituus or trumpet and below them, M(*arcus*) SILA(*nus*). On exergue ROMA. This coin was struck about the middle of the seventh century of Rome and is common.

Another variety differing but slightly in die is recorded. They go to prove that Q. Curtius and M. Silanus acted cojointly on some public duty probably as monetal triumvirs, or possibly triumvirs together in building up some colony.

CURIATIA.

Another plebian family but of very ancient origin having hailed from Alba and been admitted to citizenship under Tullus Hostilius (B. C. 673-641).

No. 26, Obverse: Galeated head of Pallas to right, with ear rings and necklace: denarial mark × under chin. At back of head TRIGE(*minus*).

Reverse: A tunic habited woman, in quadriga at full speed to right. In her right hand she holds a sceptre and Victory flying above is in the act of crowning her. Under the horses C(*aius*) CVR(*iatius*) and in the exergue ROMA.

No. 27. Similar to No. 26. (See cut)

These coins are both common and are placed about 138 B. C., this Caius Curiatius being tribune of the plebs under the consuls Decius Brutus and Scipio Nasica at this time. In adopting the surname Trigemimus he is made to appear as having descended from the Curiatii of Alba. It will be remembered

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that the three Alban brother heroes who fell before the Horatii were called Tergemini having been born three at a birth. Eckhel doubts his descent from that ancient race and Cicero who undoubtedly well knew of him says he was the lowist and most sordid of all men.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE CONFESSIONS OF A COIN CRANK.

[BY THE CRANK.]

As stated in my last paper I will now proceed to give a detailed account of my last purchase at auction sale being about eighty coins for a sum total of fifty dollars. I would state also that I am a general collector of coins with a leaning to the old, odd and historic. I would also state that in my buying I aim to secure no condition less than good. I am more and more inclined to be a little shy of those labeled *very* good. I used to consider the term synonymous with *extra* but the cataloguers do not mean that. A good egg is all right and delectible eating, but a *very* good egg by our cataloguers standard, would be somewhat stale. The coins were as follows:



No. 1 and 2. Egypt. Ptolemy III, Evergetes, B. C. 247–222. This is the Ptolemy alluded to in Daniel XI – 7, 9, "But out of a branch of her roots shall one stand up in his estate; which shall come with an army, and shall enter into the fortress of the king of the north, and shall deal against him and shall prevail; and shall also carry captives with Egypt, their gods, with their princ-

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es, and with their precious vessels of silver and of gold: and he shall continue more years than the king of the north".

The murder of his sister, Bernice, wife of Antiochus II of Syria, gave Ptolemy an excuse for invading Syria which he did in B. C, 246. He was victorious and recovered the images stolen out of Egypt by Cambyses besides returning with an immense treasure as related in Daniel's prophesy above.

Obverse—Head of Zeus to right.

Reverse—Eagle standing to left ΠΤΟΔΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ.

NOTE.—These coins were of the largest size (larger than the cut herewith) weighing two and a half ounces each. They were classed as good. One was good, the other barely fair. The best one was easily worth $2.00. They cost me fifty-five cents each.



Thasos. Tetradrachm after B. C. 146.

No. 3. Thasos, (under Rome) after B. C. 146. These tetradrachms struck in base style are said to have been issued in immense quantities and in the 1st and 2d centuries B. C. were the main silver currency of northern Greece.

Obverse—Head of young Dionysius to right wearing a band around his forehead and ivy wreath.

Reverse—Hercules naked, standing observing the right with club and lions skin ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΘΑΣΙΩΝ.

NOTE.—This tetradrachm, fine for the price as catalogued, cost me $2.00. I notice a better one in the same sale sold for $3.50.

Nos. 4 to 14 inclusive. (a) Syracuse, Hieron II B. C. 275-216; large bronze, inscription gone, otherwise good.

(b) Rome. Claudius I, 41-54 A. D. The coins of this emperor are for the most part common especially those in silver and bronze.

Obverse—Laureated head of Claudius to right. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG PM TRP IMP.

Reverse—Hope with uplifted skirt and flower in extended right hand walking to left. SPES AVGVSTA. S.C. This coin was struck in A. D. 41.

(c) Observe same as (b).

Reverse—NERO CLAUDIUS DRUSUS GERMAN IMP S. C. The equestrian statue of the emperor Drusus Sr. between two trophies on his triumphal arch.

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Claudius I. A. D. 41–54.

This coin was struck in A. D. 41 in honor of the Emperor's father, Drusus Senior, and our cataloguer makes a mistake in ascribing it to the latter Emperor. This arch of Drusus still exists almost entire at Rome. Both these coins are 1st bronze and are in good condition.



Rome, Clovia, B. C. 46.

(d) Rome, Clovia gens. Obverse—Bust of a winged victory CAESAR DIC TER.

Reverse—Minerva helmeted and in a belegerant attitude going forward, in her right hand a trophy over her shoulder; in her left a shield with the medusa head. A serpent erect on its tail before. C. CLOVI PRAEF.

This is a second bronze of of the Clovia family. Eckhel is authority for the statement that this coin was struck by a praefect of Caesars fleet stationed at the port of Lycia or Rhodes in B. C. 46, to pay his troops and seamen. It will be remembered that when Caesar with a large array and fleet went to Spain against the sons of Pompey, the praeter Caius Clovius was left behind at Rome, with seven other praefects to govern the city. This coin would indicate that the expedition was successful, and is in good condition.

(e) Rome. Caligula 37–41 A. D. The most infamous of the Caesars, the murderer of Tiberius. the greatest of blasphemers, the emperor who fed his horse on gilded oats and would have made it Consul had not assassination cut him and rid the people of him.

Obverse—Head of Caligula to right laureated. C. CAESAR AUG GERMANICUS PON M TR POT.

Reverse—The three sisters of Caligula. Agrippina Drusilla and Julia standing each with a cornucopia. AGRIPPINA, DRUSILLA, JULIA. S. C,

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Rome. Caligula, 37-41 A. D.

NOTE—This coin and the following one were Paduan counterfeits of the 16th century and were so catalogued.

(f) Rome, Commodus A. D. 180-192. A medallion but of no interest because of its character.

(g) Commodus 1st Br. Obverse—Almost good; Reverse—poor.

(h) An Egyptian bronze, beautifully patinated but lacking inscription.

(i) Roman Colonial for Alexandria Egypt.

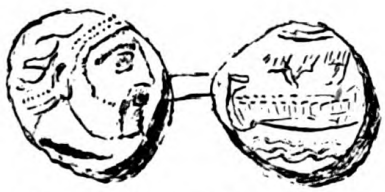
(j) Rome. Constantius II. A. D. 337-361.

Obverse—Head of Constantius II. to left. Inscription.

Reverse—The Emperor bearing the labarum on which is the monogram of Christ. Two youth marching to left are before him FEL TEMP REPERATIO.

(k) Mauretania, Cleopatra Selene, wife of Juba II, B. C. 25, A. D. 23. An exceedingly poor bronze with no redeeming qualities whatever.

NOTE.—This lot comprised eleven pieces and were called by our cataloguer, good to fine. They were not up to this standard. There were no coins of Augustus, Tiberius or Drusus (as our cataloguer stated) in the lot. They were not mostly 1st Br. as only five of the eleven were large brass, and yet I have the satisfaction of retiring several pieces forever from circulation and feel that in three pieces of the lot I got value for the amount invested in the whole. They cost me sixteen cents each.



Phoenicia, Aradus, B. C. 370-350.

No. 15-18 Aradus, Phoenicia. Aradus was an island off the northeast coast of Phoenicia and its coinage begins about 450 B. C.

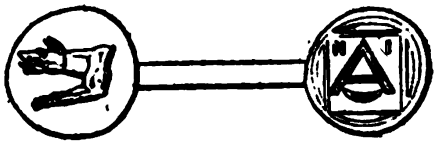
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Obverse—Head of Melkarth laureated and bearded to right.

Reverse—Galley on waves; inscription in Phoenician above.

NOTE —These archaic didrachms are thick and irregular in form and were struck between 400-370 B. C. They are classed as *good*, but the first feeling of the average collector would naturally be that these pieces were exceedingly poor and that he had been deceived by the cataloguer; but, taking the original condition when struck as a standard, our cataloguer has license to call their present condition by comparison, *good*. They cost me $1.10 each and are worth it, but I gain no consolation when I notice four similar pieces in same condition in another lot sold at same sale for sixty cents each.

No. 19-21. Argos. 480-400 B. C. I obtained three of these old hemidrachms at this sale. They were all good to fine; in one the wolf head was facing to left in the other to right, the other was a die variety. For description I refer to the NUMISMATIST, Vol. VII, page 110. They averaged me only twenty-five cents each. Will buy a peck of them at this price.



Greece. Argos. 480-400 B. C.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A COIN OF EUCRATIDES.

There is a delightful zest about it, this finding of a unique coin, a bit of money which remains alone of the thousands which were made ages ago, which no one but the true Numismatist can feel. The survival of the coins of the Greek and Roman periods appears, when one thinks about it, quite remarkable. It is the fate of the precious metals to change often in form, for eventually all the gold and silver goes to the melting pot. Such discoveries, then, as have been made of old coins are due entirely to accidental hoardings, stowed away in the bowels of the earth, which time only with the purest chance brings to light. The military chest of some Consul, the commander of a Greek or Roman army, might have been buried to escape capture, and thus there turns up most unexpectedly, some thousands of years afterwards, the gold and silver of a Roman Emperor. There may be yet slumbering in the bed of many a placid lake or swift river innumerable old coins which some day

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may be fished from the depths—coins worth a thousand times more than their weight in gold or silver.

Here is the true story of the rarest of all coins, and how a precious medal came to be the great Numismatic triumph of the French collection. One evening in July, 1867, a French gentleman, an expert of the British Museum, was dining in London with General Fox, the son of Lord Holland, In the midst of the dinnertable talk, the numismatic enthusiast was addressed as follows by a gentleman present: "I am sorry you were not in town today, for I should have sent you a queer kind of a felllow, who says he came from Bokhara, and who pretends that he has a rare coin." The Numismatist was all attention. "It was a gold coin, so he said, of some ancient King of India, and would weigh a much as twenty soverigns, and was huge—as big as the palm of my hand." The numismatist's heart was in his mouth. "Sorry you seem so excited about it. It is my belief that the whole thing is a forgery. Just think of it! The shabby looking fellow who was hawking the coin around had the impertinence to ask £5,000 for it." The numismatist thought over it, and, as an expert, reasoned in this way over the story: Forger he may be, still there may be something in it. Issuers of spurious old coin never have brains enough to invent new forms, they always vamp up representations of certain well known coin. Anyhow, it may be worth while for me to look it up as a numismatical monstrosity. "The fellow," continued the informant, "seemed very much down on his luck. He told me where ever he had been to show or sell his coin, the experts had kicked him out, declaring that his piece of money was a forgery." A hope sprang up in the collector's heart—an inkling that some great find was near at hand. Instinctively he arose from the dinner table, determined to set out at once in search of the coin. General Fox, the host, being himself the most enthusiastic of collectors, understanding what it is to have a fit of numismatic fever, excused his guest's further presence at the dinner. Out started the numismatist from Kensington and posted as quick as a cab could take him to Islington, for at Islington he knew an Oriental who kept up communication with those curious waifs from the East, who only turn up in the greatest city of the world. A trail was discovered in Islington itself, and soon the miserable lodgings of the man from Bokhara were found. The landlord of the house said: "The man you want to see is just going to bed. I know he has been trying to find you. Shall I call him down?" "Yes, at once," cried the expert. In a few minutes down came the man who had been kicked out by every coin collector in London. With the help of the Oriental, who acted as interpreter, the Bokhara man was told to show his coin. Then the Bokharan individual took off his queerly-cut coat, next his embroideried waist-coat, then his waist-band, next his shirt, until there was nothing on him above the waist but his under-shirt, and from under his armpit he drew out with great deliberation a dirty, sweat-begrimed leather case, which he laid slowly on the table. Presently the case was opened and in an instant the eyes of the expert were dazzled with the peculiar soft, yellow sheen which only antique gold gives forth. It was indeed a prize. One glance alone was sufficient to show that it was a grand medallion, a unique coin, the chiefest, the rarest in the world. It has taken years of study

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on the part of the numismatist, a transmitted instinct, in fact, through some generations, for this expert to appreciate a rare coin at a single look. Knowing that in dealing with Orientals an intending purchaser must exhibit no anxiety, the expert did not allow a muscle of his face to move. It was the Bokhara man who took the gold coin and placed it in the numismatist's hand. If the recipient's hand had trembled the least bit with excitement, the wily Oriental would have made a hard bargain. It was a supreme effort, for when the piece was touched only by the numismatist's fingers, a thrill something like an electric shock tore up his arm. Said the Bokhara man, through the interpreter: "That coin cost me dear. It has been sweated in man's blood—his heart's blood. Seven of us found that piece of gold. We quarreled over it. That was natural. It was worth a fight. We fell on one another with knives and daggers. After a while, for it was hot work, five of the men rolled dead in the dust. Only two of us were left. The other man is still at Bokhara. He agreed that I should come to Europe to sell this bit of gold. Since it was found I have always carried it under my arm. There are, I understand, more skillfull thieves in England than in Bokhara. They all say in London, those who have studied old gold money, that this coin is a forgery. I know better. Will you buy it, my Lord?"

The expert looked at it again and satisfied himself as to its authenticity. It was an antique. More than that, it was a numismatic prodigy. Its weight was nearly five ounces or twenty staters, and its value in gold about $110. On one side was the portrait of Eucratides, King of Bactria, who lived 185 B. C. The bust of the monarch was crowned with a helmet, ornamented with the horn and ear of the bull, a peculiar attribute of the kings of Bactria. On the reverse were the Dioscures, Castor and Pollux, galloping on horseback, with the legend in Greek, Baselleus Metannoy, Eykratidoy (The Great King, Eucratides.) There was a defect, something like a line running across the field of the piece. This defect was the glory of the coin. This showed the number of blows which were required to strike such a big piece. The die with which that coin had been stamped must have been broken after this piece was made. The numismatist was wild with joy, for certainly this piece was unique. It was the first, may be the last of its kind, and there would never turn up in this world another piece like it. "Ask him what he wants for it," inquired the expert, with concealed indifference, "it is worth something, of course; its weight, say, in gold." The Bokhara man's eyes twinkled —they were black, snaky eyes. "I will take £5,000 for it, my lord, and nothing else," said the man cooly, as he picked up the coin, slipped it into the bag, and was about putting it under his arm. Now came the moment of trial. The expert lighted a cigarrette and smoked to calm his nerves. Then, blowing the smoke from his lips, he said: "I tell you what I will do. I will give you right now, my check for £1,000 for the piece. If the coin is not mine in twenty minutes, I shall offer you £800 for it, and so on until I get to £500. If you don't close with me tonight, tomorrow I will not take it at any price." "Twenty minutes passed," said the expert, "like an instant. The Bokhara man seemed immersed in deep thought. Then he turned on me suddenly," continued the expert, "pierced me through with his black eyes, and put the

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much coveted coin in my hand, while his long bird-like fingers were bent like talons to take the check. The coin was mine. I slept," said the expert, with that coin under my pillow; that is, I tried to sleep, but so excited was I that I never closed my eyes that night."

The numismatist took the earliest conveyance across the English Channel. This medal was not for common collections. It was a piece for the French Museum. The Emperor, Louis Napoleon, heard of it, as did the Minister of Instruction. M. Feuardent considered an offer of 30,000 francs for the medal as an imperative command that the coin should remain in France. So stay it did, and though 50,000 francs, just double what it cost, were offered for it This coin of the Bactrian Eucratides is now the greatly-prized ornament of the Cabinet des Medailles. Today it lays in a glass case all by itself. There is a little handle coming out of the box which permits the public to turn the coin so that both sides of it can be seen. "This," said the expert to the writer, "is the rarest coin in the world, and the one for which the highest price has been paid. Since it cost the lives of five men, I do not think anything more was really paid for it than it was worth. It ought to have been saved for the delectation of numismatic amateurs in all time to come, even had fifty or one hundred lives been sacrificed."

HOOPER'S RESTRIKES.

[JOSEPH HOOPER.]

At the Russian town of Reni, at the junction of the Pruth and the Danube, a rich find was made lately of gold coins of the time of Philip of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great. They are in excellent preservation, and 512 of them have already been seized by the police and sent to St. Petersburg.

POT OF GOLD UNEARTHED.—Two farmers, living near Powderly, Texas, named Babe Stevens and Jack Burris, respectively, unearthed a pot of gold containing upward of $3,000 on their farm recently. For a long time the impression has been general in that neighborhood that old mother earth thereabouts held in its bosom buried treasure running high up in the thousands. Search heretofore has been in vain, until the recent lucky find, which was located with a mineral rod. Years ago an old miserly farmer, living the life of a hermit, went to one of his neighbors and borrowed a kettle, and, dying very soon afterward, it was surmised that he had a premonition of his approaching end and wished to bury his treasury.

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HIGH-PRICED ANTIQUE COINS.—Antique coins for personal adornment are regularly quoted, and those most commonly obtainable are quoted at prices varying from $2 to $150. The most valuable of these coins are those in gold of Syria, Egypt and Greece from 300 to 100 B. C. Roman coins since the christian era are quoted at from $20 to $75.

BIBLE TERMS FOR MONEY.—A shekel of silver was about fifty cents, a shekel of gold was eight dollars. A talent of silver was ($538.30) five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty cents. A talent of gold was ($13,809) thirteen thousand eight hundred and nine dollars.

A piece of silver, or penny, was thirteen cents. A farthing was three cents. A mite was less than a quarter of a cent. A gerah was one cent.

OLD BANK NOTES.—The Bank of England has in its possession a bank note dated Dec. 19, 1699, for £555. It was printed from an engraved plate, but had blank spaces for the amount, date, number, and signature. Across in are written ten memoranda, showing that it was repaid in three installments. In appearance it is not altogether unlike the modern note. In the bank library is another note, for £25, which was not presented for 111 years. Another curiosity, said to be unique, is a note for no less than £1,000,000 dated 1782.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND CENTS.—Over $10,000 in cents, 2-cent copper pieces, and 3 and 5-cent pieces were received at the mint from Baltimore recently, the coin being uncurrent money and no longer fit for use. The consignment weighed about ten tons. In the lot were $1,000 in cents, making 100,000 pieces of this denomination alone. As much of it is composed of old cart-wheel copper cents, which have been long out of use, the bulk was large and heavy. The transfer from the Baltimore sub-treasury was made in order to facilitate matters when George L. Wellington turns over his office to Judge Hammond.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

AN OLD JAPANESE BANK.—Japan has a banking house that has been in business without a break for over 300 years. It began with Yechigo No Kami, an impoverised feudal noble of the province of Ise, who broke away from the traditions of his caste and into the liquor trade, manufacturing sake from rice, One of his sons established a bank, which two centuries ago was moved to Tokio, the present capital, and from the name of the principal at the time took the name, by which it is now known, of the Mitsui Bank. Like the Rothschilds, the whole family is engaged in the business, a marked feature of which is that the capital belongs to all in common, while no one member can claim a separate share. The most competent individual is chosen President. The bank has now over thirty branches, and is the largest private bank in Japan.

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Theodore Mommsen has received the silver medal of the Numismatic society of London for his great services to the science of numismatics. The 25,000 marks presented to him by his pupils in all countries he has turned over to the Berlin Academy of Sciences to defray the expenses of a complete corpus of the extant Greek coins.

GLOVE MONEY.—In the early days of England it was a custom for the clients to send a pair of gloves to the counsel who undertook their causes, and even to the judges who were to try them. These gloves were usually the cloak for a bribe—Mrs. Croaker, for example, presenting Sir Thomas More with a pair lined with £40, which he returned. A bribe given in such circumstances continued to be called "glove money" long after gloves had ceased to hold a place in the transactions.

A large lump of partly melted metal, in which can be seen American and foreign silver coins and nickels, was recently picked up on a wharf in Greenport, N. Y. The metal came from the water, and was thrown on the dock with a lot of mud by a mud digger which which is dredging beside the wharf. The lump is half round, and was evidently removed from a melting pot before the coins put in last had been completely melted. The rounded portion has the appearance of melted silver. The flat surface is full of coins of various denominations, some showing one side complete and others being half buried in the metal. Some of these are Portuguese, Spanish, and German money.

BUYING COINS FROM SAILORS.—A great many of the vessels arriving from distant ports in the docks of London and Liverpool are met by touts eager to buy from the sailors any curiosities or any odd foreign coins they may have. So far as the coins are concerned, many of the touts are genuine collectors—men with a hobby and plenty of time in which to gratify it—and they often succeed in getting hold of rare old foreign coins at a very cheap rate. By some means a "colored" sailor from Alexandria had got several gold and silver coins—he stated that he had worn them as ornaments since he was a boy—which he sold to a collector in the docks for their value as gold and silver. These coins were Egyptian ones, thousands of years olds, and one of them, which is now in a celebrated collection, afterwards sold for over £40. A dealer down in the London docks quite recently saw a Greek seaman wearing a pair of curious earrings made of two coins. A rather promising bid was made for these, and the wearer sold them. They form two of seven known specimens of the same coin—an ancient Greek one—and one of them was purchased for the British Museum. The father of the sailor had found them whilst digging near Athens. Most of the coins, which are simply curious without being rare, are sold to manufacturing jewellers, who make ornaments of them.

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COLUMBIAN HALF DOLLARS.—Columbian centennial coins not heretofore circulated have been found frequently in change of late. They are the 50-cent pieces of 1893 and the reason given for their appearance is that many coin collectors and others believed that immediately after the Columbian Exposition they would have special value as rarities and so hoarded them for a premium. They were so held for the better part of two years but no appreciation in value followed and now they have been thrown upon the market and are freely circulated. They have a more attractive appearance than the regular 50-cent piece but this superior attractiveness has not, to any visible extent, mitigated the regret which collectors have had in parting with them.

The silver coinage of the United States in use varies from time to time according to no definite law with which the treasury officials are familiar. At times silver dollars circulate with much ease and freedom and there does not seem to be any serious demand for a greater number of the smaller coins. Again, 10-cent pieces seem to be greatly in demand and the dollars are stored away in banks and trust companies and in the treasury vaults and are grudgingly received by business men. But silver half-dollars always circulate freely.—New York Sun.

PROFIT IN COINING SMALL PIECES.—One of the most profitable occupations of the United States government is found in the coinage of 5-cent nickel pieces and 1-cent bronze pieces. The cost of the bronze disks from which the cents are stamped is about 20 cent per pound, and a pound of them produces $1.46. Nickel ready for coinage costs 32 cents per pound and a pound produces $4.43 in 5-cent pieces. The average profit of seigniorage on the coinage of these minor coins for the past few years has been about $650,000.

There is a profit, and a considerable one, in the coinage of subsidiary silver coin, but owing to the fact that the United States owns several million ounces of bullion which was purchased at the prevailing high rate of 1890, the profit in that species of coinage is not as great as it would be if the government should go into the open market today and buy silver at its market value for this purpose.

There is a big demand at the treasury department for bright new coins of all denominations. Almost every request that is received from banks in various sections of the country for subsidiary coins ask that bright new ones be sent. Every month the street-car companies and banks of the capital city turn into the treasury large quantities of nickels, dimes and quarters, for which they receive in turn paper money of large denominations. Of course the money thus redeemed is not "new" and there is no demand for it. The result is that there are large quantities of such subsidiary coin in the vaults of the treasury and it is impossible to get it into circulation.—Exchange.

COINS WITH QUEER STORIES.—Numismatists, or coin collectors, have interesting objects of search in two coins which belong to the transition period between the French Republic and the Second Empire. One of these is an ex-

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tremely rare coin which was struck off just at the moment of the assumption of the reins of empire by Napoleon III. Only the die for the obverse or head of a new imperial coin was struck off whick bore the head of "Napoleon III., Emperor," on one side, and "French Republic" on the other.

This contradictory coin is of interest to other than numismatists, for it symbolizes in a striking way the many sudden changes which have taken place in French politics in the past century.

With the other coin a singular story is connected. While Louis Napoleon was "prince president," and just before he made himself Emperor, a decree was issued ordering a five franc piece to be coined bearing his image.

The dies were made, and the coin was struck off as a sample, and sent to the prince president for approval. But some time passed before he examined it. When at last he gave it his attention, he was annoyed to find that he had been represented on the coin with a "love lock" or hooked lock of hair on the temple, which he did actually wear at that period, but which he thought unsuitable to so dignified and permanent a representation of himself as an effigy upon a coin.

The prince president sent for the director of the mint, and ordered him to remove the "love locks." Then he found that his silence with regard to the piece had been taken for approval, and that the stamping of the coins had commenced.

The work was stopped and the image deprived of its undignified lock; but the twenty-three coins that had already been struck off were not destroyed, and are now regarded as of great value.

PORT HOPE, ONT.

WITH THE DEALERS. NEW BOOKS, ETC.

The vacation season past and the American Numismatic Association convention over, the average collector returns to his cabinets with renewed zest, and the dealers proceed to place before him their most tempting morcels well knowing that never a fish but some particular bait will tempt.

There is every indication that, with the revival of prosperity now at hand, there will come also a renewed activity in our collecting and sales.

The collecting numismatist must of necessity be either a man of wealth or one who is able to save a little from above the average economics and necessities of life, for this collecting is one of the luxuries that appeals with favor to

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the higher natures of the growing man. Many of course can afford to put by but a small amount for this purpose, and in times of business and financial depression, this, like other luxuries, are dispensed with, and often times the collection goes to the salesroom to tide over the evil day. Some deny themselves other pleasures and minor dissipations to partake in their beloved science.

The past few years we have been passing through a period of depression that comes with the periodic recurrence of ebb and flow, but the skies are brightening and everything betokens a general awaking and going forward on more conservative lines, and with this a new collecting era is at hand, such we predict as this country has never experienced before. We would not be understood by this that these results will be by a single bound. No! it will be slow but sure and in all probability be several years before it will be at its flood tide, but the gradual rise has set in and is going to continue. Are you on the wave?

The field of our horiscope brings within our vision the following numismatic events for October.

About Oct. 20, Dr. Geo. W. Massamore, of 334 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md., will sell at auction the splendid coin collection formed by A. E. L. Keese of Washington, D. C. The Doctor will be glad to forward catalogues to anyone on request.

The Chapmans, Philadelphia, Pa., will also have a coin sale in October, but we have no date or full particulars. Such of the readers of THE NUMISMATIST as collect stamps will be glad to know that by order of the courts the large stock of stamps of the late J. W. Kline (one of the oldest dealers in this country) has been placed in their hands to catalogue and sell at auction. Catalogues for both these sales will soon be ready and will be supplied on application to S. H. and H. Chapman, 1348 Pine St., Philadelphia.

The old reliable Scott Stamp and Coin Co. lead off the latter part of the month with a two days sale, beginning with 268 lots of coins belonging to the estate of the late Gerald Hull. For catalogues address, 18 E. 23d. St., New York City.

The veteran in the coin field, Ed Frossard, opens up the fall campaign about Oct. 18th with a sale comprising an unusually complete collection of Crowns and Thalers of the 16th century (dating 1523-1609). A choice lot of U. S. and Colonial coins, copper coins, ancient coins of Judaea and Greece. The chief attraction of this sale will be, however, a collection of over 300 pieces of Canada currency of paper money, issued from the time of the French regime to the present. This part of the sale will be unique for no collection so complete has ever been offered in the auction room and no doubt but that to the collectors of paper money the sale will attract great interest. Catalogues on application to Mr. Frossard at 108 E. 14th St., New York City.

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We would urge upon our readers the importance of getting of all these catalogues. They are invariably the result of considerable patient labor, contain a vast amount of condensed information and when priced are reliable guides to the actual money value of the pieces described and become valuable adjuncts to the numismatist's library. They are always mailed gratis to applicants and members of the A. N. A. can always obtain the prices to copy on application to the Librarian or for a small fee the catalogues may be obtained priced of the cataloguers, after each sale.

Mr. J. Schulman, Amersfoort, Holland, will sell on Oct. 14-15-16-17-18, the coin collections of Baron Oliver Castro, of Paris, and M. J. Neeteson, of Schoondijke. These collections are particularly rich in the coins and medals of Portugal and her colonies, Brazil, etc., and contains a fine line in historic and artistic medals, Jetons and military medals. 1654 lots.

From Mr. Chas. J. Rodgers, Amritsar, India, we have received Part II, catalogue of the Coins of the Indian Museum, comprising the Mogul Emperors of India; the East India Company; The Native States; the Indian Empire; Medals and Tokens pages 256, plates VIII. Calcutta: 1894.

Catalogue of the coins collected by Chas. J. Rodgers and purchased by the Government of the Panjab. Part III, Graeco-Bactrian and other ancient coins, 110 pages. Part IV, Miscellaneous coins, 161 pages. Calcutta 1895.

These works leave nothing to be said. Prof. Rodgers follows after Thomas and Cunningham in this field of our science and improves on both.

Coins of the Musalman kings of Neabar, by Chas. J. Rodgers, Esq., a monograph reprint fron the Journal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LXIV, Part 1, 1895. p. 6; plate II.

Catalogue of the ancient and modern coins of Hungary and Austro-Hungary pp. 30, 1895; Fejer Jozsef, Buda-pest, vaczi-korut 39, szam III. 18.

British copper tokens of the Straits Settlements and Malayan Archipelago. pp. 20, plate I. By Lieut.-Col. H. Leslie Ellis. Reprint from the *Numismatic Chronicle*, London, 1895.

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

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President: A. G. Heaton, 1618 17th St., Washington, D. C.
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Secretary's Report.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASS'N. GREETING:

GENTLEMEN:

The receipts at the office of your secretary for the month ending Aug. 31:

Balance on hand.....	$ 1 64
Dues.....	1 00
Initiation fees.....	50
Total	$ 3 14

New Members.

274 A. F. German, 233 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky.
275 George Hetrich, Birdsboro, Pa.
276 Thomas McGinnis, Belleville, Ont.

Applications for Membership.

Peter Grimm, 108 Porter St., Detroit, Mich.
Vouchers: Rice and Bates.

Alex P. Wylie, Prairie Center, Ill.
Vouchers: Heath and Ragan.

Wm. E. H. Merritt, 1008 F. St., (N. W.) Washington, D. C.
Vouchers: Heath and Steigerwalt.

GEORGE W. RICE, Sec. Protem.

THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The Fifth Annual Convention of this Association is now a matter of history. That so few of our members took sufficient interest in the Association to even send in their vote, and that so few found found it convenient to be in

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attendance is a matter of great regret; outside of these it was a glorious affair and passed off pleasantly and profitably to those in attendance and to the credit of absent members and the science in general.

President Heaton in his endeavor to take advantage of the weather clerk, by postponing the convention a month, overreached himself—for the weather clerk also postponed the weather, reserving his hottest slice of July weather for the president's September dates.

For the detailed report our readers must look to the secretary's report, not yet at hand, but will be undoubtedly published in our October issue.

The Convention was called to order by President Heaton at 10 a. m., Sept. 19, 1895.

Mr. B. H. Collins delivered the address of welcome which was as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE A. N. A.

DEAR BRETHREN:—Upon me devolves the pleasurable duty of welcoming you to Washington—the place for holding your fifth annual convention, and to express the sincere desire and wish of the reception committee that your visit will prove pleasant, instructive and satisfactory. It occurs to me that I am somewhat of a necessity at the present juncture inasmuch that were I absent our worthy president would be a veritable Pooh Bah, giving you and himself welcome, and then as president responding to such welcome. This would be rather embarrassing, hence my poor effort must and should be indulgently received by you.

To the best of my knowledge and belief there are only four members of the A. N. A. in this large intelligent and progressive city. Our president, myself, Mr. Clapp (who is still in the woods) and Mr. Doetz, who has recently joined and is yet in his swaddling clothes. I must confess we "aint in it" with Detroit.

From a practical and tried experience I know there are more "Collections" here than Detroit or elsewhere. I refer to Granny's hoard and '53 quarters with rays and V nickel without cents and Columbian half dollars, etc., etc. The sort that tries our patience and sours our milk of human kindness.

That there are only four of us here will both surprise and possibly sadden you and seems to call for explanation. That is easily given. Politics with a capital P. The shifting sands of political changes with dismissals, reductions, furloughs, anxieties, etc., etc., make a poor foundation for an association. For nine years past a few agitated the formation of an association and of that few, Mr. Heaton and myself are the sole reminders. Other communities are enriched by our loss and very valuable material, eager enthusiastic students and collectors are located elsewhere on account of their services. through politics, being dispensed with by the government, and only recently we lost two of our veteran and widely known collectors. Mr. Henry Sheeps returned to Worcester, Mass., and Bro. W. W. Hays, of '94 fame, to Bellefonte, Pa., and we sorely miss them and Mr. W. P. Titcourt, Col. J. L. Hodge, Capt. I. H. Hursey, Dr. Geo. H. Shoulters and many, many more.

There is not or rather has not been enough stability in government employment to insure life and success to a Numismatic association at the Capital and that together with the varied inducements and privileges in

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other lines, such as the study of law, medicine, and specialties that exist here makes it impracticable to labor successfully in the formation and perpetuation of a Numismatic association.

This will I hope explain the situation and be accepted in explanation of any apparent shortcomings in entertaining you. Were Brother Clapp here he could show a wonderful collection, including a nearly complete gold series. Brother Hays would have exhibited his matchless set of '94 cents, about fifty-five varieties in fine condition, together with probably the second best set of Connecticut and New Jersey cents and Low's tokens, but you will perforce content yourself with Professor Heaton's matchless set of mint marks in silver and nearly complete, lacking only one, gold dollar and $3 gold. As for myself, I can show a nice silver and fractional currency and C. S. A. collection, and I am proud of my cents, which will be submitted for your inspection and criticism. I regret we have not more to show and a greater number here to greet and welcome you. There are only us two, and we bespeak your indulgence and assure you we will endeavor to make you forget how limited in number we are by the sincerity of our welcome, and any suggestion of yours that will enhance your comfort and your business or be of service, we both will cheerfully put into practical effect. We are glad you are here.

Washington will interest you. It is, as it ought to be, a lovely city—your capital. Its wide, smooth streets, pretty parks, its many noted public buildings, its environs, its historical associations all will reward you for your journey hither. I wish our National Museum (like the British Museum) had its proper collection of our coins and could give you numismatic pleasure, but in time that neglect may pass away.

Tonight at 8, President Heaton desires your presence at his residence, 1618 17th street.

Tomorrow at 10 or 2:30 we (Heaton and I) will surround you and take you willing victims, via our lovely Potomac, to Mount Vernon, Mecca of all Americans, where reposes the great Washington, Father of his Country and incidentally also father of its coinage, vide disme and one-half disme of 1792, coined from his plate and practically our first coins.

I sincerely trust this meeting will be productive of great good to the A. N. A. and to each of you individually, and in your future thoughts Washington, D. C., and your Fifth Annual convention will be pleasant mile-stone in your numismatic memories.

I bid you each and all a hearty and fraternal welcome.

President Heaton responded briefly but fittingly. He spoke of the national character of the association being certified to by meeting at the Capital of the nation; of the marvellous growth of the association, of its indebtedness to its official organ and editor for its consolidation and progress, and as a vital force in the field occupied; of the losses by death during the year, referring to Mrs. Heath, Professor Friesner and Secretary Page. He urged the members to practical work in the association as well as intellectual—the recording of all rare coins in the possession of our membership, with condition, etc., carefully noted, and closed with a personal assurance that he would prefer to see some one else honored by election to the chair, at the same time subjecting

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himself to the association should they see fit to re-elect him.

The report of committees and officers followed.

Thursday evening President Heaton gave a reception to the visitors and their friends at his residence, 1618 Seventeenth street, northwest, at which time his handsome parlors and studio were thrown open, and refreshments of salad, croquets, cakes, ice, etc., diverted his guests between coin talks.

Owing to the extreme heat, the river trip to Mt. Vernon at 2 p. m. on Friday proved a particularly agreeable feature of the convention. The grand Potomac and the mansion full of relics and impressive associations, the beautiful grounds on the wooded bluff occupied every moment of the full hour spent there.

On Friday evening Mr. B. H. Collins' rooms on G street, where the convention sessions were held, were again thrown open for an exhibition and reception, where a very enjoyable evening was spent in looking over his collection and many thousand dollars worth of coin brought or loaned for the occasion and coins and stories that the reporters counted as whoppers were exchanged with equal freedom, while the host entertained the ladies by bringing out his collections of antique and modern jewels, which is said to be the most extensive in the city.

The election of officers resulted in the returning of the old official board, with the exception of Mr. A. C. Gruhlke of Waterloo, Ind., for exchange department, in place of Mr. Luck, declined. The board of trustees-elect are John A. Heckelman, Virginia; David Harlowe, Wisconsin; C. W. Stutesman, Indiana; Geo. W. Rice, Michigan, and M. H. Stafford, California. Philadelphia was selected as next place of holding the convention.

The following papers were either read in person or by title and referred to the official organ for publication.

1 Quarter or No Quarter. A. G. Heaton, Washington, D. C.
2 The Paper Currency of Philadelphia. W. H. Taylor, North Wales, Pa.
3 Swedish Plate Money. James A. Brudin, New York City.
4 A Study of Art and History from the Coins of Ancient Greece and Rome. Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman, Syracuse, N. Y.
5 Sybaris and Croton, With a Review of Their Coinage. Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
6 Errors and Inconsistencies in the United States Mint Records. George W. Rice, Detroit, Mich.
7 Vermont Coinage. Andrew Oatman, Shaftsbury, Vt.
8 Paper. Fred H. Seymour, Detroit, Mich
9 The Coins of Nederland India. Major Adam Smith, Poona, India.
10 The Twelve Ancient Coins of Japan. James A Brudin, New York City.
11 A Monograph and Chronology on the Methodic Placements in American Numismatography. Jos. Hooper, Port Hope, Ont.
12 The Advantages of Specialization in Numismatics. H. R. Storer. A. M., M. D., Newport, R. I.
13 The Copper Coinage of the Calcutta (India) Mint. Daniel F. Howorth, F, S. A., Ashton under-Lyne, England.
14 Paper. John Walker, Detroit, Mich.
15 A Side Field for the Numismatist. Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
16 Numismatics and the Japan-China War. W. C. Sakai, Osaka, Japan.
17 Some Additional Notes on the United States Half Cent Restrikes. Geo. W. Rice, Detroit, Mich.
18 Paper. Ph. Whiteway, F. I. Inst., Etc., Nice, France.
19 Chinese Classification of Coins. Jas. A. Brudin, New York.

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WITH THE EDITOR.

[GEORGE F. HEATH, M. D.]

U. S. TREASURER DANIEL N. MORGAN was an interested visitor at the convention sessions.

THE numismatic lions and lambs laid down together at Washington and were so docile that the veriest numismatic tyro could lead them. Behold how pleasant it is for brethren of different stripes to come together in Convention and swap stories and coins in unity.

WE are marching on to the stronghold. From the national capital we go to the city of Brotherly love, Philadelphia. The American Association means peace and where ever it goes it carries the olive branch. In due time New York will be taken and unification become complete.

A COMBINATION of circumstances, unlikely to happen again, prevented the editor the pleasure of attending the Washington convention. In this; our loss, we have particularly to thank President Heaton, Mr. Collins and Mr. Merritt for reports, clippings, etc., which has enabled us to give the convention news out so soon to our readers.

IF there is a more congenial class than coin collectors when they come together, ye editor with an extensive and varied experience, has never found them. A coin "meet" is the concentrated essence of an experience meeting, love feast, barbecue, cake walk, camp meeting, christening, bowery dance, and candy pull all in one. Those who come with raucor in their hearts and daggers in their boots remain the longest to "slobber" over each other.

In an unguarded moment ye editor pinned his faith on what he thought was a reliable news dispatch from Washington and stated in our August issue that only 738 1894 dollars were coined, and from this drew the conclusion that in time they might be rare. If this were the true number he would still hold to his deduction, but having already located about double that number in nearly that many corners of our land, and the flood still on, he hastens to state that in his humble opinion in the year 2004, the 1894 dollar, will be very common.

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We clip the following from the Washington Times: The American Numismatic Association at its meeting here last week decided to present the Mount Vernon Association with a complete set of Washington coins suitably framed. This will be a very desirable gift and one that the whole country will appreciate. These coins were struck prior to the regularly adopted issue, and were, in a sense, trial pieces or patterns. Washington himself was much pleased with one of the issues but adhered to his determination not to allow his or any other person's effigy to appear on a coin of the United States.

The Washington press swooped down upon the Convention in all their war paint and while the executive committee(?) was in session, Collins proved himself equal to the emergency of entertaining them, judging from the reports *in extenso* published. But where was Steigerwalt when this exquisite morceau, which we clip from a long article in The Evening Star of Sept. 20?

"The Chinese knite money is a curiosity that was shown by Sec'y Rice at the rooms this morning. It is in the shape of a razor and is made of bronze of a peculiar greenish hue, faintly inscribed with oriental characters. It is very old, and the specimens that Mr. Rice possesses were dug up by him in China.".

"We are assured by the manufacturers that the World's Fair medals will be ready for distribution Oct. 1," said Acting Director of the Mint Butler, "but it has not yet been determined whether they will be sent direct from the factory to the exhibitors or turned over to the Bureau of Awards. There is a question between the Columbian Exposition Commission and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on the subject, but it will undoubtedly be settled by the time the medals and diplomas are ready. All the names and addresses of the 24,000 exhibitors to whom awards were made have been furnished the contractors, and they could forward them to their destination if such a course should be determined upon. It looks now as though there would be no more delays in this matter and that exhibitors would get medals and diplomas within two years after the close of the exposition."

Brother Mathis noticed the paragraph in page 207 of this magazine regarding the unique coin of Eukratides and he sends us further information which we publish regarding this rarest of rare coins. Next month we shall publish the president's paper, Quarter or No Quarter, another installment of the Coins of Republican Rome, the Coin Crank will have his usual Confession to make, the plate will be of Dr. H. R. Storer and a very complete biography will follow it. The first installment of "The Mohammadan Coinage of India before the time of Babar" which we take from *Calcutta Review* and which bears the ear marks of our Bro. Rodgers of Amritsar. Besides we have the secretary's report of the Convention, etc. In fact we have such a wealth of papers and illustrations for the year ahead that all those who follow us cannot fail to wax fat and strong. Go and invite your friends to this feast they will never cease thanking you for so doing.

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WHILE in Washington Sec'y Rice with President Heaton visited the Treasury and were "taken in" by Treasurer Morgan. They counted, they lifted, they measured, and these are the figures (which may be considered reliable) they give at close of business hours Sept. 20, 1895.

CONTENTS OF VAULTS IN U. S. TREASURER'S OFFICE:

Vault.	*Amount.*	*Description.*
1	$103,308,000	Standard silver dollars; halves 355,000.
2	48,000,000	Standard silver dollars.
2	2,680,000	Gold coin.
2	686,800	Fractional silver 500,000. Minor coin 86,800.
3	3,500,000	Nat. Bank Notes received for redemption.
4	1,000,000	Mixed moneys received daily for redemption.
6	20,000,000	Mixed moneys for daily use.
7	250,000,000	Bonds held as security for N. B. circulation.
8	400,000,000	Held as reserve to replace worn and mutilated notes.
	$829,174,800	

Total weight of coin about 5,000 tons.

Dimensions of silver vault—89 ft. long, 51 ft. wide, 12 ft. high.

Lest this weight be considered a herculean lift it might be well to explain that they could, *and did*, lift a bundle of money worth 5½ millions of dollars all at one lift.

A Queer Coin Find.

At Elmsford, near White Plains, N. Y., a club which indulges in all sorts of sports and pastimes, were clearing a park for their purposes a few days since when after cutting down a large oak and removing the stump, one of the picks retured from three feet in the earth with an old iron hoop dangling from it. Further investigation brought to view over fifty piece of coin, most of them English farthings dating between 1702-40, a few shillings in very poor condition and of same period were also found. The find, though of little consequence financially or numismatically, produced much local excitement.

To whom they belonged and what their history is will never be known. They may have been buried by some American or English soldier while fighting in this locality, for this is historic ground. Some old dame might have thought it a safer place to bury them than under her hearthstone, or some patriot ere he left to join Washington may have thus hid them for future use; in all events whoever buried them never returned to exhume them and there they have rested undisturbed for probably a century and a half before their grave was discovered.

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Of Coins and paper money is just issued. It is complete and a beauty; price 10 cts. 55 U. S. postage stamps, all different 1850-94, $1. 15 Copper cents all different in very good to fine condition, $1 05. 15 Confederate bills all different 1861-64, v. scarce, $1. All post free. Collections of stamps and coins bought. Premium cat. of stamps, 10 cts.
JOHN P. COOPER, Lock Box 235,
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1880 Massamore & Co., 1894
334 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
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Of Celebrities of all nations.
SEND ☆ FOR ☆ PRICE ☆ LISTS!
WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN,
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Ancient Greek and Roman coins
U. S. of all kinds; Foreign, Silver and Copper.

1797	½ dollar, good	$38 00
1804	Cent, very fair	5 09
1824	¼ very good	2 50
Complete set of cents 1793-1857		20 00
Hard times tokens 40 pieces numbered according to low or fine		5 00

Geo. J. Bauer,
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Coins, Medals, and Paper Money.

Amounting to $10 and upwards, received from this list or any of the present editions of our catalogues, (United States coins and current Fractional currency excepted). Also on all

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July 1st.

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October, 1895.

An Illustrated Monthly devoted to the Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F HEATH, M.D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. VIII. No. 10

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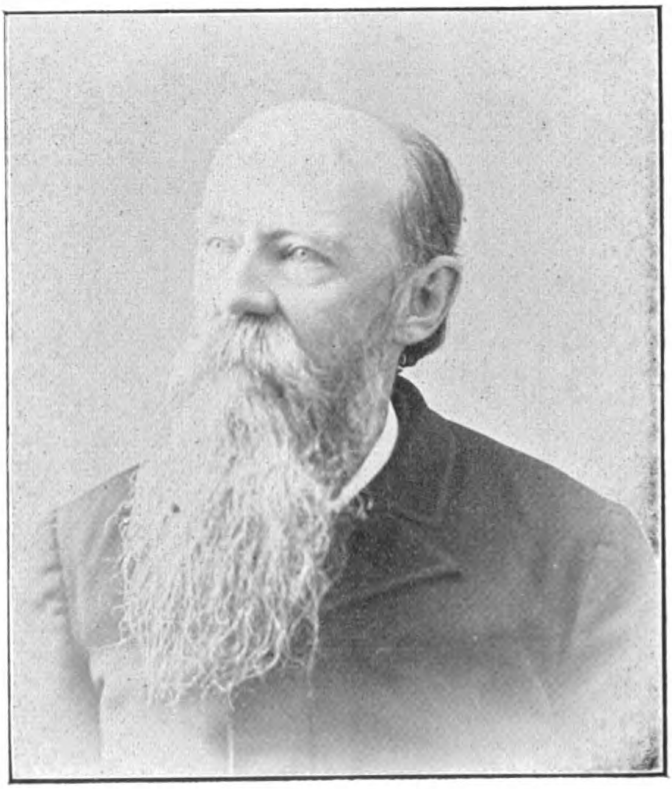
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The Numismatist.

VOL. VIII. MONROE, MICH., OCTOBER, 1895. NO. 10.

QUARTER OR NO QUARTER.

A paper read at the Fifth Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association at Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-20, 1895.

[A. G. HEATON.]

John Moneyhobby and Miss Betty Cash,
Who, her small brother said, was Johnny's "mash",
Sat solemnly in church one Sunday noon,
The prayers were ended and the hymn was soon
Completed by the choral four in hand
With fine high action and in good command.
Then came the rector s earnest voice to plead
For christian charity to those in need
And Major Flintlock, with becoming state,
Walked down the middle aisle to pass the plate,
While all the militant among the fair
Doated upon his church triumphant air,
Though, for the rector, soldiers had no charms
Excepting when they came to carry alms.
Now John possessed a numismatic eye
And, as the plate was slowly passing by,
He started, being sure that he could see
A quarter piece of 1823.
With such a prize beneath his very nose,
He wildly whispered, as he half arose,
"I'll give three quarters more if you will change
A dollar" but the Major, out of range,
Looked backward with so furious a stare,
And Betty with such wondering despair,
That John, restored to reason, sat agast
Until the precious plate was gravely passed

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Into the rector's hands, then once again
He started up and gave a groan of pain
As that unfeeling man began to pour
Upon its contents those of two plates more.
Nor was he quite at ease when all was placed
Upon the chancel table, flower graced,
For fear a bishop near it might design
To search the treasure during sermon time.
Thus were his thoughts by turns confused or vexed
Until the aged rector gave the text,
For, quoting Peter's words in earnest tone,
He said "Of gold and silver have I none";
Which Johnny thought was not a vain pretence
As he had only heard of Peter's pence.
Thenceforth he listened with attention new
As verse by verse, the earnest preacher drew
From numismatic scripture to sustain
His argument of man's most need gain.
"Who loveth silver" so the wise king cried,
"With silver shall not then be satisfied"
Which made John think that Solomon of old
No doubt preferred copper coins or gold.
The sermon, all in all, was quite the best
Of any John had heard and it confessed
To him the rector's numismatic taste,
So, at dismissal, with no time to waste
In searching, by some project undevised,
That quarter dollar piece so highly prized,
He was rejoiced when, in her wounded pride,
Miss Betty at the pavement left his side
To walk with Major Flintlock on before,
And went directly to the vestry door.
Within, attentive to the rector's voice,
Were certain of his flock in final choice
Of spiritual counsel with a view
To confirmation. As John near them drew
The rector grasped his hand, "You need the change
As much as these" he said, and out of range
Of others hearing, led the youth apart.
"Why yes" John whispered, with a troubled start,
"That's what I came so soon to see about,
I hoped that no one else had found it out,
I will give more than any for the piece"—
"That passeth understanding, gives release
From every care" the rector added here.
"Excuse me, sir," said John with sudden fear,
"I only came—I—", as he stammered slow,

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A happy thought relieved increasing woe.
"You do not understand me. Let me say
I only entered here to give away
Something to charity". "Ah that is next
In virtue" said the rector, less perplexcd,
"I've just received a hundred that will bless
Our mission, but if fifty more or less
Is in your power, why, my dear young friend,
Your bounty will attain a fruitful end."
John gave a gasp, but there seemed no retreat.
Boldly the hazard he resolved to meet.
"Your sermon, sir," he said with sudden flow,
"Was more than 'fine', it had a lustrous glow,
And every hair line perfect. I am free
To say I felt it written but for me,
I'm sure it was uncirculated quite,"
"Yes", said the flattered preacher with delight,
"I have the proof, for, though the forms are set
Electrotypes have not been taken yet."
You liked the ring of it? I wished to make
A sharp impression and have all partake."
"Your words, said John, betray a kindred taste.
I knew it. Let me but a moment waste.
Have you a good collection?—"It is fair"
You have some dollars?—"Yes and they are rare"
And halves and quarters?—I am glad to say
That every week they make improved display.
And dimes?—"Ah, many, from the old and poor,
And the bright little ones, you may be sure.
And have you cents?—Why, you should see the lot.
I shall most gladly look at all you've got
In your collection, and I think I might
Make some additions—say tomorrow night.
No, said the rector, come right in with me.
Excuse me, friends, this gentleman, you see,
Has got for my collection something nice
I'm sure. I shall be with you in a trice"
John asked, with new confusion, "Is it near?
Yes, said the rector, in the chancel here
And your donation will enrich the sum
Before the count. How good you are to come
With such intentions. I am prompt, you see,
To welcome blessings, and you will agree
It is the liberal soul that maketh fat.
John truly said he'd never thought of that
And, as he followed on, he felt within
That it would make his pocket very thin,

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For there were forty dollars he had made
The week before which should be shortly paid
For that same Sunday suit of clothes he wore.
Dollars, however, he would save no more
If he, indeed, could have before his eyes
Within a moment's time the quarter prize
And get it readily, and why not pay
The church the lowest sum the dealers say
The piece is worth. He quite forgot his pain
And all his sanguine spirit came again
In joyful expectation. Now they stood
Within the chancel and the rector good
Took up the plate of coin. With artless air
John pushed about the silver pieces there
Remarking "How unpleasant to the sight
Are pieces old and worn amid the bright
Which men should only give the church. How poor
Is this and this,—stop, sir, ah, I was sure."
He caught a quarter, scrutenized the date.
"By thunder, it's an altered 28"
The rector stared. John stoically drew
A greenback from his pocket, crisp and new
Bearing an X upon it and he said
If this will help the hungry to be fed
And aid the parish sick I shall rejoice.
The rector, dumb at first, regained his voice
For somewhat mild expressions of delight,
When Major Flintlock slowly came in sight
Behind another vestryman detained
To make the count, and John the street regained.
Miss Betty now was uppermost in thought
For though John wished to hide himself, he ought,
He knew, to heal the breach without delay
Occurring on that most unlucky day,
Reflecting that the ample family wealth
Would yield a "dot" through wily Cupid's stealth
Which he could long partake in married bliss
And, should his morning blunders bar him this,
He, like a cent of 93 he'd got,
Would have his "liberty" without the "dot".
One thing was certain as a thing could be.
Her friends fixed Betty's age at twenty-three
And she might be for months his loving mate
Ere Time could make of her an altered date.
With expeditious thought that very night
He called upon her to explain his plight.
He told her all his numismatic zeal,

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The happiness that the elect would feel
To find a quarter of a date so rare,
His awkward errors, his intense despair
At giving her offense, and then above
The worth of coins untold he deemed her love.
So, knowing John was honest, careful, neat,
Industrious and sober and discreet
As are all thoroughbred numismatists,
She speedily replaced him on her lists
And soon thereafter said the happy "yes".
In six months John was ready to confess
To numismatic friends, with merry laugh,
He'd changed his quarters for a better half
And sent the aiding parson for his own
Collection full enough to well atone
For all his blunders and, as they'd agree,
Enough to buy a first rate 23.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE COINS OF REPUBLICAN ROME.

A Paper read at the Fourth Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 23-24, 1894.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 222.]

[GEO. F. HEATH, M. D.]

CAECILIA.

This plebian family with patrician branches, gave many prominent citizens to the Republic and also many interesting coins to our cabinets.

No. 28. Obverse:—Laureated head of Apollo to right; the hair in long ringlets extending to the neck. Before the bust the denarial mark X and behind ROMA.

Reverse:—A decorated Macedonian shield in the centre of which is an elephants head. Inscription: M(*arcus*) METELLVS Q(*uintus*) F(*ilius*). An olive wreath surrounds the whole.

This coin is a common one and was struck by Marcus and Caius Cacelius

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THE COINS OF REPUBLICAN ROME. Plate IV.
The original coins are about the diameter of the present U. S. cent. The numbers refer to the text.

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Metellus, sons of Quintus Metellus Macedonicus (praetor B. C. 148–46) in honor of his great victory in Macedonia in B. C. 148 over Andriscus, whom he took prisoner at the same time capturing a great number of Macedonian shields. To commemorate this great victory his sons placed the Macedonian shields on their family coins. The elephant head refers to another great victory in which their ancestor, Lucius Metellus, defeated Hasdrubal near Panormus in B. C. 250. On this occasion 120 elephants were captured and took part in the victors triumphal return to Rome.

No. 29. Obverse:—Galeated head of Pallas Nicephora, the denarial mark before the neck and ROMA behind.

Reverse:—Similar to No. 28.

No. 30. Obverse:—The head of Pietas to right within an engrailment, before it a stork.

Reverse:—An elephant walking to the left. Q(*uintus*) C(*aecilius*) M(*etellus*), P(*ius*), I(*mperator*).

Another reference to the victory over the Carthagenians by L. Metellus in 251 B. C. These captured elephants formed an interesting portion of the victors triumphal procession at Rome. They soon proved veritable "elephants on the hands" of the Romans who did not know what to do with them and they were all slain.

No. 31. Obverse:—Laureated head probably of Neptune to right, the hair and beard in long ringlets or curls. Q(*uintus*) METEL(*lus*), PIVS.

Reverse:—An elephant walking to right. SCIPIO IMP(*erator*).

This Scipio originally of the family Cornelia was adopted by Q. Caecelius Metellus Pius into the Caecilia family. He had conferred the title of imperator while serving in Cilicia B. C. 48. The elephant may either refer to the defeat of Hasdrubal or be simply a symbol of Africa where Scipio was at this time in service. Scipio was the father-in-law of Pompey and after the defeat of this great general at Pharsalia in B. C. 48 by Caesar, Scipio continued the campaign as best he could against him, but the hitherto invincible Scipio went down before the still more invincible Caesar and embarking in a boat and in great danger of being taken prisoner, he drove his sword through his body and plunged into the sea. This happened in B. C. 46 and our coin, which by the way is a common one, must have been struck between 48–46 B. C.

No. 32. Obverse:—Similar to No. 30.

Reverse:—The liturus and urceus of sacrifice within a laurel wreath. In the exergue IMPER(*ator*).

After the defeat of Pompey at Pharsalia, Q. Caecilius Metellus was saluted Emperor by his army. The title imperator on this coin shows that he accepted the honor and the emblems here presented would also indicate that he also usurped the duties of pontifex. Caesar states that this Metellus was no better than he should have been, while this may be true a statement of this kind coming from a rival, an enemy, must be taken *cum salis grano*.

No. 33. Obverse:—A young head, laureated and beardless, supposed to be Apollo Vejovis, to right. The star or denarial stamp beneath the neck. L(*ucius*) METEL(*lus*) A(*ulus*) ALB(*inus*), S(*purii*) F(*ilius*).

Reverse:—A female seated on three shields with a lance in right hand and

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a sword in left. A winged victory behind is in the act of crowning her. C(*aius*) MALL(*eolus*). In exergue ROMA.

This coin is often inscribed to the family, Poblicia, and was struck B. C. 124.

No. 34. Obverse:—The winged head of Pallas Nicephora to right. X in front of neck. Q(*uintus*) METE(*llus*) behind.

Reverse:—Jupiter in a quadriga with a bough over the right shoulder a thunderbolt with the reins in his left hand, ROMA in the exergue.

The bough and thunderbolt are here emblems of peace and power. The coin is a common one.

No. 35. Obverse:—Head of Jupiter Terminalis with beard and hanging ringlets to right. Head of eagle beneath the bust. METEL(*lus*) PIVS SCIP(*io*) IMP(*erator*).

Reverse:—Curule chair beneath a cornucopia filled with fruit and a pair of scales. On one side of chair an ear of wheat, on the other a hand with index finger pointing upwards. CRASS(*us*) IVN(*ianus*) LEG(*atus*) PROPR(*actor*).

No. 36. Obverse:—The winged and galeated head of Pallas or Rome to right. earrings and necklace. In front the denarial mark X: behind ROMA.

Reverse:— male figure in senatorial vestment, in a biga drawn by elephants. Victory flying to right about to place a crown upon his head. On the exergue C(*aius*) METELLVS.

EPPIA.

No. 37. Obverse:—Female head covered with the spoils of an elephant to right, in front an ear of wheat, beneath a plough Q(*uintus*) METEL(*lus*) SCIPIO, IMP(*erator*).

Reverse—The naked Hercules resting on a massive club on which is a lions skin. EPPIVS LEG(*atus*) P(*landrum*) C(*uravit*).

These last three coins all refer to Scipio and the war he waged against Cæsar in Africa B. C. 48–46. This last coin was evidently struck in Africa for use in this war. This Eppius was one of Scipio's Legates in Africa during this war. After the battle of Thapsus B. C. 46, he was pardoned by Cæsar, but later ungratefully went into Spain and fought against him under Sextus Pompey. The denari of this family are all similar to No. 37, and are here given to show the close relationship to the Caecelia family.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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THE MUHAMMADAN COINAGE OF INDIA BEFORE THE TIME OF BABAR.

Now that the Coin Catalogues of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and the Lahore Museum, are finished, we have, with the two volumes of British Museum Catalogues of Indian Coins, "Sultans of Delhi" and "Muhammadan States," together with "Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Delhi" by Edward Thomas, and five supplements to the same by C. J. Rodgers in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, a pretty full literature on the coins in use in India, between the time when the first Muhammadan Sultan made Delhi his capital, and the time when the first Mogul Emperor Babar won the Indian Empire for himself in the battle of Panipat.

In the collection made by Marsden there were rather more than 200 coins belonging to this period. Edward Thomas, a member of the service of the Honorable East India Company, was for some years Collector at Delhi, before the Mutiny. He obtained materials for his book from the Delhi bazaars. In that book he gives an account of all the different coins known to him, that had been issued by the Sultans of Delhi and of the kingdoms which had become independent of Delhi. He was a most learned and painstaking author. But, although he wrote extensively on oriental numismatics, when, some years ago, he was made C. I. E. or C. S. I., some Indian newspapers of good standing in the country wanted to know who Edward Thomas was, and what he had done to merit any distinction. Had the editor of that paper made enquiries in the Delhi bazaars from old men, he would have ascertained that Thomas Sahib *was* a man.

"Thomas soe, dunyá roe.
Thomas jáge, dunyá bháge."
"If Thomas sleep, the world will weep,
If Thomas wake, the world will quake."

This proverb shows what the people of the Imperial City thought of Thomas as a ruler. Some of the old money changers remembered him as an indefatigable coin-collector. Students of Indian numismatics regard Thomas as having done for Muhammadan Indian coins what General Cunningham had done for Græco Bactrian and Indo-Scythian coins. Both were great numismatists, and their works on coins are still "authorities." Both were first gleaners in their respective fields. General Cunningham obtained and described Græco Bactrian coins so rare, that no duplicates have yet been obtained of them. Edward Thomas obtained and described Muhammadan coins so rare that no duplicates have as yet been found of *them*. Neither numismatist has been dead ten years yet, and still many coins have been found, of which they had not one. Five supplements to Thomas' book have been published, each illustrated with two plates of coins; and a sixth is in preparation, though it was stated that the fifth would be the last. This shows how constant research increases our historical knowledge.

As Mr. Thomas' book was the first important contribution to our knowledge

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of the Muhammadan coins of India between 1193 and 1525 A. D., we may as well state what it contains. It is a book of 467 pages, and is illustrated by six plates and numerous cuts of coins in the text.

In order to understand the subject we must go back a little. The Panjab was first invaded by Muhammadan troops under Subaktagin, the father of Mahmud of Ghaznih. Mahmud continued those invasions. He died in 1030 A. D. There were after him fifteen Sultans who all reigned in Ghaznih, except the last two, who fled the place and took refuge in Lahore. They cover a space of a hundred and fifty years. Most of them kept on invading the Panjab, but they were always resolutely opposed by native rajahs or combinations of rajahs, and they seldom could be said to rule the Panjab. Lahore, however, was the capital of Khusrau Shah and Khusrau Malik, the last two rulers of Ghaznih origin. It was against Khusrau Malik that Muizz-ud-Din Muhammad bin Sam, or Muhammad Ghauri, directed his arms, and his surrender took place in 1187, at Lahore. But after the Ghaznevide had been conquered, the Ghauri found that he had to meet the Indian, and the Indian defeated him ignominiously on the field of Tarauri near Bhatinda, and the Ghauri returned home in disgrace. Soon afterwards, however, he returned, and on the same battlefield which had witnessed his defeat, he routed the Indian army under Prithvi Raj, and after that the whole of Northern India lay at his feet. This was in 1193 A. D.

It seems to have been an acknowledged principle that a conqueror should never make any great and sudden changes in the currencies of a conquered country. Hence Muhammad bin Sam, when we had conquered Northern India, issued coins somewhat similar to those which had been in use previous to his time. These, we know, were of two kinds—those issued by Indian, and those issued by Ghaznevide, rulers. The Indian coins were of two varieties, one in gold, one in billon, a mixture of silver and copper. The gold coins had an image on one side and a Hindi legend on the other. The billon coins were pieces of about 55 grains in weight. They had a bull on one side and a horseman on the other, and on one side was the name of the ruler in Hindi, and on the other the name of some supposed or actual suzerain. The Ghaznevide issues were many and various. They had gold coins, covered all over on both sides with Arabic inscriptions: silver coins were similarly treated. Their copper and billon issues were latterly a compromise with Indian usages. One side was occupied by the title and name of the Sultan, the other by a bull, over which was the name "*Samanta Deva*," an old ruler of Kabul.

Muhammad bin Sam's issues were many and various. He struck gold and silver coins, as the Ghaznevides had done. He struck copper and billon, as they had struck them. He also used the bull and horseman, and put his name in Hindi over the bull. Over the horseman he used the term "*Hamira*," which is supposed to have reference to the Amir-ul-Mominin, *i. e.*, the Khalifa of the Muhammadans. His coins are abundant even now. The Lahore Museum collection exhibits fourteen varieties of his copper or billon coins. Muhammad bin Sam had a general named Yalduz who struck coins of two varieties and of several types. On the first variety he used his master's name and his own, on the second he used only his own name. The Lahore Museum

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collection has four types of each variety. These billon coins must have been struck in immense quantities, for we notice that altogether the coins of Muhammad bin Sam and Yalduz in the Lahore collection number exactly one hundred.

The gold coins of Muhammad bin Sam were broad thin pieces, as were his silver pieces. On some of these the name of his elder brother, Ghiyas-ud-Din, comes, with the title "the Greatest Sultan." Some of these coins had the inscriptions in concentric circles: some were in square areas and had margins. These were intended for circulation in the home provinces and were struck in Ghaznih. The chief feature of the Indian issues we have noticed,—the compromise made with Indian usuages, the use of Hindi letters and of the horse and bull. This shows us that the early Musalam rulers of India were not quite such bigots as some would have us believe. We must remember that the great Mahmud himself initiated this. There are silver coins of his extant, on one side of which the inscription is in Arabic, and on the other in Sanskrit: "The Invisible is one; the Incarnation is Muhammad, the King Mahmud." (See Lahore Museum Cat., Part II, p. 28. Silver coins of Mahmud Nos. 38 and 39).

After Muhammad bin Sam, Qutb-ud-Din Aibak ascended the throne. We are told by the historians that he coined; but no coins of his are to be found in any collection, except the Lahore one. They are of the usual billon type. In a rayed circle is the word "Qutbi" on one side. On the other is a bull and some fragmentary Hindi letters.

Aram Shah, who reigned next for a short time, seems to have no coins which can be assigned to him, although Mr. Thomas thinks one coin may.

Shams-ud-Din Altamsh comes next. He reigned for 25 years, from 1210 to 1235 A. D. Two coins of his are known in gold, one of which is in America. Both have the figure of the king on horseback on one side. Round the horseman is a marginal inscription giving the date. These are invaluable pieces. Rupees are known of this king. He was the first to strike them. They weighed between 160 and 170 grains (the modern rupee is 180 grains, of which 15 grains are alloy); the rupees of Altamsh were of pure silver. There are not many known now. The British Museum has three only. There are none in the Indian Museum. But the Asiatic Society has eight. The Lahore Museum is particularly rich in the billon coins of this king—the number given being 114 of many types. We notice that some of these coins weigh as little as 9½, 12½, 17½, and 20 grains, so that the copper coinage provided for payment for most minute purchases. This was necessary, for in olden times cowries could scarcely have been in use at all, in a province so far from the seaboard as the Panjab is. We notice that Altamsh had mints at Delhi, Lahore, Multan, and perhaps, Agra. Of the first three names there is no doubt whatever. Altamsh kept up the custom of striking bull and horseman coins, with Hindi inscriptions. These were intelligable to the Hindus For his Musalam subjects there were coins in Kufic letters of great variety. None of the gold or silver coins have any Hindi on them. There is one small silver coin of Altamsh known, It is in the Indian Museum. It was obtained by the Archælogical Surveyor of the Panjab Circle in one of his tours.

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Of Rukn-ud-Din Firoz Shah, who reigned for a short time after Altamsh, few coins are known. Two are given in the Lahore Catalogue, one in Hindi and one in Arabic, but with horseman reverse.

Rezia Begam, the daughter of Altamsh, was a superb woman. Her only fault, says the historian, was that she was a woman. She reigned from 1236 to 1239 A. D. Being a woman, she fell in love, and the object of her affections was not pleasing to the nobles, who rebelled against her and took her lover prisoner. She herself was imprisoned, but the keeper of the prison fell in love with her and espoused her and her cause; the nobles did not like him either, and both the Empress and her second lover were taken in battle near Kaithal and slain—a sad end for the only native Empress of India to come to. Her coins are not numerous. There are some rupees of hers in the Asiatic Society's collection, and six types of billon coins of hers in the Lahore one. There have been rumours afloat that gold coins of hers have been met with. We have never seen one and never heard of one being edited. If she imitated the coinage of her father, and she most probably did. there are many types of her coinage yet to be discovered. Numismatists will kindly make a note of this, for, although we know more now than we did twenty years ago of her coinage, still other types must be in existence.

Muizz-ud-Din Bahram Shah reigned from 1239 to 1241, and Ala-ud-Din Masaud Shah from 1241 to 1246 A. D. Rupees are known of both these Sultans, and the usual Arabic and Hindi types of billon coins. We want gold coins of both these men. The four kings, Altamsh, Firoz Shah, Bahram Shah and Masaud Shah had the reverse of their rupees occupied by the name of the Khalifa, or sacerdotal head of the Muhammadan faith. They regarded him as a kind of Pope and pretended to hold their kingdoms by his permission. Of course, he had in reality nothing to do with India, but the presence of his name was a great thing for the Muhammadan subjects of the Sultan. In reality the Khalifa was perfectly powerless and a puppet in the hands of the ruler of Bagdad, but such was the power of his name that, after he was dead, it was used.

The next king Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud reigned from 1246 no 1265 A. D.—nineteen years. He was more of a monkish scribe than a king. He spent his time in writing Qurans, which he sold for a living. His Sultana cooked his food for him. One wonders how such a king kept his throne so long. He must have been as ready with his sword as with his pen, for the country was not at rest.

All the catalogues, following the example of Mr. Thomas, gives the coins of contemporaries reigned in India, and were, indeed, rajas. Others were interlopers, successful for a time, during which they struck coins. Such were Nasir-ud-Din Qubacha and Seif-ud-Din Hasan Qarlagh and Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad Qarlugh. Others were invaders of India, or of countries bordering on India. Such were Ala-ud-Din of Khwarizm and his son Jalal-ud-Din, who were conquered in their turn by Changez Khan. The coins of these five persons are very numerous, but Ala-ud-Din was a prince amongst moneyers. The Lahore catalogue contains 72 types of his coins, and the Indian Museum catalogue even more. His coins go side by side with those of Muhammad bin Sam; but as he never ruled in India, his name never comes on coins in Hindi. His son's coins are in both Arabic and Hindi. The coins of both these men are found in considerable numbers in the Panjab even now. West of the Indus in the cities of Afghanistan they are plentiful.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DR. HORATIO R. STORER.

A. N. A. 67.

[REPRINT FROM PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF AMERICA.]

Horatio Robinson Storer, of Newport, R. I., was born Feb. 27, 1830, at Boston, Mass.; he is the son of Dr. David Humphreys (formerly professor of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence in Harvard University, and president of the American Medical Association) and Abby Jane (Brewer) Storer; his father was related, through his mother and father, respectively, to Governor Dudley, of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and to Governor Langdon, of New Hampshire. Dr. Horatio Storer is the grandson of Woodbury Storer, chief justice of the court of common pleas at Portland, Me. He attended the Boston Latin School in 1841–46, and then entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1850; while in college he was president of the Harvard Natural History Society, and was a private pupil of Agassiz and Asa Gray, and after accompanying Jeffries Wyman to Labrador, published "Observations on the Fishes of Nova Scotia and Labrador, with Descriptions of New Species" (*Boston Journal of Natural History*, 1850); while still an undergraduate, he also spent a summer in Russia; his medical studies were under the direction of his father and his associates in the Tremont Medical School, of Boston, but at the same time he attended lectures at Harvard College, where he received his degree of M. D. in 1853; during 1866–8, he also went through the Harvard Law School, to better fit himself for teaching medical jurisprudence, receiving the degree LL. B. After graduating in medicine he went to Europe, spending two years in study at Paris, London, and Edinburgh, being one year assistant in private practice to Sir James Y. Simpson.

In 1855 he returned to Boston; in 1853 he had become a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; in 1865, having previously been assistant to his father at Harvard University, he was elected to the chair of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence in the Berkshire Medical College, which position he held till the close of the institution in 1869. He was the first, save Prof. J. P. White, of Buffalo, to give direct expositions of uterine diseases in the living subject to his class. He was the first in this country to teach gynecology proper, as contra-distinguished from obstetrics or midwifery, his separate course upon the diseases of women, unconnected with gestation, childbed, or the puerperal state, comprising not less than sixty lectures. For several years he gave at Boston a semi-annual course to medical graduates, upon the surgical diseases of women, refusing to admit any applicant who was not affiliated with the American Medical Association. These lectures were attended by physicians from all parts of the country, and were the first step toward the present post-graduate schools. With Drs. Atlee, of Philadelphia, Peaslee, of New York, and Kimball, of Lowell, he came to monopolize the ovariotomies of the United States and Canada; but finally, in 1872, his health failed, he hav-

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ing an attack of septicaemia, from which he barely escaped with his life. He then went to Europe, and remained there 1872–7, during which time he studied, on an extensive scale, the fevers of southern Italy.

In 1856 he represented the Boston Lying-In Hospital in the American Medical Association, thus becoming a member of that body early in his professional career. Attending its meeting at San Francisco, in 1871, he delivered a lecture in the state house at Sacramento, on "Female Hygiene," by special invitation of the California state board of health, and, at the request of the physicians of San Francisco, repeated the lecture in that city (Transactions of the California State Board of Health, 1871).

Dr. Storer has been physician to the Boston Lying-In Hospital; to St. Elizabeth's Hospital for Women, and to St. Joseph's Home; consulting surgeon to Carney General Hospital; surgeon to the New England Hospital for Women and Children; member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Rhode Island Medical Society, Suffolk District Medical Society, and Boston Society of Medical Observation; American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society; Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh; American Public Health Association; one of the founders, secretary, the active editor of its journal for four years, and now honorary president of the Gynecological Society of Boston; president of the Rocky Mountain Medical Association; corresponding member of the obstetrical societies of Berlin, Edinburgh, and London, and of the New York and Rhode Island medico-legal societies; honorary member of the California State Medical Society, the Canadian Medical Association, the Medical Society of the Province of New Brunswick, the Louisville Obstetrical Society, the medical societies of Finland and of Sorrento, Italy. He was admitted to the Medical Register of Great Britain, by a vote of the Branch Medical Council of England, December, 1876; president of the Association of American Medical Editors, and made an address before it in San Francisco, in 1871; was prize essayist and secretary of the American Medical Association in 1865, and vice president in 1868; a member of the Massachusetts Lunacy Commission in 1863, and was one of the incorporators of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum for Foundlings; he was founder and is corresponding secretary of the Sanitary Protection Association, of Newport, R. I.; is consulting surgeon to the Newport Hospital; one of the founders of the Newport medical and natural history societies, and president of both, and one of the founders of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island.

Dr. Storer has for forty years been a frequent writer, chiefly upon gynecological and sanitary subjects, his first medical publication, subsequently reproduced in this country, having been in 1855, at Edinburgh, in conjunction with Dr. (now Sir) William O. Priestley, the obstetric memoirs and contributions of their preceptor, Prof. James Y. Simpson. The manner in which these young physicians performed their duties as editors, and the kind way in which Dr. Simpson spoke of them in his preface to the Edinburgh issue, at once brought them into favorable relations with the profession throughout the world, at a time when gynecology was still in its infancy.

Dr. Storer has devised a number of both surgical and gynecological instruments and methods. "Porro's operation" was antedated by him by seven years.

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and a case was reported by his assistant, Dr. George H. Bixby, in the *Journal of the Gynecological Society of Boston*, October, 1889, p. 223. The priority is now acknowledged by such recognized authorities as Dr. Harris, of Philadelphia; Mixter, of Boston (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, October 20, 1892, p. 388), and Lazarewitch, of St. Petersburg (*System of Obstetric Medicine and Surgery*, St. Petersburg, 1892).

Since invalidism compelled his retirement from active practice, Dr. Storer has devoted himself to the preparation of a work upon the history of medicine from the novel and interesting standpoint of numismatics, his papers being the first upon this subject in the English language. He has already published:

1886. "The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women." *New England Medical Monthly*, November, December, 1886.

1887. "The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of Sanitation." [Water supply, bathing, mineral springs, drainage, sewerage, ventilation, diet, famine, epidemics, military and naval hygiene, climtae, registration, life insurance, hospitals, etc.], *The Sanitarian*, May, July, August, October, 1887; February, April, July, August, November, 1888; February, March, April, June, September, 1889; January, February, May, July, August, September, October, 1890; July, August, September, 1891; January, February, March, 1893; July, August, 1894. "The Goethe Medals" (the poet was educated as a physician), *American Journal of Numismatics*, October, 1887; January, 1888. "The Medals of Guislain" (the Belgian alienist), *Medico-Legal Journal*, December, 1887.

1888. "Les Médailles de la Princesse Charlotte d'Angleterre, Premiere Femme du Roi Leopold Ier de Belgique" (dead in childbirth), *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, January, 1888; October, 1891. "The Medals of St. Charles Borromeo, Cardinal, Archbishop of Milan" (identified with the Plague of 1576), *American Journal of Numismatics*, July, October, 1888.

1889. "The Medals, Jetons, and Tokens Illustrative of the Science of Medicine," *Ibid.*, January, April, July, October, 1889; January, April, July, October 1890; January, April, July, October, 1891; January, April, July, October, 1892; January, April, July, October, 1893; January, April, July, October, 1894; January, April, July, October, 1895. "The Medals of Benjamin Rush, Obstetrician," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Sept. 7, 1889.

1891. "The Medallic Medical History of the United States," *Transactions Rhode Island Medical Society*, 1891.

1892. "The Medals of Natural Scientists, Part I," *Proceedings Newport Natural History Society*, 1892.

He has also published:

1886. The Newport Medal." *American Journal of Numismatics*, July, 1886.
1887. "The Mounting of Coins for Public Collections." *Ibid.*, January, 1887.
1895. "The Medals and Tokens of Rhode Island." *Ibid.*, July, October, 1895.

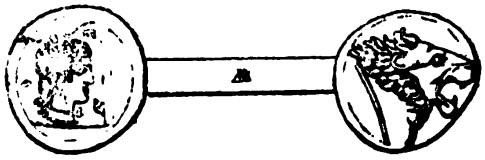
Since entering this new field of professional labor, Dr. Storer has become a member of the Newport Historical Society and American Numismatic Association, corresponding member of the Archæological and Geographical Institute of Pernambuco, foreign associate of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium, and honorary member of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

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THE CONFESSIONS OF A COIN CRANK.

[BY THE CRANK.]

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 226.]



Greece, Cnidus 600-480 B. C.

No. 22. Cndus, 600-480, B. C.

Observe—Head of Aphrodite (Venus) to right in incuse.

Square. Inscription before the bust KNIΔION.

Reverse—The forepart of lion to right, typical of the Tryopian Apollo, a sun god.

NOTE. This didrachm is the only coin as far as I know issued in this Phœnician colony between 600—480 B. C. These pieces, though archaic and rude in make, are quite plentiful. Apollo and Venus were worshipped here as we might know from the coins. This coin cost me just a dollar and is good, as was described.

No 23-33. Judæa, Claudius Felix under Nero, Agrippa I, and one piece struck by the Sanhedrin. These coins, eleven in number, have been so recently described and illustrated by Mr. Joseph Hooper, (See Numismatist, Vol. VIII, Nos. 2 and 3) that I shall do little more than refer to them. The coins of Judæa always have and always will possess unusual importance on account of their sacred and historic associations. Our cataloguer in his description says nothing of this coin struck by the Sanhedrin as being in the lot, so this rarest piece of the whole comes unexpected, and as agreeable as unexpected. He classes them as very good, and good. As coins of this nation and time they will bear it, but were they modern coins they could not by any stretch of the imagination be classed above fair, and some of them poor. They cost me fifty-one cents each.

No. 34-36. Athens. In the lot I obtained three tetra-drachms of Athens. They were the large, early, thick type of the period B. C. 525-430. They were in good condition and worth all I paid for them, which was about two dollars each. They have been described so often in your magazine I will forbear further comment.

No. 37. Athens, didrachm. Similar to above and of the same period. A good piece which cost me a dollar.

No. 38. Sicily. Agrigentum B. C. 472-415, tetradrachm.

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Obverse—Eagle AKPAKANTOΣ
Reverse—Sea-crab in a sunken disc.



Agrigentum, 480-400 B. C., Tetradrachm.

The eagle and the crab were symbolic of Zeus and Poseidon, but this crab being common in the waters about Agrigentum it is here supposed to represent the river Akragas, which with the Hypsos united near the city on their flow to the sea but a few miles distant. The coin is fine as described and cost me about $2.50.

No. 39-40. Macedon. Alexander I, 336-323 B. C. and Phillip III, 323-316 B. C. Tetradrachms.

Obverse—Head of Hercules in lion's skin, to right.

Reverse—Zeus seated, left arm resting on a staff, in right hand an eagle. Inscription AΛEΞANΔPOY and ΦIΛI()ΓΓOY BAΣIΛEΩΣ·

Our cataloguer evidently got "stuck" on these two coins, the first he attributes to Alexander II of whom no coins can certainly be attributed, and the last he places as a doubtful Phillip III. As the coin is plainly a *plated* one if he had expressed the doubt as to the metal as plainly as he did to the ruler he would have done justice to himself as well as his purchaser. As they both fell under the auctioneer's hammer at $1.10 each no "kicking" could be done conscientiously. In condition, both pieces could be classed good.



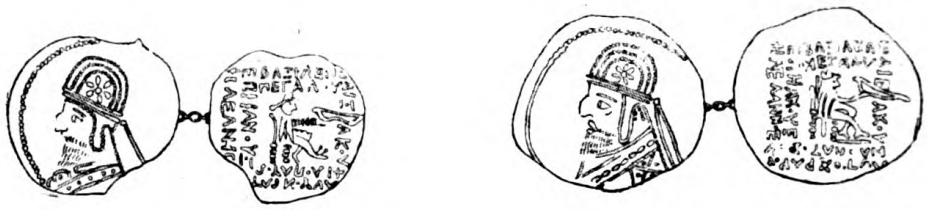
China, B. C. 750-300. Ping Yang Pu.

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No. 41. China B. C. 450. A round told pu cash. The cataloguer says this piece "appears to be genuine." *No doubt of it.* It *is* genuine. I had one which I paid four dollars for, which is no better than this, which cost me about one dollar and thirty-five cents. This was undoubtedly one of the pieces slaughtered at the Kingman sale and probably accounts for my obtaining it at so low a price.

No. 42-51. Parthia, Artabanes II B. C. 126-124. Phrates IV B. C. 37-1. Gortarzes A. D. 45-50. Drachms.

These coins are uniform in style, the obverse presenting the head of the king, usually elaborately arrayed and the reverse shows the king seated with drawn bow and extensive inscription in Greek.



Parthia Artabanus II. (Arsases VIII.) B. C. 126-124.

History has very little to say regarding the brave king, Artabanes II. The armies of Phrates II had been defeated by the Scythians and the king himself slain. In the emergency his Uncle, Artabanes II was elected king by the Nobles. He vigorously prosecuted the war until in B. C. 124 he received a wound from which he soon died. His troops suffered their second defeat at the hands of the Scythians within three years. His coins present the following grandiloquent inscriptions, ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ, which being interpreted gives, "The Illustrious Arsases(VIII) the Great King, Lover of the Greeks, Lover of his father, Commanded in person."



Parthia, Phrates IV (Arsases XV), B. C. 37-1.

Phrates IV began early in his intrigues for the crown; first he murdered his brothers and then when remonstrated by the good king Orodes, his father had

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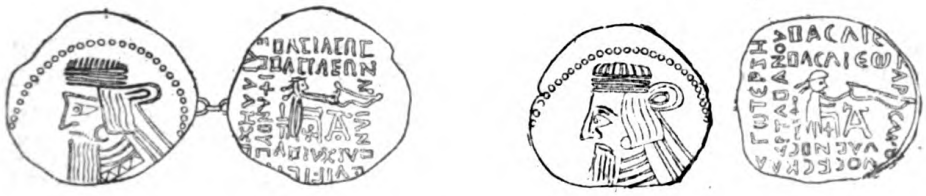
him also put to death. Nothing then being in his way he ascended the Parthian throne in B. C. 37. At this time the two rulers of the Roman world, Anthony in the East and Octavian in the West, were at war, or acknowledged enemies, the distance between Alexandria and Rome only preventing actual war.

Phrates IV is best known for his defeat of Anthony, who had entered a territory feudatory to Parthia with 113,000 men, met defeat at Praaspa and escaped into Armenia with a loss of 45,000 of his forces. Phrates, after a varied career of thirty-six years, was murdered by his son, Phraataces, in the year 1 B. C.. His coins may be described as follows:

Obverse—Bearded head with diadem and hair curled. Star and cresent ussally before, an eagle behind.

Reverse—King seated, presenting a bow. Inscription in Greek, The Illustrious Arsases, King of Kings, Benefactor, Lover of the Greeks."

Another variety has star in front of bust and the cresent behind.



Parthia, Gotarzes (Arsaces XXI.) A. D. 45–50.

Gotarzes. This king like Phrates IV had a surplus of brothers, one of whom, Vardanes, was the elder and the rightful heir to the throne; but being away when his royal father, Artabanus, died. Gortarzes did not send him messages, and wait and wait, as a dutiful brother should, but immediately established himself on the throne, and did the waiting afterwards. For a few weeks he amused himself in getting rid of the aforsaid stock of brothers, his stepmothers and their sons, until the people becoming alarmed at the rapid extinction of the royal family, hastily sent for Vardanes.

He came quickly—history states 350 miles in two days—and Gortarzes fled to a more congenial clime until the storm should blow over, which it did in 48 A. D., when Vardanes had been got rid of in the usual way and the male line (owing to the forethought of Gortarzes) being about extinct he was accepted in the emergency. He reigned two years more and died a natural death, 50 A. D.

His coins present the king with diademed and bearded head, with long straight hair done up in a bow. The usual reverse with high sounding titles.

These Parthian coins (mostly duplicate) were as catalogued, good, and cost about twenty-five cents each, which is very cheap.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

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Librarian and Curator. W. C. Stone, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
Superintendent of Exchange: A. C. Gruhlke, Waterloo, Ind.
Counterfeit Detector: S. H. Chapman, 1348 Pine St., Philadelphia. Pa.
Board of Trustees: J. A. Heckelman. Columbus, Va; David Harlowe, 3002 Mt. Vernon Ave., Milwaukee, Wis C. W. Stutesman. Peru, Ind; Geo. W. Rice, 186 E. High St., Detroit, Mich.; M. H. Stafford, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Secretary's Report.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASS'N. GREETING:

GENTLEMEN:

The receipts at the office of your secretary for the month ending Sept. 30:

Balance on hand.....	$ 3 14
Initiation fees.....	2 00
Dues.....	16 50
Total	$21 64

Disbursements: Cash to Treasurer..... $21 64

New Members.

277 Peter Grimm, 108 Porter St., Detroit, Mich.
278 Alex P. Wylie, Prairie Center, Ill.
279 Wm. E. H. Merritt, 1008 F. St., (N. W.) Washington, D. C.

Applications for Membership.

A. H. Purdie, German American National Bank, Pekin, Ill.
Vouchers—Rice & Heaton.

William F. Gable, Altoona, Pa.
Vouchers—Heaton and Heath.

Albert E. Sparks, Box 301, Bristol, R. I.
Vouchers—Heath and Luck.

Conway M. Knox, 209 4th St., Richmond, Va.
Vouchers—Heath and Steigerwalt.

DETROIT, MICH, Oct. 1, 1895. GEORGE W. RICE, Secretary.

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REPORT OF SECRETARY

OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 19-20, 1895.

The meeting was called to order by President Heaton at the Art Parlors of Mr. B. H. Collins, and the order of business was carried out according to the following program:

Call to order.
Address of Welcome, - - - B. H. Collins.
Response, - - - A. G. Heaton, Pres.
Roll Call.
Reading of Minutes.
Report of Committees { Credentials. Rules. Other Committees.
Report of Officers.
Appointment of Standing Committees.
Unfinished Business.
Election of Officers.
Adjournment.

The address of welcome from Mr. Collins and the response by Mr. Heaton, were listened to with attention. The roll call showed just about enough members present to act as a committee, and business was transacted with great freedom of speech and as little formality as the requirements of the constitution and by-laws allowed. The Secretary and Treasurer, as Committee on Credentials, reported the members present and forty-one represented by proxies as all in good standing.

The President reported that beyond receiving books and papers belonging to the late Secretary, Mr. O. W. Page, and appointing Geo. W. Rice Secretary pro tem., and transferring to him the above papers, he had been called upon for very little in the way of official actions.

The Secretary reported the receipt of the books and papers connected with his office, stated that the amount received by Mr. Page for initiation fees and dues from the date of last annual report to the time of his death, according to his books, was $74.50, and that of this amount $25.50, representing the balance due the association, had since been received in full. There has been received by him since his appointment to fill vacancy, the sum of $94.60, of which $84.50 has been turned over to the Treasurer, and $6.96 expended for necessary expenses. The Secretary expressed his opinion that the society had now assumed such numbers as to render it a necessity that a regular record book be kept, and exhibited one he had prepared expressly to meet the wants of this Association.

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The Treasurer reported the receipt during the year of $167.00, and an expenditure, on Vouchers 8, 9 and 10, of $77.89, which left a balance in his hands of $342.08.

The following report from the Committee on Association Medal was read by the Secretary:

"To the members of the American Numismatic Association. Greeting;

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—The Committee appointed and entrusted by you at the last convention of this association, held in the city of Detroit, Aug. 23, '94, for the purpose of testing the feasibility of the issue of an Association medal, beg to report as follows:

"After consultation it was thought advisable to procure an estimate of cost necessary to the production of so important a subject. This having been accomplished, an appeal to the members of the Association was made through the official organ asking for subscriptions to this end. In reply forty-six orders have been received, twenty being for silver and twenty-six bronze.

"A suggested design for obverse on approval has been submitted and illustrated, the design for reverse is also under consideration.

"We trust a larger number will yet respond that your committee may be warranted in placing the order in the medallist's hands for execution at an early date.

Signed:
JOSEPH HOOPER, Chairman,
A. H. GRIFFITH,
GEO. W. RODE."

The report of committee was accepted and the committee reappointed.

President Heaton at this point reported the receipt of a request that if the medal were ever issued some other Latin word be substituted for "Societas" which would be more readily translated "Society" than "Association," or the original of the medal would be attributed to another organization;

Mr. H. E. Deats, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, reported, suggesting a change in the form of ballots and proxies to be used at the Annual Conventions and submitted blank forms made out in accordance therewith, and also ballot and proxy blanks of the American Philatetic Association. He also suggested that the secretary be also secretary of the Board of Trustees.

The secretary was instructed to act on the suggestions stated so far as allowable and amendments to Constitution and By Laws to be considered at next annual meeting.

The Librarian, Mr. William C. Stone, reports but few additions to the Library, and these consist largely of Auction Catalogues, few of them being priced.

"Coins and Medals," by Stanley Lane Poole, has been purchased.

A noteworthy donation is that received from H. E. Deats, being a large number of clippings on Numismatic subjects.

The first specimen for the cabinet was the donation of a restrike of the Halfpenny token of the Copper Company of Upper Canada, from Mr. J. Rochelle Thomas.

The Librarian belives lack of interest by the members is the cause of the suspension for some time of the circulation of current periodicals, only four members responding to the last call for names.

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The appropriation voted at the last convention has not been used.

A catalogue of the Library is promised in a short time.

The report was accepted and the following resolutions passed:

"Moved that the Librarian be authorized to appropriate funds in hand to additions to the Library according to his judgement, and that as he has funds unexpended no further appropriation be voted at this meeting. Further, that he, through the Numismatist, inform the members what works or periodicals he has subject to the call of members desiring information. All works drawn from him to be retained not longer than two weeks, and the applicant to pay all costs of transportation."

Mr. Lewis S. Hayden, of Washington, presented to the Association, through Mr. Collins, a rare catalogue of Sale, Jan 10, 1865, of Coins, Autographs, Books, etc., the collection of Edward M. Thomas, a colored man of Washington, who died in Feb. 1863. It contains 802 lots. Also the Photograph of Edward Cogan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for many years the leading numismatist of this country.

The following resolutions, which were freely debated and passed, explain themselves, and if the members will avail themselves of the opportunity will result in lasting benefit to themselves and the Association:

RESOLVED, That the American Numismatic Association requests its members not to sell, exchange or cause to be sold any false coins whether made by electrotyping, struck from dies or in any other way made. It is the sense of this Association in Convention in Washington that any member having wilfully or innocently sold, bartered or otherwise disposed of false coins made by any process whatsoever shall on request of the owner, recipient or possessor of said false piece refund or return the consideration originally given, or its equivelant, without a limit as to the time which may have elapsed, and failing to do so shall, upon complaint being made in writing to the Board of Trustees of this Association, be accorded an opportunity to answer said complaint, and if after said hearing he is adjudged guilty by a majority of the Board, be dismissed from membership in the American Numismatic Association. The coin, or specimen in dispute shall be deposited with the complaint in the hands of the Board of Trustees, and by them submitted to the Counterfeit Detector of this Association for his judgement as to its character, and whose opinion shall be final as between members of this association.

The dismissal of any member of this Association under this charge shall be published in the official organ of the A. N. A., "The Numismatist."

The A. N. A. believes that it will be beneficial to the interests of the Association, its members, and the science if they will lend their aid in the suppression of this evil. Good results are already being made manifest, and with our united aid the evil will be eliminated.

Resolved, That any members of this Association having been defrauded or having any controversy with any person, whether a member of the A N A. or not, may present a charge in writing to the Board of Trustees for them to investigate, and they finding charge sustained shall publish the name of the party in the Numismatist so that our fellow members may be on their guard.

Mr. Wm. J. Luck, Superintendent Exchange Department, A. N. A., com-

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municated his inability to make a report owing to the number of deals yet unsettled. Also stating that it would be impossible for him to continue in charge of the department another year, his time being so much engaged by other matters. He states that there has not been at any time half enough coins in the department to fill orders.

Notice was given of the following amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws:

By-Laws. Section 1. Dues, to read as follows:

"The dues shall be one dollar per annum. payable to the Secretary in advance, on the first day of January each year, or in case of new members, on date to admission, members admitted during any portion of the year to be entitled to all privileges of other members for the entire year.

In case a member neglects to pay his dues before the first day of February, or within 30 days after being admitted, the Secretary shall notify such delinquent member, and unless dues are paid within 60 days thereafter (the date of mailing such notice to be the date of same) his name shall be striken from the roll, but he may be reinstated at any time by the Trustees upon payment of all back dues."

Messrs. Kavanagh and Taylor having been appointed tellers, balloting for officers for the ensuing year resulted in the election of Mr. A. G. Heaton as President, Mr. Joseph Hooper as Vice President, Dr. A. L. Fisher Treasurer, Mr. Geo. W. Rice Secretary, Mr. A. C. Gruhlke Supt. of Exchange, Mr. S. H. Chapman Counterfeit Detector, and a Board of Trustees, composed of Messrs. David Harlow, J. A. Heckelman, George W. Rice, Chas. W. Stutesman and Morgan H. Stafford.

Philadelphia was chosen as the next place of meeting, the date to be fixed by the Board of Trustees.

President Heaton read the first paper on the program, a humorous poem entitled "Quarter or no Quarter." The balance of the literary program was carried out as published in the September NUMISMATIST.

President Heaton gave a reception at his home to resident and visiting members on the evening of Sept. 19, and an exhibit of coins, medals and curios, open to the public was held in the Art Parlors of Mr. B. H. Collins on the evening of Sept. 20, and on the afternoon of the same day the members visited Mt. Vernon in a body.

The meeting adjourned, subject to call of Trustees, having held three business sessions.

Very Respectfully,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20, 1895.

GEORGE W. RICE, Secretary.

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To Exchange.—A complete set of Mass. Bay currency (8 var.) of May 5th 1780 in good condition, for good U. S. stamps or fractional currency. Geo. M. Frame, 38 Lindell St., Haverhill Mass.

To Exchange.—Sets of all five varieties of ¼ real Chihuahua, Mexico. Desire dates 1 and ½ cents U. S. Colonial, Hard times, Political, Presidential and other tokens, also foreign copper coins. C. W. Merriman, Beloit, Wis.

Wanted—F. Mc Dermont Token, Magdalen Is. penny, Prince Edward Island ½ penny, sheaf of wheat, or will give in exchange other Canadian coins and will pay difference in price or buy if prices are right. Ewen S McLeod, Wheatley River, Prince Edward Island Canada.

One fine 54 inch bicycle full ball bearing, nearly new, $15.00; a Winchester Riffle, captured from Sioux at "Wounded Knee" battle, $6.00; one Confederate musket, C. S. A. stamp, in good order, $5.00; or will exchange all above for a collection of U. S. coins and Fractional currency. C. E. Tribbett, Thorntown, Indiana.

To Exchange—325 war tokens, 200 var., in fine condition, many bright, for 1799 or 1804 cent. Or will give 1878 proof set complete (9 pieces) for either. A. P. Wylie, Prairie Center, Ill.

Wanted—January number of Numismatist. Will exchange Queen Elizabeth sixpence, 1573, army and navy token 1863, fine, English farthing 1875 uncir. Chas. E. Carman, Acra, N. Y.

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To Exchange.— Cyrus W. Field bronze medal by Lovett, N. Y. silver penny-Henry II or III, silver crown Chas. II. and the Canadian, nos. according to Breton, 1894, 515, 533, 565, 571, 574, 609, 625, 626, 627, 735, 736, 840, 876, 878, 890, 895, 897, 908, 609, 910, 911, 912, 913, 920, 921, 965, 981, 992, 618, 614, 772, J. F. Prudes and Drobrick and Michlek tokens. Wanted:—Nos 562, 563, (brass) 569, 572, 654, 671 (thin planchet), 675, 676, 677, 690, 703, 725, 730, (1823) 880, 892, 900, 914, 922, 923, 953 (3d var) 954, 994 (1813), 995, 1008, 1009, 1012, (1825). R. M. Bateman, Pickering, Ontario. 215 A. N. A.

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1806	Good	1 00
1806	Fair	25
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1808	Good	50
1809	Very good	1 50
1809	Good	1 00
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1818	Uncirculated	1 00
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November, 1895.

An Illustrated Monthly devoted to the Science of Numismatics.

GEO. F HEATH, M.D. Monroe, Mich.

Vol. viii. No. 11.

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" " 1851 scarce very good	1 25	Fugio cent 1787 red unc	2 00
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Daniel Fowler Howorth.

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The Numismatist.

VOL. VIII. MONROE, MICH., DECEMBER, 1895. NO. 12.

THE MUHAMMADAN COINAGE OF INDIA BEFORE THE TIME OF BABAR.

[CHARLES J. RODGERS.]

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 278.]

It will be seen that, when Babar came to India, no coins in gold or silver had been struck in Delhi for nearly a hundred years.

But it had been otherwise in the provinces that had revolted—Gujarat Malwa, Jaunpur, Gulberga, and Bengal. Gold had been struck in all these, except Bengal, which coined only silver. The amount of copper coins of Gujarat, Malwa, Jaunpur, and Gulburga, still obtainable in the bazaars of Northern India, is astonishing. Their gold and silver coins are not so abundant: indeed, of Jaunpur, only one silver coin is known at all. Of the earliest Gulburga kings it is difficult to get any coins. The reason of this is given by the historian. The early kings quarrelled with the sarrafs and forbade the use of old Hindu coins, because they had images on them. The sarrafs gave in and obeyed for a time. But they broke out soon and then collected the coins of the Musalman kings and melted them down. Far away, beyond Gulburga, the little Muhammadan state which lay near Madura coined in silver, billon and copper for about forty years, and these coins are in fair abundance now to be had in the bazaars of that part. Some of the copper coins are very small, after the fashion of the coins of Travancore.

We have said nothing at all about Kashmir and the part that secluded valley played in making money. For centuries it had been governed by its own Maharajas, and in all probability all of these coined money, on which their names were impressed. Some few gold coins have been found of these gentlemen, and some coins in white metal. But of copper coins of the old Maharajas of Kashmir, maunds might be obtained even now, although the last Maharaja was deposed five hundred and eighty years ago. He was succeeded by his Muhammadan prime minister, who was the founder of a line of kings which lasted until the time of Akbar. These Kashmiri Sultans struck in gold, silver and copper. The gold mohurs are the rarest coins the collector

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can get. In all seven coins of seven different kings are known. Their silver coins were square and worth about ten annas intrinsically. Their copper coins, which even now abound, were badly struck, just as the coins of the valley are now-a-days. These Kashmiri coins must have been used in the parts of the Panjab near Kashmir.

The small principality of Kangra had a currency of its own before the time of the Moguls. The coins are small bits of copper, but the name of the Raja is on them. Sometimes they have the horse and bull on them. Sometimes only the horseman. Some few have both sides covered with inscriptions in Hill Hindi. Still rarer are the coins which bear the name of Ibrahim Lodi on one side and on the other that of the Kangra Raja.

Starting with Muhammad bin Sam and closing with Ibrahim Lodi, we have dealt with the coins of thirty-four Sultans of Delhi. We have touched on the coins of native rulers, and of interlopers and conquerors. We have glanced at the issues of independent kingdoms. We can imagine, therefore, now what the accumulated wealth of Indians of the time of Babar must have been. We have seen who struck gold and who silver. The coins of all the kings we have mentioned, or to whom we have alluded, would be found. It seems never to have been the custom to recall, or call in, an issue of coins. In India it was never the custom to counterstrike coins, as in Turkistan. Of course the most common coins were copper. Then come the billon coins, or black tankahs, in which all transactions requiring much money were carried out. We see, on some large tombs at Hisar, that they were erected at a cost of so many thousands of black tankahs. Rupees and gold coins seems never to have been mentioned as factors in trade. Judging from the condition of the gold and silver coins which we now obtain, they must have been in good keeping for several centuries. They are scarcely ever rubbed even. They are certainly in better conditions than their imitations, made to-day in Bombay. We are led to infer, therefore, that the gold and silver coins were not currencies, but only used for stored-up wealth. The treasury of the king would have them, and the traders and bankers would obtain them and stow them away in safety. No wonder, therefore, that buried wealth nearly always consists of either gold or silver coins. We arrive at this conclusion, that the black tankah and copper coins, which went down as low as small coins of less than ten grains, were the currency of India from Muhammad bin Sam's time to that of Babar

We see that some change was needed. Babar and Humayun were too busy to initiate any reform. But Sher Shah was bold enough and strong enough to do it. When he had hustled Humayun out of India, he at once commenced his reform of the currency. He struck his celebrated dams—copper coins of 320 grains each, 40 of which went to the rupee; he struck also halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenth parts of dams. He revived the rupee and the gold mohur. The rupee was between 170 and 180 grains in weight, the gold mohur about 168. But only the dams were the currency. Lands were assessed in them and rents were paid in them, and the revenues of towns, cities and provinces were reckoned in them. Mints were opened for their manufacture all over the country. Formerly, as we have seen, nearly all the money had been coined in Delhi. But Sher Shah's reforms are outside the province of this

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paper. We have been led to notice them, because they were the result of the condition of the coinage of India before the time of Babar.

"The gorgeous East" might "shower on her kings barbaric pearls and gold;" the common people saw but little gold and handled less. The old coin stores show us plainly that, when Babar conquered India, there were current in the bazaars the copper or billon coins of over fifty kings. How bargains were made and large sums paid, we cannot tell. In all probability they weighed the coins after sorting them. Their coins never had a fictitious value: everything was valued intrinsically. Silver, we know, was dear in comparison with gold. A mohur was worth only ten rupees in those days; now it is worth twenty-eight; but mohurs and rupees were scarcely ever seen by the masses. We read that in Mogul times the emperors had bags of dams in the palace for distribution to the poor, and so many thousands were distributed daily. It was not till the reign of Jahangir that small silver coins were made to be thrown amongst the people on great days. So we come to this conclusion that India was a country which, for three hundred years and more, had a copper currency. Silver and gold coins were made, but they were not used extensively in commercial transactions as at the present day. The silver and gold were pure, and, had the coins been used for three hundred years, they must have lost all traces of inscription; but, as we have seen, the contrary is tne case: old gold and silver coins are nearly always in a beautiful state of preservation. Billon and copper coins have frequently the inscriptions deleted.

To the coin collectors, the coins of the Sultans of Delhi offer a field replete with novelties and abounding in varieties. It has been fairly exploited, but we must not think that we have attained to perfect knowledge of the subject. New things are being found every year, and will continue to be found. The work of discovery is not, however, a pleasant one. Remote bazaars and examine bags of old dirty copper coins, with a gaping, jabbering crowd pressing round you. Sanitation is often absent. Very dirty and highly odorous clothes are to the fore. So a coin hunt is not a physical treat. But if a man is interested in the changes which have taken place in the characters whereby the people of India expressed themselves for three centuries: if he can *read* easily; if he knows the history of India fairly well, and if he has some spare cash and time and does not mind a few inconveniences, then a hunt through a few thousand old coins is a treat, and if a hunt is in a North Indian bazaar, it will result in the coins of many kings being secured, in several metals, of different weights, sizes and values, and most probably in the discovery of some novelties unknown before and not to be found in Thomas, or in any catalogue, and the joy of the discoverer is one not at all to be despised.

There is no *one* good and complete collection of the coins we have tried to describe in India. The Lahore Museum has the largest number of varieties, and it possesses a mohur of Nasrat Shah, of which there is only another specimen known, but it is not in any Indian Museum. It possesses more dated coins than any other museum, but it is not rich in the more expensive coins. Of course this museum should have as complete a collection as it is possible to make. But, as we have seen, rare coins, like rare fossils, must be hunted after. They will not come of themselves to the beautiful buildings

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in Chowringhee. We have a Geological Survey, but there is no one whose work it is to look after the numismatics of the country.

The British Museum collections of these coins are very fine. But even they are not good in the billon and copper series. The authorities of that institution have decided to spend less on oriental coins. The late Keeper of the Coins, Reginald Stuart Poole, was a great oriental scholar and had a weakness for oriental coins. But it has been ascertained that, in London, where one man asks to see the Oriental Collections, fifty ask to see the coins of Greece and Rome and Britain. So more attention is to be paid to the coins of these three empires. Now, therefore, is the chance for the Indian Museum in Calcutta. Collectors will not find a market in Russell Street: they should be encouraged to send their wares to Chowringhee. But how Coin Collections are to be made without a Coin Curator, we cannot imagine. There are coin collections and coin collections. In the collection we wish to see in the Indian Museum, there should be at least one specimen of every coin known to have been struck in this vast empire. We do not want every coin that may be presented to the museum. We do not want a vast array of duplicates. To do all this, requires knowledge and a vast amount of labour and research. In the British Museum Coin room there is a staff of learned men with an extensive numismatic library. These men examine every coin sent to the museum. If it is not in the museum collection, they try to secure it. If it be already in the museum, they decline it. Part of their work is to give information about coins and to answer the queries of visitors. Such an official is wanted in India, where old coins are constantly being found about which the natives know nothing. We know that interest in the old coins of India is growing. The series we have described has had much attention paid to it, and, from what we have said, it will be seen that it is worthy of it.

AMRITSAR, INDIA.

THE PAPER CURRENCY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A Paper read at the Fifth Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, at Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-20, 1895.

[W. H. TAYLOR.]

In presenting this article to the convention I must beg the indulgence of my audience, for its brevity and general incompleteness. My absence from home has prevented my collecting more data, and I am therefore obliged to present it in its present rough state.

The idea of a popular loan such as was proposed at the past session of Congress, is by no means a new one, and its feasibility and ultimate success, I think has been proved by the history of the Quaker City's effort.

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The financial condition of Philadelphia in 1837 was very similar to that which obtains in the national treasury now or did a short time ago.

The treasury of Philadelphia was practically empty and the different departments were in urgent need of ready money to meet current expenses. During Februaay, there was a great money panic; monny was tight, and yet money must be had. A number of banks had already closed their doors, and the remaining ones owing to the hard times were unable to advance money on city receipts as they had been doing when money was "easy." They were toppling on the verge of ruin. It was indeed a "time that tried men's souls," especially in the City of Brotherly Love. When the ordinances were being prepared for city appropriations, it was arranged for a loan of $130,000 but when it became evident that a general suspension of specie payment might take place at any time a meeting was called of the Finance Committee to arrange a plan for raising the money.

Small change was very scarce as specie had almost disappeared, and banks were prohibited by state law from issuing a bill of smaller denomination than $5.00.

Specie was so scarce that the market men handled about all in circulation, and they sold all they could obtain to the brokers, for in some cases as high as 15 per cent premium.

When it became rumored that councils intended alleviating the distress, a large body of merchants attended the meeting.

The plan adopted was to authorize the Mayor to borrow $130,000 and issue certificates falling due one year after date of issue, bearing one per cent interest per annum.

Frederick Fraley at that time was chairman of the Finance Committee and to him is due the credit of originating and carrying through the above plan which brought such good results. This was only accomplished after the most determined opposition from lawyers on the committee who claimed the act was unconstitutional. Whether it was or not I do not know, but necessity knows no law. In this case the end fully justified the means.

Such an act at this time would beyond a doubt be illegal in Pennsylvania.

After considerable discussion the measure was finally introduced into the ordinance and passed Common and Select councils. When councils adjourned the merchants clamored for "bill" money and were promised a supply the following morning.

Arrangements had been made with the Bank of the United States for a sufficient quantity of bank note paper and also with Edmund Morris for printing the notes. Mr. Morris had, at that time a xylographic printing office, and work was immediately commenced on the certificates. By nine o'clock the next morning there was a supply of sheets of notes of the denominations of 50, 25 and 10 cents to the amount of the value of the bank notes.

The entire amount was soon subscribed and the city had enough ready money to meet current expenses till taxes and water rents became due.

Soon after the first issue of the certificates from the xylographic press, plates were prepared and the remaining notes were struck from them.

When the ordinance passed select councils, Cornelius Stevenson, City Treas-

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urer, appointed ten members of councils to act as Assistant Treasurers Among them were Frederick Fraley. Thomas Dunlap, Henry J. Williams Isaac Roach, Lawrence Lewis, Richard Price and James Rowland Jr.

After the plates had been engraved these assistants resigned and were succeeded by two citizens, Col. Chas. S. Smith and James Ritchie, who signed the engraved certificates and exchanged them for those first issued.

By the time specie payments had been resumed, most of the certificates had been presented for redemption and cancelled. At the closing of the account it was found that there was only from $2500 to $3000 still outstanding. From this it will be seen the two issues are scarce and are not often met with.

This example of the city was soon followed by several other private corporations, among them being Southwark, Northern Liberties, Spring Garden and Kensington Banks, and Franklin Institute. According to one of the above mentioned Assistant Treasurers, Mr. Fraley, the certificates are still good, the city being liable for the amount of the note.

There are but two varieties, the first and second issues, the first from the xylographic press, and the second from the engraved plates, ten signatures of the first issue and two of the last. The notes are not "high art" as compared with the present greenback, neither are they as crude as the Colonial issues, but they furnish an example of the printers and engravers art of sixty years ago. They served their purpose and have brought no stain to the escutcheon of the City of Penn. If all our old bills could say the same "what different tales we'd tell."

IVISON, PENN., September 14, 1895.

SYBARIS AND CROTONA WITH A REVIEW OF THEIR COINAGE.

A paper read at the Fifth Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association at Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-20, 1895.

[GEORGE F. HEATH. M. D.]

Part II. *CROTON.*

Croton, like Sybaris, was founded by a colony of Achæans in 710 B. C., and for two hundred years, or up to the time of Pythagoras, the two cities of common origin and nationality grew in strength, friendship and material prosperity. The causes which led to the war with and the downfall of Sybaris has already been mentioned, but the destruction of this great but effeminate city

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proved but the beginning of a series of disasters for themselves. About 480 B. C., the Crotoniates suffered a severe defeat from the Rhegians and Locrians, neighboring people to the south of them. In 389 B. C. the city fell into the hands of Dionysius the Elder, who held it until his death twelve years later, and in the beginning of the third century B. C. it was again taken and pillaged this time by Agathocles, another Syracusan monarch.

The Carthagenians, under Hannibal, later occupied it and Rome completed its ruin in 277 B. C.

Athletics was cultivated by the Crotoniates and in twenty-six Olympiads the representatives of this city were victorious no less than thirteen times. In its earlest years of prosperity it was also noted as the seat of the great Pythagorian school founded by this great philosopher, Pythagoras, who had lectured there. Milo, a disciple, was also from Croton. Its medical school in the days of Heroditus was the most renowned in all Greece, its physicians and surgeons being distinguished the world over.

The coinage of Croton begins about 550 B. C. Its coins, like many other Grecian cities of the date, were struck incuse. (See illustration No. 3 in plate, August number of NUMISMATIST.

STATERS. 550-480 B. C.

Inscription. K. P. O. KPOT. KPOTO. KPOTON.

Obverse:—Tripod alone or with Symbols, Crane, Lyre, Crab, Dolphin, etc.

Reverse:—Tripod incuse, Flying eagle incuse, Bull and Helmet incuse on coins struck for trade with or in conjunction with Sybaris or Ternesa.

STATERS. B. C. 480-420.

Inscription. K. P. O.

Obverse:—Tripod, Symbols, Crane, Kanthares, Caducens, etc.

Reverse:—Tripod in relief

Obverse:—Eagle on column or stags horn, or with spread wings on a laurel branch devouring a serpent.

Reverse:—Tripod. Symbols: Corn ear or grain, olive branch, ivy or laurel leaf. Letters EME or BOI.

Smaller silver coins also were struck in which the characteristics are mainly the same.



Croton, 420-390 B. C.

STATER. 420-390 B. C.

Inscriptions: KPO· KPOT· KPOTON· etc.

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In the coin of this period, Hercules usually figures on either the obverse or reverse seated naked on rocks holding a branch or wine cup, the tripod, head of Hera or eagle with outstretched wing occupying the other.



Croton, about 390 B. C.

390 B. C.

About this period the Greek cities in south Italy united to resist Dionysius and the following staters and diobols were struck.

Obverse:—KPOTΩNIATAΣ Laureated head of Apollo.

Reverse:—The infant Hercules strangling two serpents.

Was not Hercules here intended to represent the confederated Greeks, and two serpents the Syracusans, and their allies the Locrians? At any rate the Syracusans were completely victorious, Croton was occupied by Dionysius, this money was suppressed, and for fifty years coins fashioned after the style prevalent in Syracuse took their place as follows:

375-330 B. C. Staters and thirds.

Obverse:—Head of Apollo with flowing hair or young head of river Aesarus.

Reverse:—Tripod, Pegasos, Owl on ear of corn.

330-299 B. C Staters and Dioboli.

Obverse:—Eagle on olive branch, wings spread or head of Pallas KPOTΩNIATAN or KPOTΩ.

Reverse:—Tripod with conical cover. *Symbols* Ears of corn and Pythian or Hercules leaning on club or in act of strangling a lion.

A variety of small bronze of various types were struck up to 300 B. C.

We may therefore learn from the coin of this Greek city the following:

I. Its early coinage from its incused designs. In style they resemble the earliest issues of the other Greek colonies.

II. Its alliance coins struck to commemorate friendship a conquest, or defense with or for other neighboring cities or nations, as Sybaris, Landesia and Temesis.

III. The influence of the great Pythagoran school as exhibited by the tripod. With them it represented the sacred number three to which they attached great significance. The eagle, the symbol of Hercules, was believed by the followers of Pythagoras to have been sent down by Zeus as a special evidence of his errand.

IV. The crane was supposed to be the witness from the regions etherial of

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all that happened on the earth. The all seeing eye of the God of Light.

V. One of the most popular coin types of the city and southern Italy or Magna Graecia was the full face representative of the goddess Hera. Her temple at Croton was the most renowned and sought for shrine in all the region. The face as seen on the coins is usually beautiful and well executed. She is represented with flowing hair and stephanos adorned with flowers and the foreparts of Griffins.

VI. The influence of other nations on its coinage as evidenced by its early Corinthian types, the alliance coins, and last of all the Syracusan types.

Taking it all in all Croton is one of these cities whose origin rise and fall can be told almost entire by its own coins and those of cotemporary nations. After its capture and pillage in B. C. 299, by Agathocles, its history as a city, and its coin history as well, came to an end.

MONROE, MICH.

DANIEL FOWLER HOWORTH, F. S. A., SCOT.

Daniel Fowler Howorth is a native of Ashton-under-Lyne, a cotton manufacturing town in the southeast corner of Lancashire, where he has spent his life of rather over fifty years. He occupies the position of Assistant Overseer of the parish, in which, as a public servant and official, he is brought into contact with all parties.

Being an only child, he was rather early in life led to adopt "collecting" as an amusement, and collections of very varied kinds attracted his youthful mind. When, however, he grew old enough to know something of the value of money his father handed over to him a small collection of coins, which he in turn had inherited from his father as a share of the grandfather's collection. So that the interest in the study of coins may be looked upon in Mr. Howorth's case as something hereditary. The gift of this small collection proved the turning point as to what the predominant hobby should be, and ever since its possession Mr. Howorth has kept steady to the study in some one or other of its numerous branches. Boy-like at first he began with obtaining whatever he could, all metals, all ages, anything and everything. Gradually however he began to understand what was unattainable, at least in the span of mortal life to one whose purse was not a long one, and restraints had to be exercised. His attention is now confined to the base metals only, though he finds even this a "very large order." His collection of copper, nickle, brass, etc., numbers now some twelve to fifteen thousand mainly modern, including British, Colonial, American, European, etc., but rising to mediaeval and ancient amongst the Oriental and Chinese, etc. A love of the study of history has gone alongside his collecting, so that he has found the

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whole subject one of great interest, and it has often proved a refreshing and recreating change after the daily duties were fulfilled.

During the years of his collecting Mr. Howorth has also gathered together quite a little library of numismatic works in many languages. He is the author of one little book on English Colonial coins and tokens, and of various papers and articles in the "Boys own paper" and in magazines more closely connected with the study of coins. The little book, although written primarily for young collectors, has brought Mr. Howorth much kindly correspondence, friendly criticism and valuable suggestions from almost around the world; a correspondence which be much values.

As a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Mr. Howorth has taken no prominent part, but he has read two or three papers of numismatic and other historical character before the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiqurian Society of which he is also a member. Although he has many relatives both in the states and in Canada, amongst them Prof. J. Andrie Fowler, the much respected organist of St. Patrick's church, Montreal. Mr. Howorth has never visited America. He counts, however, amongst his friends, correspondents in the American continent whom he has never seen, but with whom the common study or "hobby" has opened up the connection. With one such, David Harlowe, of Milwaukee, a founder of the A. N. A. Mr. Howorth has enjoyed many years correspondence; and to him and to many adepts in various numismatic lines Mr. Howorth feels greatly indebted for the help so generously given; a generosity which he believes, actuates the brotherhood the wide world o'er.

THE NAMES OF COUNTRIES APPEARING ON COIN ("ANGLICIZED.")

[JOSEPH HOOPER.]

OESTEREICH. (AUSTRIA).
BAVERN. (BAVARIA).
CAMBODGE. (CAMBODIA).
DANIAE. DANSK. (DENMARK).
BELGES. (BELGIUM).
BRAS. (BRAZIL).
FRANCAISE. (FRANCE).
BRITANNIARUM. (GREAT BRITAIN).
DEUTCHES REICH. (GERMANY).
HAMB. (HAMBURG).
D'ITALIA. (ITALY).

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NORGES. (NORWAY).
NETHERLANDEN. (NETHERLANDS).
NOREM. (NUREMBERG).
PERUANA. (PERU).
PORTUG. (PORTUGAL).
PREUSSEN. (PRUSSIA).
ESPANA. (SPAIN).
SACHSEN. SACHS. (SAXONY
SVERIGES. (SWEDEN).
HELVETIA. (SWITZERLAND).

Latin Phrases Used on Colonial and American Coins.

"IMMUNE COLUMBIA"—"Free America."
"EXCELSIOR"—"Upwards", "higher", more lofty.
"AUCTORI PLEBIS"—By the authority of the people."
E PLURIBUS UNUM—One composed of many.
ROSA AMERICANA—The American rose.
LIBERTAS JUSTITIA—Liberty by justice.
VERMON AUCTORI—By the authority of Vermont.
VERMONTENSIUM RES PUBLICA—The republic of Vermont.
CRESCITE ET MULTIPLICAMINI—Increase and multiply.
GEORGIO TRIUMPHO—I George Triumph.
LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO—"Born free. I defend my liberty."
IN UNITATE FORTITUDO—There is strength in union.
"NOVA CONSTELLATIO"—The new Constellation (the U. S.)
VIRT ET LIB—(Condensed) Virtue and Liberty.
"NOVA EBORAC". "NEO EBORACUS". or "NEO EBORACENSIS"—New York.
"QUARTA DECIMA STELLA"—The fourteenth star (Vermont).
VOCE POPULI—By the voice of the people.
VERMONTIS RES PUBLICA—Republic of Vermont.
DENARIUM TERRÆ MARIÆ—Penny of Maryland.
"AMERICA INIMICA TYRANS"—America Hostile to Tyrants.
"INDE ET LIB"—(Condensed) Independence and liberty.
"NOVA CÆSAREA"—New Jersey.
"UTILE DTLCI,'—The useful with the agreeable.
GEORGIUS, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX—George by the grace of God. King of Great Britain, France and Ireland.
"NON VI. VIRTUTE VICI"—I conquered by virtue, not by force.

PORT HOPE, ONT.

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

BOARD OF OFFICERS:

President: A. G. Heaton, 1618 17th St., Washington, D. C.
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Secretary: Geo. W. Rice, 186 E. High St., Detroit, Mich.
Treasurer: Dr. A. L. Fisher, Elkhart, Ind.
Librarian and Curator. W. C. Stone, 384 Union St., Springfield, Mass.
Superintendent of Exchange: A. C. Gruhlke, Waterloo, Ind.
Counterfeit Detector: S. H. Chapman, 1348 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Board of Trustees: J. A. Heckelman. Columbus, Va; David Harlowe, 3002 Mt. Vernon Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. C. W. Stutesman. Peru, Ind; Geo. W. Rice, 186 E. High St., Detroit, Mich.; M. H. Stafford, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Secretary's Report.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASS'N. GREETING:

GENTLEMEN:

The receipts at the office of your secretary for the month of November, 95:

Dues	6 00	
Initiation fees	1 50	
Total		$ 7 50

Disbursements: Cash to Treasurer..... $ 7 50

New Members.

284 Chas. E. Fraser, M. D., 223 N. Washington St., Rome. N. Y.
285 C. L. Alderman, Cashier Citizens Bank, McConnellsville, O.

Applications for Membership.

J. H. Gray, Saginaw, E. S., Mich.
Vouchers:—Heath and Ragan.

J. P. Rawlins, Jhelum. India.
Vouchers:—Heath and Luck.

Joseph A. Faust, Delphi, Ind.
Vouchers:—Heath and Rice.

D. L. Emery, No. 15 has applied for the Association medal in bronze.

The communication of your secretary to the Board of Trustees, as given below is self explanatory, and it only remains for him to say that the ladies meet at Mt. Vernon, in May, '96, and the delegation from Michigan will be delighted to present such an offering in the name of our Association, and to ask the members to respond promptly and liberally.

DETROIT, MICH, Dec. 1, 1895. GEORGE W. RICE, Secretary.

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The Secretary's Report to the Board of Trustees.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE A. N. A.

GENTLEMEN:

At the Convention of the American Numismatic Association held at Washington, D. C. Sept. 19 and 20, 1895, part of the entertainment provided for the visiting members was a trip on the Potomac River to Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington; this is now in the hands of ladies, one from each state, and has been restored and refurnished and made in a measure, a Washington Museum. After going through the buildings it occured to your Secretary that nothing whatever of a Numismatic nature pertaining to Washington was shown, and upon inquiry he learned that nothing of that sort was owned there.

He suggested to the members, when reassembled for the return trip, that something be done by the A. N. A. in this direction: that a suitable frame be prepared containing such Washington Coins and Medals as can be obtained without great cost, and presented in the name of the Association.

Each member who so desired could donate a coin or medal or a small sum of money, duplicates so received could be sold and the proceeds together with the money donated, used to purchase any desirable specimens not recieved from members, and also to provide a suitable frame and mounting for the collection.

It will not be necessary to put in any very rare or costly pieces, and a donation of only 25 to 50 cents from each member will result in a handsome display.

A number of pieces were at once offered by the members at Washington.

The idea of your Secretary is to mount the pieces in some way that will attract attention, allowing space enough to each to give all the history known of it, and frame in plain oak with a top piece carved with an Eagle, Shield, Washington Coat of Arms, or some device to be determined hereafter, with a proper inscription incised and gilded.

Besides being a graceful, and I think an acceptable thing to do, the placing of such a frame in such a place will spread the knowledge of the existence of our Association farther than any other means that occurs to the writer.

Before doing anything in the matter with our members or opening any correspondence with the lady managers I wish to have your approval, receiving which I shall do the best in my power to make this a credit to the A. N. A.

Very Respectfully, GEO. W. RICE, Sec. A. N. A.

DETROIT, Oct. 19, 1895.

Approved:— J. A. HECKELMAN, No. 6.
C. W. STUTESMAN, No. 4.
DAVID HARLOWE, No. 5.
M. H. STAFFORD.

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THE LOUISBURG MEDAL.

Not the least interesting feature of the Louisburg celebration is the beautiful and historically interesting medal struck by Tiffany & Co., for the Society of Colonial Wars, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the capture of Louisburg on June 17, 1745, by the colonists of the New World. The making of a medal in connection with this celebration was proposed and brought about by the Louisburg Memorial Committee of the General Society of Colonial Wars. The obverse of the medal chiefly consists of two heads in profile, the one being that of Sir William Pepperrell, who had command of the colonial land forces that captured the town from the French; the other that of Sir Peter Warren, who commanded the fleet that assisted in the capture.

The names of the two commanders appear in simple form under their respective heads. The inscription which surrounds the profiles takes the form of a border, with the introduction of two small medallions, one of which bears the head of a North American Indian, and the other a full length figure of a colonial soldier. Besides telling the occasion of the striking of the medal in concise and well chosen terms, the lettering contributes a very pleasing effect to the design. The inscription reads: "SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS. IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 150 ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE JUNE 17, 1745". Upon the reverse of the medal is an accurately cut reproduction of the medal struck by order of Louis XV. of France to commemorate the building of the fortress. The medal measures two inches in diameter. One of them accompanied by an appropriate address, will be presented to Queen Victoria; one to President Cleveland and one to the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada.

These will be placed in suitable cases, with the names and titles stamped in gold letters upon them. They will in no other way differ from the rest as all have been struck from the metal of the old brass cannon found on the French frigate said to be "Le Celebre," blown up during the siege. The cannon was recovered by divers in the harbor of Louisburg.

JOSEPH HOOPER.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Pumping Riches.

MY DEAR DR. HEATH:—A well known engineer who was connected with the construction of the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river recently showed me a worn Spanish dollar dated in the early part of the last century and told the following story connected with it:

A submerged ridge existed where the jetties were to be located which it

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was necessary to cut away. Divers reported that it was covered with the debris of many wrecked vessels and was a closely knit mass of rocks, beams, chains and all the more enduring material of cargoes, together with coral, barnacles, oysters and other marine animal and vegetable growth, all most difficult of removal. A powerful machine was, however, brought to the spot and, when sunk upon the reef, proved effective in crushing the stubborn conglomerate and pumping the fragments through a long iron pipe into deep water.

One day the workmen heard for hours an unusual rattling in the pipe and thought that iron ware or rock of a metallic nature must be yielding to the crusher and passing to the depths beyond. When the clattering in the pipes had nearly ceased, a part of the submerged crushing machinery became clogged and a diver in freeing it found, to his agreeable surprise, several Spanish dollars beneath. The superintendant had the curiosity, when next in New Orleans, to search the records of remote shipwrecks and became aware that, soon after the dates of the coins found, a Spanish vessel bearing sixty thousand dollars in kegs had been lost on the scene of his operations.

The working force then realized to their chagrin that, on the woeful day when there was just a merry jingling in the long iron pipe, the greater part of this recorded treasure had doubtless been pumped off into depths beyond recovery. The dollar shown to me was one of only a few that the most dilligent search of the divers yielded.

A. G. HEATON.

United States Coinage News.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:

It may interest your many readers to know that the appropriation for the loss on the recoinage of worn and uncurrent silver coin for the current fiscal year is exhausted, and no further transfer of such coin can be made from the treasury to the mints for recoinage, and as it is the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury not to resume, for the present, at least, the coinage of silver bullion purchased under the "Sherman act," and as the stock of gold bullion on hand at the mint at New Orleans is very limited, the Secretary has decided to discontinue all coinage operations at that mint for the present. Instructions have been given for the furlough, without pay, of nearly all the force employed at the New Orleans mint. Abut seventy employes will be furloughed until such time as coinage operations can be resumed.

The treasury now holds of silver bullion purchased under the "Sherman act," 137,644,000 fine ounces, the cost of which was $124,080,323; the coining value of this bullion in silver dollars is $177,964,000. If this bullion were coined into silver dollars the profit to the government on its coinage would be nearly $54,000,000, which sum could be paid out for the ordinary expenses of the government, or silver certificates would be issued against it. It is not thought that the coinage of silver dollars will be resumed at the mint until there is some action by Congress on the currency question. The mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco will continue to be employed in the coinage of gold.

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WITH THE EDITOR.

[GEO. F. HEATH, M. D.]

THE NUMISMATIST wishes you all a happy and prosperous New Year.

OUR January number will be out Jan. 15th, and the number for February about the first of that month.

WE have received catalogue No. XXX, 1895 of Thalers, Ecus, Scudos, Rixdalers, Third and Half Thalers, for sale at marked prices by J. Schulman, Amersfoot, Holland. 829 lots, 2 plates.

WE have received (Dec. 26) from Mr. Steigerwalt the catalogue of a collection of coins, medals, notes, etc., the property of Robert Watts, Scranton, Pa.. which he offers for Distribution Sale, Jan. 6, 666 lots. Chas. Steigerwalt, Lancaster, Pa.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. will, in their 136th sale, which occurs on Jan. 20 next year, begin the closing out of their large stock of coins. For particulars of this sale, which includes 618 lots and many thousands of pieces, reference is made to special notice in our advertising pages.

ANY failures to get future numbers of the NUMISMATIST will be due to one of these two reasons: either your subscription has expired or you are delinquent to the Association. That there may be no break in your files, would it not be wise to see if these matters have been attended to NOW.

A LOCAL numismatic society has been formed in Saginaw, Mich., with J. H. Gray as secretary. Bay City, and the Saginaws contain many very valuable collections of coins and the personnal of the collectors rank above the average. We in Michigan are not a little proud of our rank and while we count more members to the American Numismatic Association within our limits than any other state, we are not boastful, still at the same time we propose to keep at the head.

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ANY university, museum or private collector who may desire to purchase a remarkably fine collection of Mohammadan coins will do well to write the editor of this magazine. One of the best authorities in the world who has seen this collection states that "in gold coins of the Omayyad and Abbasid Caliphs, of the Egyptian Dynasties, Ikhshidids, Fatimids, Mamlukes, etc., and other branches, it is almost as rich as the British museum collection and contains many unpublished coins. The silver coins are less numerous; but as a really magnificent exhibition of Arabic gold coinage, with many unique specimens, it would be a great acquisition to any university or museum."

MR. CHAS. J. RODGERS, of Amristar, India, reports that he lately got at a money changers in that city the following pieces well known this side, but as to how they came in that far off locality it would be interesting to know.

I. War Token, Head of Gen. McClellan to left. "GEN. G. B. MCCLELLAN."

Rev—Eagle with spread wings to right. UNITED STATES COPPER.

II. Jackson Token. "MAY TENTH 1837," in a wreath of oak leaves and acorns; "SPECIE PAYMENTS SUSPENDED".

Rev.—Phoenix in flames, under it NOV'R "SUBSTITUTE for SHIN PLASTERS, 1837".

III. Jackson Token. Ship driving on the rocks "VANBUREN, METALLIC CURRENCY 1837."

Rev.—Ship in full sail. "WEBSTER, CREDIT CURRENCY 1841".

The above three pieces are now in the Lahore (India) museum and are catalogued by Mr. Rodgers in his compilation Part IV, pp. 140. There is also a gold dollar of the United States 1851 in this collection that has an eventful history. It is one of two gold dollars sent by a dying girl in the United States to A. L. O. E,, the celebrated authoress who was working as an honorary missionary at Battala, a place 24 miles east of Amristar. The young girl wished to assist A. L. O. E. in her work there and took this method of doing it.

IT IS customary at the close of a year to take a retrospective view, an inventory as the merchants do, to take account of stock, business done, and plan and prospect for the succeeding year. Tonight the editor turns back the pages of the year and asks, What of the past? What of the present? What of the future?

At the outstart the editor disclaims, with all the force possible, that he is in this thing for honor, glory, or profit. All the honor to be had has been given him, and of the glory or profit, let the wrecks and literary hulks that bestrew the numismatic pathway testify. No there is no glory, honor, or money and so let this phase of the matter he dismissed and sunk beyond oblivion.

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Then why, it may be asked by some who cannot see beyond personal gain, do you publish the NUMISMATIST? To this we have repeatedly made answer and briefly will again. 1st—We confess a sincere love for the historic and admiration for the artistic sides of our science. 2d—We have felt the need, or lack of numismatic information of a popular and educational character that was accessible to the great mass of collectors and students of the science. 3d—The entire lack of organization with all the disadvantages such a condition implies.

To fill this need the NUMISMATIST was established and pushed as far as the time of its editor and the support of those interested would permit. How successful we have been in this way is now a matter of history and is before every member of the Association and reader of this magazine, and by their verdict we will abide.

So much for the past, and this preliminary brings us to the real subject which is predicated by the following communication—a present issue—and one that not only interests us but every reader of this magazine. This letter, with the exception of the dealers names' as far as it speaks of the Association and this magazine is given entire and is under date Dec. 20th, 1895.

* * * "Another matter I am bitterly opposed to and feel strongly inclined to write up in the next issue of my paper, is the paying out of the funds of the Association to the extent of some $300, to support your paper. I do not think the members would be pleased to know this to be the case. If the paper cannot be made to pay by advertising and subscriptions, it should have been dropped long ago. It contains no great amount of numismatic information while its m'sstatements are so frequent as to cause great annoyance. Besides the free advertising extended to certain dealers by reports of their sales is not relished by others, while the columns of the paper are permitted to be used for the abuse of dealers who are then expected to support it. If it is to be a ————, a ————, or other magazine let them pay for its support and not expect the Association to pay for a "personal fad."

Yours Truly,

CHAS. STEIGERWALT."

Now if these ideas or assertions are true and are held by a majority or even a respectable minority of the members of the Association it is high time they and we knew of it, and if they are to be published, the proper place is in the NUMISMATIST where all interested can know of it. If, on the other hand, they are simply the idle imaginings of some disgrunted individuals we are also interested in knowing it. And now, that there may be no possible chance for a misunderstanding in this matter, we have this to say:—

FIRST. That this magazine originally became the organ of the Association against its inclinations, but becoming such it has worked early and late for the upbuilding of this body, and has seen its revenues diverted, by the Association being very largely built up from among its subscribers. This the editor has been glad to see and has encouraged, as scores of its members can testify. Notwithstanding all this, the NUMISMATIST stands ready to sever its relation with the Association just as soon as it can be done with justice to those who have joined under the promise of this magazine gratis; this, of course, if a ma-

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jority of the members, the Board of Trustees, or the Official Board think it for the best interests of the Association to do.

SECOND. We renew the offer, repeatedly made, to turn over the magazine to the Association or any other body they may see fit, who will carry on its publication and do justice to the Association, our subscribers, and advertisers alike. This would include quite an amount of material of "no great amount of numismatic information," but we will endeavor to partially remedy this great defect by throwing in the *use of* over a hundred dollars worth of coin plates, cuts, etc., on hand but not used.

THIRD. THE NUMISMATIST has no paid staff of contributors. It has not, consequently, contained all the erudition our science affords. It has been our constant regret that so much numismatic lore has been hidden around under bushels with no accessible means at hand to raise them, that so much more light might illumine our pathway. This has not deterred us, however, in an effort to get the best attainable within our limits, and that in this matter our readers have been satisfied in our endeavors we have abundant evidence. Personally, the editor is proud of his list of contributors. They have no apologies to make and the NUMISMATIST makes none for them. If those who feel that they have reason to complain of our literary shortcomings would stop throwing mud and quit making faces and get down off the fence and give us a little help to better things, their criticism might come and would be taken with better grace.

FOURTH. And now we come to the most ticklish portion of our review—the dealers! The rose has ever been the personification of beauty, but the most beautiful rose has on its bush thorns, both are necessary to the perfection of the whole. Let the flowers represent the collectors; the thorns. the dealers—"neither complete without the other." The gentle zephyrs may fan the flowers and brush them together and all is fragrant, sweet and lovely, but when the thorns clash it is far different. We have made the dealers a special study for years and have enough evidence on file, given one of the other, which, if true and known to St. Peter, would forever bar them from inside the wicket presided over by this good Saint.

As a guardian of the numismatic sanctuary, we have it is true, at times, as in this instance, felt it incumbent upon us to stroke the hair backward, but it has always been done in the same spirit a parent would correct his child, in all kindness and for their good. The editor denies any unfriendly feeling towards the least of them, and if it were ever insinuated to the dealers represented by the blanks in the communication, that the NUMISMATIST or its editor were special proteges of their's they would resent it with indignation and with sufficient reason.

THE NUMISMATIST is a news magazine, and to keep its readers in touch with the doings in the numismatic world, it could not ignore the dealers and their doings and this difficult task has been done, and will be done, in as impartial a manner as possible. In conclusion, lest the editor be accused of vicarious ad-

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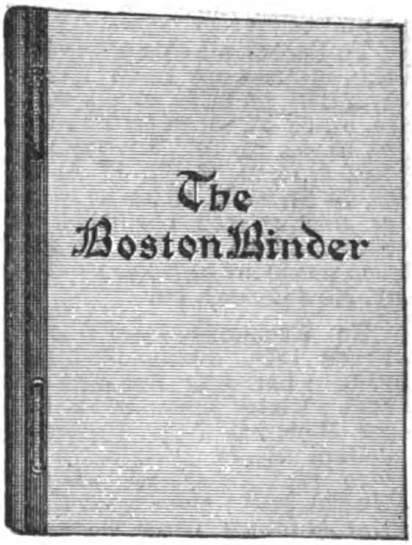
vertising, we turn our subject to THE FUTURE. During 1896 the NUMISMATIST will take *no step backwards.* Its roots are grounded deep in fertile and appreciative soil. The winds may blow and the storms come, but above them all its banner will still wave. No mundame power can change or lower it! This is the handwriting on the wall! This is its destiny!

[THE END.]

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THREE OFFERS.

EVERY SUBSCRIBER OUGHT TO READ THIS.



For years we have tried to secure for our subscribers some easy way of preserving their NUMISMATISTS, and binding them in a year's volume at trifling cost. We have at last found it, and we give here a picture of the new Boston Binder.

It is the best binder ever invented. It takes only half a minute to insert the paper, and thereafter it is kept clean, and can be always found when wanted. A single binder will hold an entire year's issues of the NUMISMATIST. When it is complete it can be filed away in your library as a most valuable book of reference for the year 1895.

FIRST: Every subscriber can obtain a binder by sending with his subscription twenty five cents to pay for the postage and packing.

SECOND: We will send FREE a binder to every old subscriber who will send us a new subscription and $1.00 to pay for the same.

THIRD: We will send FREE a binder to every subscriber who will send us the names and addresses of ten coin collectors whom they have tried to get to subscribe for THE NUMISMATIST, together with 15 cents for postage and packing.

These binders can be furnished for the volumes for 1894, '95, or '96, as you may elect and will have a printed title page similar to the cover of the magazine.

And Again:

You all know The Cosmopolitan. For 1896 it will have 1344 pages and over 1000 illustrations. You can have it with the NUMISMATIST for $1.50.

AND YET AGAIN: Though "Man wants but little here below" and the above should seem to you too much! Then we will give you a coin you will be glad of. This with every subscription when a stamp is enclosed for return postage. Address THE NUMISMATIST, Monroe, Mich.

Last month we had thirteen Spanish Mexican dollars from the Prymus (Pa.) find. We have just four left. Ferdinand VI, 1754, '55, Charles III, 1765, '66. All fine. $1.25 each, registered and postpaid.

THE NUMISMATIST, Monroe, Mich.

TEN interesting Naval documents signed by admirals, commodores, and commanders as Ammen, Rogers, Lowndes, Stevens, Stribling, Wyman, Boreman, Franklin, Pendelton, Wiltse, Greer, Reynolds, Lewis, Rowan, Marchand, Ridgely, etc., etc., for $1.00. Other interesting autographs, generals, statesmen, etc. Address A, care NUMISMATIST, Monroe, Mich.

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To Exchange:—Several Grant Medals by Morgan, W. M., size 38, mint state, large and small date, 1857 cents and other dates, also uncirculated 1883 nickels (without cents) to exchange for Roman 1 Brass, 1793 or 1804 cent, or Numismatic literature, will pay cash for difference in value. Geo. H. Russell, 1601 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Do you want this bargain in a set of U. S. Cents at $7? If you do, speak quick! 1793 to 1857 inclusive, except rare or will exchange the set for fine 1804, Dollars of 1796-97 and 1801, or U. S. fine ½ Cents. C. E. Tribbett, Thorntown, Ind.

To Exchange:—My collection of hard times tokens are Lows Nos. 4, 16, 19, 21, 24, 25, 26, 38 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 62, 65, 66, 78, 79, 80, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94. My duplicates are Nos. 4, 16, 21, 25, 26, 39, 40, 44, 45, 49, 65, 78, 84, 86, 88, 90 92, 93 in very good or uncirculated condition. Will exchange 2 for 1 for any in same condition not in my collection. W. F. Sheely, New Oxford, Pa.

To Exchange:—Louis XVIII, 5 Franc 1820. Louis Phillippi I, 5 F. 1849. Charlis X, Roi De-France, 5 F. 1828. Victor Emanuel II. 1871. Victor Emanuel 1894. Bright Mexican dollars 1894-95. Bright Un Peso Mexican 1870. Republic Peruvia, 1835. Un Sol, 1869. Peru Irma Un Sol, 1868. United States Trade Dollars, 1875-76-77-78. U. S. Dollars 1872-69-59-42-78, eight feathers in eagle tail. U. S. Quarters, 1806-31-33-35-36-38. U. S. 20 Cents, 1875. U. S. ½ Cents, 1803-4-9-25-26-28-29-32-34-35-51-53. U. S. Cents, large 50, to exchange for an Isabella quarter. 300 large U. S. Cents to exchange. All of the above to exchange for half dollars not in my collection. I want 1794-95-96, 1801-2-3-4-5-9-36, milled edge 1853, no arrows, no rays. U. S. dollars from 1794 to 1805. 1836 flying eagle, or will sell all cheap. E. S. Ward, 306 Superior St, Toledo, Ohio. All letters answered.

◁ BACK NUMBERS ▷

'THE NUMISMATIST.'

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1892	218	pages	with plates	postfree .75
1893	176	"	"	" .75
1894	288	"	"	" and index 1.00

The earlier volumes are out of print

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27 1st bronze, named in separate envelopes. v fair to fine.
26 2d bronze, v fair to fine.
180 3d bronze, v good to v fine.
40 silver Denarii do,
20 silvered 3d brass do.
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This lot will be sold at a low price to close.

1799	cent, good dark	$10.00
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Set of dollars 1795 to 1803 good to fine 9 pcs.		18.00
1836	dollar v good	7.10
"	" " per	3.20
1815	½ dollar, fine	4.30
1836	do. M. E. good	1.50
1851	do. v fine	1.00
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1804	¼ dollar, fine	3.00
do.	fair	1.60
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Wants to Exchange, etc.

This department gratis to all our readers.

Wanted—A Siamese 1-32d Tical silver "bullet" money. Write me giving price asked. M. O. Mills, Paoli, Wis.

To Exchange—I have U. S. and foreign coins to exchange for postage stamps. Alfred B. Aulrey, 102 Crown St., Meridan, Conn.

Wanted for cash or exchange—Desirable U. S. postage and revenue stamps and U. S. ½ cents, in exchange for old Philatelic papers, foreign stamps, and curio. F. B. Stebbins, Adrain, Mich.

To Exchange.—A complete set of Mass. Bay currency (8 var.) of May 5th 1780 in good condition for good U. S. stamps or fractional currency. Geo. M. Frame, 38 Lindell St., Haverhill Mass.

An Isabella Quarter to exchange for any dollar in good in condition, dated previous to 1870, or for any two half dollars in good condition, dated previous to 1850. J. W. Broughton, A. N. A. 253, 705 Rialto Bldg., Chicago.

To Exchange.—Sets of all five varieties of ½ real Chihuahua, Mexico. Desire dates 1 and½ cents U. S, Colonial, Hard times, Political, Presidential and other tokens, also foreign copper coins. C. W. Merriman, Beloit, Wis.

To Exchange—50 large U. S. cents for an Isabella quarter good dated from 1800 to 1855. I also have about 300 U. S. cents large to exchange for ½ dollars silver not in my collection, or will sell them. I have confederate bills from $1 to $100 to exchange or sell cheap. I have I Queen Elizabeth shilling fair conditlon for sale or exchange: make offer. 2 Mexican dollars silver, 1894-5, fine; make offer. 2 Peruvian dollars silver good; make offer. U. S. $ 1859-1860-1872; make offer. A. N. A. 172. E. S. Ward, 306 Superior St., Toledo, Ohio.

To Exchange—325 war tokens. 200 var., in fine condition, many bright, for 1799 or 1804 cent. Or will give 1878 proof set complete (9 pieces) for either. A. P. Wylie, Prairie Center, Ill.

Wanted—Isabella quarter: Have some very desirable U. S. Cents for same. 1800-56, pick your date or dates. also mention condition of cents expected. Geo. C. Arnold, 238 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

To Exchange—Fifty complete volumes of Philatelic Literature, (unbound) and about 2000 odd numbers of stamp papers to exchange on your own terms for U. S., Canadian, British and Colonial coins and stamps. Farrar Ineson, Carleton West, Ontario.

These fine alcohol specimens: two small curious snakes, 1 heart of a loon, 2 very large centipedes, and 1 large tarantula; also 1 large calamount skin from the Cascade Mts. Will sell all of above or exchange for old U. S. coins in good condition. C. E. Tribbett, Thorntown, Ind.

A 5x7 Premier camera No. 2 with plate holders, printing frame, tripod, etc., in nice condition. Desire Swedish plate money, Isabella quarter dollar, Brunswick bell, Thaler, and other U. S., Oriental, ancient and foreign coins in good to uncirculated condition Also wish old books, magazines, newspapers, etc. Duplicate coins to exchange. Howard E. Truex, West Plains, Mo.

To Exchange.— Cyrus W. Field bronze medal by Lovett, N. Y. silver penny Henry II or III, silver crown Chas. II, and the Canadian, nos. according to Breton, 1894, 515, 533, 565, 571, 574, 609, 625, 626, 627, 735, 736, 840, 876, 878, 890, 895, 897, 908, 609, 910, 911, 912, 913, 920, 921, 965, 981, 992, 618, 614, 772, J. F. Prudes and Drobrick and Michlek tokens. Wanted:—Nos 562, 563, (brass) 569, 572, 654, 671 (thin planchet), 675, 676, 677, 690, 703, 725, 730, (1823) 880, 892, 900, 914, 922, 923, 953(3d var) 954, 994 (1813), 995, 1008, 1009, 1012, (1825). R. M. Bateman, Pickering, Ontario. 215 A. N. A.

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1793	Good	4 00
1793	Fair	1 00
1794	Good	1 00
1794	Fair	25
1795	Good	1 00
1795	Fair	50
1796	Good	1 00
1796	Fair	75
1797	Fine	1 00
1797	Good	50
1798	Fine	50
1798	Good	25
1799	Very good	15 00
1800	Very good	1 00
1800	Good	50
1801	Extra fine	3 00
1801	Very good	1 00
1801	Fair	25
1802	Very good	50
1803	Fine	1 00
1803	Good	10
1804	Extra Fine	15 00
1804	Fine, corroded	8 00
1804	Very good	6 00
1804	Good	5 00
1804	Fair	4 00
1805	Very good	1 00
1805	Good	50
1305	Fair	25
1806	Very good	1 50
1806	Good	1 00
1806	Fair	25
1807	Very good	50
1807	Good	25
1808	Very good	1 00
1808	Good	50
1809	Very good	1 50
1809	Good	1 00
1810	Very good	50
1810	Good	25
1811	Very good	1 50
1811	Good	1 00
1812	Very good	50
1812	Good	25
1813	Fine	2 00
1813	Very good	1 00
1814	Very good	50
1814	Good	25
1816	Uncirculated	1 00
1816	Good	10
1817	Uncirculated	1 00
1817	Good	10
1818	Uncirculated	1 00
1818	Good	10
1819	Uncirculated	1 00
1819	Good	10
1820	Uncirculated	1 00
1820	Good	10
1821	Good	50
1822	Good	10
1823	Uncirculated	5 00
1823	Good	50
1824	Very fine	1 00
1824	Good	20
1825	Very fine	1 00
1825	Good	20
1857	Very fine	75

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Five $5 gold pieces before 1814	30
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Five $1 gold pieces before 1850	7
Five $1 silver pieces before 1804	10
Five 50-Cent silver pieces before 1820	4
Five 25-Cent silver pieces before 1830	3
Five Dimes before 1835	1
Ten Half Dimes before 1840	1
10 Cents before 1815	1
10 Half Cents before 1811.	1
Three Trade Dollars	2
Five foreign silver coins size of a dollar	5
Ten foreign silver coins size of Half Dollar	5
Ten foreign silver coins size of Quarter Dollar.	3
Ten foreign silver coins size of a Dime	1
Twenty foreign silver coins size of Half Dime	2
One hundred large American coppers	3
Twenty-five large American cents before 1857	1
Twenty American half cents before 1857	1
Twenty Confederate bills	1
Ten Continental bills	1
Ten Broken Bank bills	1
Six Fractional Currency, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cts.	2

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Gold Florin 1614 uncirculated very rare	$25 00
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Mexico, 1 Peso 1877 unci.	1 25
Spain, Doubloon 1796 very fine	18 00
Spain, 80 seals, Isabelle 1845 very fine	6 00
Spain, 1 S, Corous III, 1785 fine	2 00
Newfoundland, $2 gold.	2 25
England, Angelus Elizabeth v good but pierced	12 00
England XX shillings, James I, fine	10 00
England Guinea, Anna, 1710 v good	10 00
England ½ Guinea Geo. III 1775	4 00
England ⅓ Guinea Geo. III 1810	2 50
England 1 Guinea Geo. IIII 1827	6 00
France 20 frs. Louis XV 1724 Youthful head, very fine, rare	10 00

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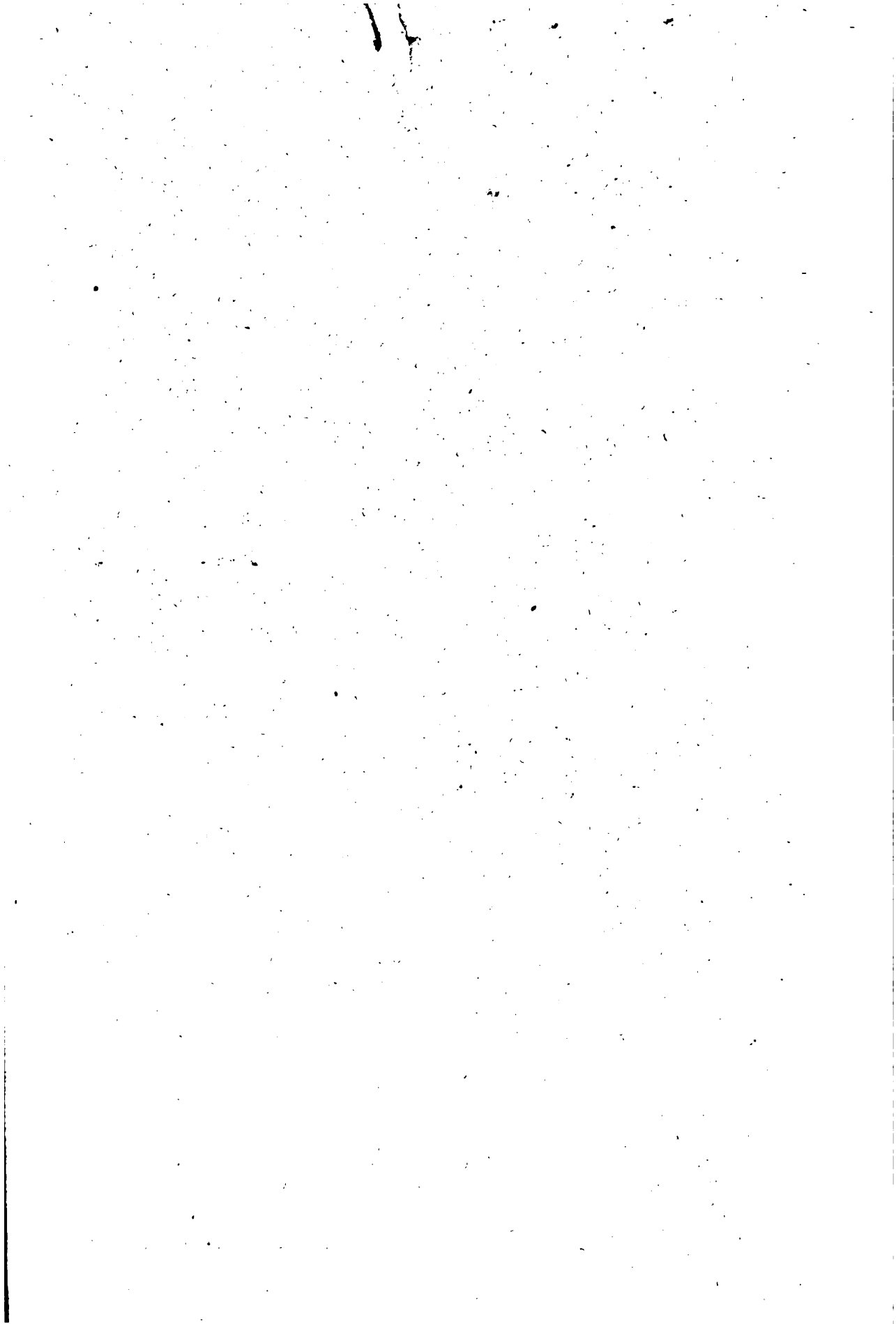
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